

NATIONAL INTELLIGENCE SURVEY

BASIC INTELLIGENCE FACTBOOK

JUNE 1971



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FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

FOREWORD

The Factbook is an integral component of the NIS Program which provides interim updating of the type of basic data appearing in the Area Brief of each General Survey and serves as a general ready reference.

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ABBREVIATIONS FOR INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

AAPSO	Afro-Asian People's Solidarity Organization
ADB	Asian Development Bank
ANZUS	ANZUS Council; treaty signed by Australia, New Zealand, and the United States
ASA	Association of Southeast Asia
ASPAC	Asian and Pacific Council
BENELUX	Belgium, Netherlands, Luxembourg Economic Union
BLEU	Belgium-Luxembourg Economic Union
CACM	Central American Common Market
CARIFTA	Caribbean Free Trade Association
CEMA	Council for Mutual Economic Assistance
CENTO	Central Treaty Organization
	Colombo Plan
	Council of Europe
DAC	Development Assistance Committee (OECD)
EAMA	African States associated with the EEC
ECSC	European Coal and Steel Community
EEC	European Economic Community (Common Market)
EFTA	European Free Trade Association
EIB	European Investment Bank
ELDO	European Launcher Development Organization
EMA	European Monetary Agreement
ENTENTE	Political-Economic Association of Ivory Coast, Dahomey, Niger, Upper Volta, and Togo
ESRO	European Space Research Organization
EURATOM	European Atomic Energy Community
IADB	Inter-American Defense Board
ICFTU	International Confederation of Free Trade Unions
IDB	Inter-American Development Bank
IFCTU	International Federation of Christian Trade Unions

ABBREVIATIONS FOR INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS (cont'd)

IHB	International Hydrographic Bureau
IRC	International Red Cross
LAFTA	Latin American Free Trade Association
LICROSS	League of Red Cross Societies
NATO	North Atlantic Treaty Organization
OAPEC	Organization of Arab Petroleum Exporting Countries
OAS	Organization of American States
OAU	Organization of African Unity
OCAM	Afro-Malagasy Common Organization
ODECA	Organization of Central American States
OECD	Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development
OPEC	Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries
SEATO	South-East Asia Treaty Organization
UAM	Union Africaine et Malgache
UEAC	Union of Central African States
UDEAC	Economic and Customs Union of Central Africa
WEU	Western European Union
WFTU	World Federation of Trade Unions
WPC	World Peace Council

UNITED NATIONS (U.N.): STRUCTURE AND RELATED AGENCIES

Principal Organs:

SC	Security Council
GA	General Assembly
ECOSOC	Economic and Social Council
TC	Trusteeship Council
ICJ	International Court of Justice
	Secretariat

UNITED NATIONS (U.N.): STRUCTURE AND RELATED AGENCIES (cont'd)

Operating Bodies:

UNCTAD	U.N. Conference for Trade and Development
TDB	Trade and Development Board
UNICEF	U.N. Children's Fund

Regional Economic Commissions:

ECA	Economic Commission for Africa
ECAFE	Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East
ECE	Economic Commission for Europe
ECLA	Economic Commission for Latin America

Intergovernmental Agencies Related to the U.N.:

FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization
GATT	General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade
IBRD	International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (World Bank)
ICAO	International Civil Aviation Organization
IDA	International Development Association (IBRD Affiliate)
IFC	International Finance Corporation (IBRD Affiliate)
ILO	International Labor Organization
IMCO	Inter-Governmental Maritime Consultative Organization
IMF (FUND)	International Monetary Fund
ITU	International Telecommunication Union
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization
UPU	Universal Postal Union
WHO	World Health Organization
WMO	World Meteorological Organization

Autonomous Organization Under the U.N.:

IAEA	International Atomic Energy Agency
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NOTE:

Political, sociological, and economic data generally reflect information through mid-April 1971, except for population estimates, which have been projected to 1 July 1971.

25X1

Most of the land utilization estimates are rough approximations, and most of the statistical data are rounded (thousands and millions). Figures for "arable" may reflect only the area actually under crops rather than the potential cultivable.

For some countries GDP, rather than GNP, is shown. The difference between the two is in the addition or subtraction of the value of return on foreign investment. GDP equals GNP plus income earned in the country but sent abroad, minus income earned abroad but sent into the country. GDP thus tends to exceed GNP in debtor countries, and the reverse is true in creditor countries.

Major transport aircraft are those weighing over 20,000 pounds. Military budgets are in U.S. dollar equivalents. The dollar sign refers to U.S. dollars unless otherwise stated. The abbreviation FY stands for fiscal year; all years are calendar years unless otherwise indicated.

NIS 34

AFGHANISTAN

LAND:

250,000 sq. mi.; 22% arable (including 6.5% cultivated), 5% pasture, 71% desert, waste or urban, 2% forested (1965)

PEOPLE:

Population: about 18 million, average annual growth rate 2.5% (FY65-70); males 15-49, about 4.5 million; 2.4 million fit for military service; about 165,000 reach military age (22) annually

Ethnic divisions: 50% Pushtuns, 25% Tajiks, 9% Uzbeks, 9% Hazaras, minor ethnic groups include Chahar, Turkmen, Kizelbashs, and others

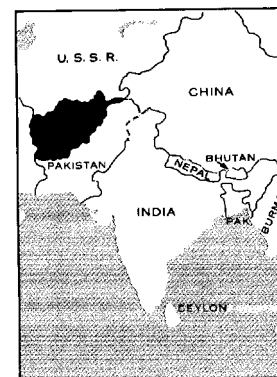
Religion: 87% Sunni Muslim, 12% Shia Muslim, 1% other

Language: 80% Pushtu, 40% Afghan Persian (Dari), 10% Turkic languages (primarily Uzbeki and Turkmeni), 10% 30 minor languages (primarily Baluchi and Pashai); much bilingualism

Literacy: under 10%

Labor force: about 3.7 million (official est., considered low); 75%-80% agriculture and animal husbandry; 15%-25% commerce, small industry, services; massive shortage of skilled labor

Organized labor: none



GOVERNMENT:

Legal name: Kingdom of Afghanistan

Type: constitutional monarchy

Capital: Kabul

Political subdivisions: 28 provinces with centrally appointed governors

Legal system: based on Islamic law; constitution adopted 1964; although provided for in the law on judicial organization, there has as yet been no judicial review of legislative acts; legal education at University of Kabul; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

Branches: bicameral legislature with cabinet responsible to lower house (People's Council); although elected Parliament is exerting increasing influence, it has not as yet established effective control over the centralized administration and has no real voice in military matters; progressive forces led by King liberalizing the regime; independent judiciary established in October 1967, has not yet had a major institutional impact; it is too early to assess its future role

Government leaders: King Mohammad Zahir Shah; Prime Minister Nur Ahmad Etemadi

Suffrage: universal over age 20

Elections: first free nationwide direct elections by secret ballot and universal suffrage (under 1964 Constitution) held for Parliament September 1965; second elections held August and September 1969; lower house of Parliament (216 deputies) and third of upper house (Council of Elders -- 28 Senators) elected for 4-year terms; 28 Senators appointed by King; remaining 28 Senators to be elected by Provincial Councils when formed

Political parties and leaders: no political parties permitted yet, but enabling legislation has been passed by Parliament and awaits the King's signature; several groups have begun to meet informally, extremists of left and right best organized

Communists: there are 2 nascent Communist groups which are ideologically pro-Soviet; size is reported to be about 350-500 active members; several other far leftist groups with a total of 225-250 members and sympathizers

Other political or pressure groups: progressive forces led by King Zahir and cabinet dominate current situation with nascent leftist and rightist groups forming for action when parties are permitted

GOVERNMENT (cont'd):

Member of: ADB, Colombo Plan, FAO, FUND, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, IDA, IFC, ILO, IMCO, ITU, U.N., UNESCO, UPU, WHO, WMO

ECONOMY:

GNP: \$1.4 billion (1967-70), less than \$100 per capita; real growth rate 3% (1969-70)
Agriculture: agriculture and animal husbandry account for over 50% of GNP and occupy over 80% of the labor force; main crops -- wheat, cotton, fruits, nuts; largely self-sufficient; food shortages -- sugar, tea, wheat
Major industries: cottage industries, food processing, textiles, cement, coal mining
Electric power: 254,000 kw. capacity (1969); 410 million kw.-hr. produced (1969); 26 kw.-hr. per capita
Exports: \$80.0 million (f.o.b., 1969-70); fruits and nuts, karakul, cotton, wool, natural gas
Imports: \$135.0 million (c.i.f., 1969-70); textiles, sugar, tea, petroleum, transportation equipment
Major trade partners: exports -- U.S., U.K., U.S.S.R., and India; imports -- about half from U.S.S.R.
Monetary conversion rate: 45 Afghanis per US\$1 (official); 81 Afghanis per US\$1 (June 1970)
Fiscal year: 21 March - 20 March

COMMUNICATIONS:

Railroads: 6 mi. (single track) 5'0"-gage, government-owned spur of Soviet line
Highways: 10,740 mi.; 420 mi. concrete, 980 mi. bituminous surfaced, 2,100 mi. gravel, 3,630 mi. improved earth, and 3,610 mi. unimproved earth
Inland waterways: total navigability 760 mi.; steamers use Amu Darya
Ports: only minor river ports
Civil air: 5 major transport aircraft
Airfields: 61 total, 33 usable; 9 with permanent-surface runways; 7 with runways 8,000-11,999 ft., 11 with runways 4,000-7,999 ft.
Telecommunications: limited telephone, telegraph, and radiobroadcast services, barely sufficient to meet civil and military requirements; 10,000 telephones; 76,000 radio receivers; no TV receivers; 1 AM, no FM, no TV stations

DEFENSE FORCES:

Military budget: for fiscal year ending 21 March 1970, \$30.4 million; 18.2% of total budget; latest figures not available, but current budget believed to be about the same

NIS 20

ALBANIA

LAND:

11,100 sq. mi.; 19% arable, 24% other agricultural, 43% forested, 14% other (1967)
Limits of territorial waters: 12 n. mi. (fishing, 12 n. mi.)

PEOPLE:

Population: 2,183,000, average annual growth rate 2.7% (current); males 15-49, 515,000; 425,000 fit for military service; 22,000 reach military age (19) annually
Ethnic divisions: 96% Albanian; remaining 4% are Greeks, Vlachs, Gypsies, and Bulgarians
Religion: 70% Muslim, 20% Albanian Orthodox, 10% Roman Catholic (observances prohibited; Albania claims to be the world's first atheist state)
Language: Albanian Greek
Literacy: about 70%; no reliable current statistics available, but probably greatly improved
Labor force: 911,000 (1967); 60.5% agriculture, 17.9% industry, 21.6% other nonagricultural



GOVERNMENT:

Legal name: People's Republic of Albania
Type: Communist state
Capital: Tirana
Political subdivisions: 27 rrethet (districts), including capital, 200 localities, 2,600 villages
Legal system: based on Soviet law; constitution adopted 1950; judicial review of legislative acts only in the Presidium of the People's Assembly, which is not a true court; legal education at State University of Tirana; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction
Branches: People's Assembly, Council of Ministers, judiciary
Government leaders: President, Presidium of the People's Assembly, Haxhi Lleshi; Chairman of Ministers, Mehmet Shehu
Suffrage: universal and compulsory over age 18
Elections: national elections theoretically held every 4 years; last elections September 1970
Political parties and leaders: Albanian Workers Party only; First Secretary, Enver Hoxha
Voting strength (1970 election); 99.9% Communist
Communists: 75,637 (1970)
Member of: CEMA, IAEA, ITU, U.N., UNESCO, UPU, WHO, WMO; has not participated in CEMA since rift with U.S.S.R. in 1961; officially withdrew from Warsaw Pact 13 September 1968

ECONOMY:

GNP: \$0.8 billion in 1969 (at 1968 prices), \$400 per capita
Agriculture: food deficit area; main crops -- corn, wheat, tobacco, sugar beets, cotton; food shortages -- wheat; caloric intake, 2,100 calories per day per capita (1961/62)
Major industries: agricultural processing, textiles and clothing, lumber, and extractive industries
Shortages: spare parts, machinery and equipment, wheat
Exports: \$80 million (1969 est.); 1964 trade -- 55% minerals, metals, fuels; 17% agricultural materials (except foods); 23% foodstuffs (including cigarettes); 5% consumer goods

ECONOMY (cont'd):

Imports: \$143 million (1969 est.); 1964 trade -- 50% machinery, equipment, and spare parts; 16% minerals, metals, fuels, construction materials; 7% fertilizers, other chemicals, rubber; 4% agricultural materials (except foodstuffs); 16% foodstuffs; 7% consumer goods

Monetary conversion rate: 5 leks=US\$1 (commercial); 12.5 leks=US\$1 (noncommercial)

Fiscal year: same as calendar year; economic data reported for calendar years except for caloric intake, which is reported for consumption year
1 July - 30 June

COMMUNICATIONS:

Railroads: 127 mi. standard gage, single track; government owned (1971)

Highways: 3,100 mi.; 300 mi. paved, 1,200 mi. crushed stone and/or gravel, 1,600 mi. improved or unimproved earth (1970)

Inland waterways: 27 mi. plus Albanian sections of Lake Scutari, Lake Ohrid, and Lake Prespa (1971)

Merchant marine: 11 cargo ships (1,000 GRT or over) totaling 54,000 GRT, 53,000 DWT

Pipelines: crude oil, 110 mi.

Civil air: no major transport aircraft (1970)

NIS 47

ALGERIA



LAND:

950,000 sq. mi.; 3% cultivated, 16% pasture and meadows,
1% forested, 80% desert, waste, or urban
Limits of territorial waters: 12 n. mi. (fishing 12 n.
mi.)

PEOPLE:

Population: 14,200,000, average annual growth rate 3.1%
(FY69); males 15-49, 3,374,000; 1,940,000 fit for
military service; average number reaching military age
(19) annually 35,000
Ethnic divisions: 99% Arab-Berbers, less than 1% Europeans
Religion: 99% Muslim, 1% Christian and Hebrew
Language: Arabic (official), French, Berber dialects
Literacy: 25% (5% Arabic, 9% French, 11% both)
Labor force: 2.8 million; 47% agriculture, 8% industry, 24% other (military,
police, civil service, transportation workers, teachers, merchants,
construction workers); 40% of urban labor unemployed
Organized labor: 17% of labor force claimed; General Union of Algerian
Workers (UGTA) is the only labor organization and is subordinate to the
National Liberation Front

GOVERNMENT:

Legal name: Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria
Type: republic
Capital: Algiers
Political subdivisions: 15 Wilayas (departments or provinces)
Legal system: based on French and Islamic law, with socialist principles;
constitution adopted by referendum 1963; judicial review of legislative acts
in ad hoc Constitutional Council composed of various public officials,
including several Supreme Court justices; Supreme Court divided into 4
chambers; legal education at University of Algiers; has not accepted
compulsory ICJ jurisdiction
Branches: executive dominant, unicameral legislature has not met since June
1965 coup d'etat but was never formally suspended, judiciary
Government leader: Houari Boumediene, President of Council of the Revolution
and President of the Council of Ministers, overthrew elected President
Ahmed Ben Bella 19 June 1965
Suffrage: universal over age 19
Elections: presidential 15 September 1963; departmental assemblies 25 May 1969;
local councils 5 February 1967
Political parties and leaders: National Liberation Front (FLN), Ahmed Kaïd
Voting strength (1963 election): 100% FLN
Communists: 750; Communist Party illegal (banned 1962)
Member of: Arab League, FAO, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, IDA, ILO, IMCO, IMF, ITU, OAU,
OPEC, U.N., UNESCO, UPU, WHO

ECONOMY:

Agriculture: main crops -- bread grains, wine, citrus fruits
Major industries: petroleum (1970 crude production 47 million tons), light
industries, natural gas, mining, petrochemical and steel plants under
construction
Electric power: 1,462,000 kw. capacity (1970); 1,536 million kw.-hr. produced
(1970 est.); 110 kw.-hr. per capita
Monetary conversion rate: 4.937 dinars=US\$1 (controlled rate)
Fiscal year: calendar year

COMMUNICATIONS:

Railroads: 2,414 mi.; 1,660 mi. standard gage, 663 mi. 3'5 9/16" gage, 91 mi. meter gage; 188 mi. electrified; 120 mi. double track

Highways: 40,600 mi., of which 17,000 mi. are concrete or bituminous and the remainder gravel or crushed stone

Ports: 9 major, 8 minor

Merchant marine: 8 ships (1,000 GRT or over) totaling 62,000 GRT, 87,000 DWT; includes 4 cargo, 1 tanker, 1 bulk, 2 specialized carrier

Pipelines: crude oil, 2,568 mi.; refined products, 177 mi.; natural gas, 494 mi.

Civil air: 16 major transport aircraft

Airfields: 233 total, 191 usable; 55 with permanent-surface runways; 17 with runways 8,000-11,999 ft., 112 with runways 4,000-7,999 ft.; 3 seaplane stations

Telecommunications: adequate domestic and international facilities in the north, primarily radio communications in the desert; 169,000 telephones; 1,100,000 radio receivers; 250,000 TV receivers; 14 AM and 9 TV stations; 3 submarine cables

DEFENSE FORCES:

Military budget: for fiscal year ending 31 December 1970, \$98,000,000; approximately 5.5% of national budget

NIS 9

ANDORRA

LAND:
180 sq. mi.

PEOPLE:

Population: 23,000, average annual growth rate 9.6% (FY65-69)
Ethnic divisions: Catalan stock; 44% Andorrans, 50%
Spanish, 3% French, 3% other
Religion: virtually all Roman Catholic
Language: Catalan; many also speak some French and
Castilian
Labor force: unorganized; largely shepherds and farmers



GOVERNMENT:

Legal name: The Valleys of Andorra
Capital: Andorra la Vella
Political subdivisions: 6 districts -- Andorra la Vella, Sant Julia de Loria, Encamp, Canillo, La Massana, and Ordino
Type: unique coprincipality under formal sovereignty of President of France and Spanish Bishop of Lerida, who are represented by veguers
Legal system: based on French and Spanish civil codes; Plan of Reform adopted 1866 serves as constitution; no judicial review of legislative acts; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction
Branches: legislature (General Council) of 24 members with one-half elected every 2 years for 4-year term; executive -- syndic and a deputy sub-syndic chosen by General Council for 3-year terms; judiciary chosen by coprincipes who appoint 2 civil judges, a judge of appeals, and 2 Batles (court prosecutors)
Suffrage: males of 25 or over who are third generation Andorrans vote for General Council members; same right granted to women in April 1970
Elections: half of General Council chosen every 2 years
Political parties and leaders: generally 2 main factions in the General Council
Voting strength: traditional conservatives won easily in election of 12 December 1967

ECONOMY:

Agriculture: sheep raising; small quantities of tobacco, rye, wheat, barley, oats, and some vegetables (only 25% of land can be used for agriculture)
Major industries: tourism (800,000 in 1965), one cigarette factory (annual output \$800,000), handicrafts, smuggling (tobacco to France; manufactured items, including automobiles and cameras, to Spain)
Shortages: food
Electric power: 25,000 kw. capacity (1970); 100 million kw.-hr. produced (1970); 400 kw.-hr. per capita; power is mainly exported to Spain and France
Major trade partners: Spain, France

COMMUNICATIONS:

Railroads: none
Highways: about 60 mi.
Inland waterways: none
Ports: none
Civil air: no major transport aircraft
Airfields: none
Telecommunications: 2 AM and 1 FM radiobroadcast facilities, 1 TV repeater station; manual telephone system serving about 1,700 telephones; 8,000 radio receivers, 2,500 TV receivers

DEFENSE FORCES:

Andorra has no defense forces; Spain and France are responsible for protection
as needed

NIS 59

ANGOLA

LAND:

481,000 sq. mi.; 1% cultivated, 44% forested, 22% meadows and pastures, 33% other (including fallow) (1965)
Limits of territorial waters: Portuguese Foreign Office has no claim; Portuguese Navy claims 6 n. miles (fishing 12 n. mi.)

PEOPLE:

Population: 5,575,000, average annual growth rate 1.3% (FY68); males 15-49, 1,386,000, fit for military service, 660,000; average number reaching military age (20) annually about 50,000
Ethnic divisions: 93.6% Negro, 5% Europeans, 1.4% mulatto (1960)
Religion: about 84% animist, 12% Roman Catholic, 4% Protestant
Language: Portuguese (official), many native dialects
Literacy: 10%-15%
Labor force: 2.6 million economically active (1964); 531,000 wage workers (1967)



GOVERNMENT:

Legal name: Province of Angola
Type: overseas province of Portugal
Capital: Luanda
Political subdivisions: 15 administrative districts including the coastal exclave of Cabinda
Legal system: Portuguese civil codes and customary law; legal education obtained in Portugal
Branches: Governor General appointed by Ministry of Overseas in Lisbon is executive officer responsible for internal administration; he also has prescribed legislative functions which he shares with Legislative Council of elected and nominated members; all action in province may be vetoed by Minister of Overseas; independent judiciary
Government leader: Governor General Lt. Col. Camilo Rebocho Vaz
Suffrage: all adults able to read and write Portuguese and in full possession of political and civil rights
Political parties and leaders: only legal group is Portuguese National Popular Action (ANP), formerly the National Union (UN)
Other political or pressure groups: principal opposition groups which are carrying out insurgency are Angola People's Union (UPA), led by Holden Roberto; Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola (MPLA), led by Agostinho Neto; and National Union for the Total Independence of Angola (UNITA), led by Jonas Savimbi

ECONOMY:

GNP: \$1,100 million (1969 est.), about \$200 per capita
Agriculture: cash crops -- coffee, sisal, corn, cotton, sugar, manioc, and tobacco; food crops -- cassava, corn, vegetables, plantains, bananas, and other local foodstuffs; largely self-sufficient in food
Major industries: mining (iron, diamonds), fish processing, brewing, tobacco, sugar processing, cement, food processing plants, building construction
Electric power: 344,700 kw. capacity (1969); 552 million kw.-hr. produced (1969); 100 kw.-hr. per capita
Exports: \$276.8 million (f.o.b., 1968); coffee (50%), diamonds, sisal, fish and fish products, iron ore, oil, timber, and corn
Imports: \$309.6 million (c.i.f., 1968); capital equipment (machinery and electrical equipment), wines, bulk iron and ironwork, steel and metals, vehicles and spare parts, textiles and clothing, medicines

ECONOMY (cont'd):

Major trade partners: main partner Portugal, followed by West Germany, U.S., U.K., EEC countries (primarily coffee to last three)

Aid: Portugal only donor

Monetary conversion rate: 28.75 escudos=US\$1 (official)

Fiscal year: calendar year

COMMUNICATIONS:

Railroads: 1,918 mi.; 1,724 mi. 3'6" gage, 194 mi. 1'11 5/8" gage

Highways: 29,000 mi.; 3,000 mi. bituminous-surface treatment, 1,000 mi. crushed stone or gravel, 25,000 mi. earth

Inland waterways: 2,000 mi. navigable

Ports: 3 major

Pipelines: crude oil, 111 mi.

Civil air: 12 major transport aircraft

Airfields: 447 total, 389 usable; 18 with permanent-surface runways; 1 with runway over 12,000 ft., 5 with runways 8,000-11,999 ft., 53 with runways 4,000-7,999 ft.; 2 seaplane stations

Telecommunications: simple network of low-capacity open-wire and radio-relay facilities; 25,300 telephones; 95,000 radio receivers; 21 AM, 7 FM, and no TV stations

DEFENSE FORCES:

Defense is responsibility of Portugal

Supply: dependent on Portugal

Military budget: for fiscal year ending 31 December 1969 \$45.7 million; about 16.7% of total budget

NIS 81A

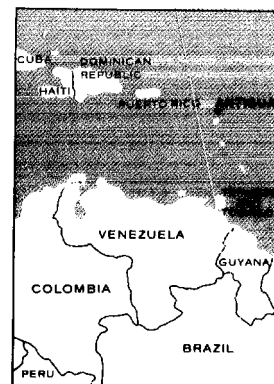
ANTIGUA

LAND:

108 sq. mi.; 54% arable, 5% pasture, 14% forested,
9% unused but potentially productive, 18% wasteland
and built on (1964)
Limits of territorial waters: 3 n. mi.

PEOPLE:

Population: 65,000, average annual growth rate 1.6% (FY69)
Ethnic divisions: almost entirely African Negro
Religion: Church of England (predominant), other
Protestant sects and some Roman Catholic
Language: English
Literacy: about 80%
Organized labor: 18,000



GOVERNMENT:

Legal name: Associated State of Antigua
Type: dependent territory with full internal autonomy as a British "Associated State"
Capital: St. John's
Political subdivisions: 6 parishes, 2 dependencies (Barbuda, Redonda)
Legal system: based on English law; British Caribbean Court of Appeal has exclusive original jurisdiction and an appellate jurisdiction, consists of Chief Justice and 5 justices
Government leaders: Premier George Herbert Walter; Governor Wilfred Ebenezer Jacobs
Suffrage: universal adult suffrage
Elections: every 5 years; last general election 11 February 1971; last by-election August 1968
Political parties and leaders: Antigua Labor Party (ALP), Vere C. Bird; Progressive Labor Movement (PLM), George Herbert Walter; Antigua People's Party (APP), J. Rowan Henry
Voting strength: 1971 election -- Legislative Council seats -- ALP 4, PLM 13, other 4 unknown
Communists: none known
Member of: CARIFTA

ECONOMY:

GDP: \$27.2 million (at factor cost, 1967 est.), \$470 per capita
Agriculture: main crops -- sugar, cotton
Major industries: sugar processing, tourism
Shortages: electric power
Electric power: 14,040 kw. nameplate capacity (1970); less than 4,000 kw. operating; 12 million kw.-hr. produced (1969 est.); 189 kw.-hr. per capita
Exports: \$2.9 million (f.o.b., 1967); sugar, molasses, cotton
Imports: \$22.2 million (c.i.f., 1967); food, clothing, oil, wood
Major trade partners: U.K. 30%, U.S. 25%, Commonwealth Caribbean countries 18% (1966)
Monetary conversion rate: 2 East Caribbean Dollars=US\$1

COMMUNICATIONS:

Railroads: none

Highways: 235 mi.; 150 mi. main, 85 mi. secondary

Ports: 1 minor

Civil air: 5 major transport aircraft

Airfields: 3 total, 1 usable; 1 with asphalt runway 9,000 ft.; 1 seaplane station

Telecommunications: new automatic telephone system recently installed; 1,450 telephones; tropospheric scatter links with Tortola and St. Lucia; 5,000 radio receivers, 1 AM and 2 TV stations; 2 coaxial submarine cables

NIS 90

ARGENTINA

LAND:

1,070,000 sq. mi.; 57% agricultural (11% crops, improved pasture and fallow, 46% natural grazing land), 25% forested, 18% mountain, urban, or waste (1968 est.)
Limits of territorial waters: 200 n. mi.

PEOPLE:

Population: 23,638,000, average annual growth rate 1.6% (September 60-70); males 15-49, 6,091,000; 4,510,000 fit for military service; average number reaching military age (20) annually about 215,000
Ethnic divisions: approximately 85% white; 15% mestizo, Indian, or other nonwhite groups
Religion: 90% nominally Roman Catholic (less than 20% practicing Roman Catholics), 2% Protestant, 2% Jewish, 6% other
Language: Spanish
Literacy: 85% (90% in Buenos Aires)
Labor force: 9.5 million; 19% agriculture, 25% manufacturing, 11% commerce, 35% other, 4%-5% unemployed
Organized labor: 25% of labor force (est.)



GOVERNMENT:

Legal name: Argentine Republic
Type: republic; military regime in control since coup in June 1966
Capital: Buenos Aires
Political subdivisions: 22 provinces, 1 district (Federal Capital), and 1 territory
Legal system: based on Spanish and French civil codes; constitution adopted 1853 partially superseded in 1966 by the Statute of the Revolution which takes precedence over the constitution when the two are in conflict; judicial review of legislative acts; legal education at University of Buenos Aires and other public and private universities; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction
Branches: presidency; national judiciary; legislature dismissed after June 1966 coup
Government leader: Gen. Alesandro Lanusse, President until 1 January 1973, when the Air Force member of the 3-man junta, that removed Brig. Gen. Roberto Levingston on 23 March 1971, is scheduled to replace him
Suffrage: universal and compulsory age 18 and over
Elections: present government has announced plans for holding elections by April 1974
Political parties: ban imposed in 1966 now lifted and parties in process of reorganizing
Voting strength: the old political groupings probably continue to command the loyalty of the populace according to the following figures (est.) -- Peronists (of all types), 35%; Radicals (former People's Radical Civic Union, UCRP), 25%; Conservatives (former National Federation of Centrist Parties), 5%; minor parties, 10%; nonaligned, 25%
Other political or pressure groups: Argentine armed forces, Peronist-dominated labor movement, The Hour of the People (loose grouping of moderate politicians with various party affiliations), National Meeting of the Argentines (loose grouping of communist and leftist politicians), Argentine Industrial Union (manufacturers' association), Argentine Rural Society (large landowners' association), business organizations, students, and the Catholic Church
Member of: FAO, IADB, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, IDA, IFC, IHB, ILO, IMCO, IMF, ITU, LAFTA, OAS, U.N., UNESCO, UPU, WHO, WMO

ECONOMY:

GNP: \$31.3 billion (purchasing power parity estimate, 1970), \$1,340 per capita; real growth rate 1970, 4.9%; 68% private consumption, 12% public consumption, 18% gross domestic investment, 2% net foreign balance (1968)
Agriculture: main products -- cereals, oilseeds, livestock products; Argentina is a major world exporter of temperate zone foodstuffs
Major industries: food processing (especially meatpacking), motor vehicles, consumer durables, textiles, chemicals, printing, and metallurgy
Crude steel: 1.69 million metric tons produced (1969); 70 kilograms per capita
Electric power: 6,318,000 kw. capacity (1970); 20.9 billion kw.-hr. produced (1970); 853 kw.-hr. per capita
Exports: \$1,750 million (f.o.b., 1970) -- meat, wheat, corn, wool, hides, oil-seeds
Imports: \$1,550 million (c.i.f., 1970) -- machinery and vehicles, fuel and lubricating oils, iron and steel, textiles, intermediate industrial products
Major trade partners: exports -- EEC 37%, LAFTA 25%, U.S. 11%, U.K. 8%; imports -- EEC 24%, LAFTA 24%, U.S. 23%, U.K. 7%
Aid: economic -- extensions from U.S. (FY46-69), \$743.2 million in loans; \$16.7 million in grants; from international organizations (FY46-68), \$497.2 million; from other Western countries (1960-66), \$315.5 million; from Communist countries (1954-69) \$86.0 million (drawn, \$41.0 million); military -- assistance from U.S. (FY46-69), \$134.8 million
Monetary conversion rate: 4.04 pesos=US\$1 ("heavy" peso=100 old pesos, introduced 1 January 1970) -- "crawling pig" exchange rate system established April 1971
Fiscal year: calendar year

COMMUNICATIONS:

Railroads: 25,034 mi.; 2,053 mi. standard gage (4'8 1/2"), 14,215 mi. broad gage (5'6") 8,018 mi. meter gage (3'3 3/8"), 388 mi. 2'5 1/2" gage, and 36 mi. narrow gage industrial; about 1,035 mi. double track; 76 mi. electrified; 99.6% government-owned
Highways: 125,000 mi., of which 13,800 mi. paved, 16,000 mi. gravel, 49,300 mi. improved earth, and 46,000 mi. unimproved earth
Inland waterways: 6,800 navigable mi.
Ports: 7 major, 65 minor
Merchant marine: 177 ships (1,000 GRT or over) totaling 1,179,000 GRT, 1,614,000 DWT; includes 6 passenger, 98 cargo, 60 tanker, 9 bulk; 4 specialized carriers; 3 tankers and 4 combination cargo-transport ships are naval vessels sometimes used commercially
Pipelines: crude oil, 1,163 mi.; refined products 1,374 mi.; natural gas, 4,061 mi.
Civil air: 66 major transport aircraft
Airfields: 2,078 total, 1,542 usable; 64 with permanent-surface runways; 1 with runway over 12,000 ft., 12 with runways 8,000-11,999 ft., 232 with runways 4,000-7,999 ft.; 10 seaplane stations
Telecommunications: foremost in telecom facilities in South America; improving telephone network has slightly over 1.6 million sets, radio relay widely used, communications satellite ground station; estimated 10 million radio receivers and 3.3 million TV sets; 116 AM, 4 FM, and 31 TV stations; 8 telegraph submarine cables

DEFENSE FORCES:

Supply: produces some weapons, ammunition, and motor transport; past dependence upon U.S., Canada, and Western Europe being shifted almost exclusively to Europe
Military budget: proposed for fiscal year ending 31 December 1970, \$514,150,000 about 15% of total central government budget

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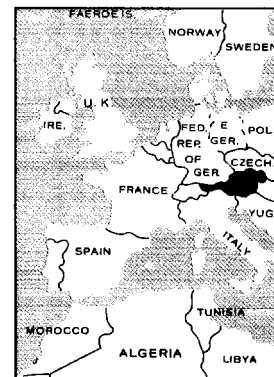
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NIS 16

AUSTRIA



LAND:

32,400 sq. mi.; 20% cultivated, 27% meadows and pastures, 14% waste or urban, 38% forested, 1% inland water (1968)

PEOPLE:

Population: 7,421,000, average annual growth rate 0.3% (FY69); males 15-49, 1,666,000; 1,340,000 fit for military service; average number reaching military age (19) annually about 49,000

Ethnic divisions: 98.1% German, .7% Croatian, .3% Slovene, .9% other

Religion: 88% Roman Catholic, 7% Protestant, 5% none or other

Language: German

Literacy: 98%

Labor force: 3,190,500 (of which 828,200 are self-employed); 18% agriculture and forestry, 49% industry and crafts, 18% trade and communications, 7% professions, 6% public service, 2% other; 2.0% registered unemployed; an estimated 200,000 Austrians are employed in other European countries; foreign labor about 87,000 (1970)

Organized labor: about 2/3 of wage and salary workers

GOVERNMENT:

Legal name: Republic of Austria

Type: federal republic

Capital: Vienna

Political subdivisions: 9 states (Laender) including the capital

Legal system: civil law system with Roman law origin; constitution adopted 1920, repromulgated in 1945; judicial review of legislative acts by a Constitutional Court; separate administrative and civil/penal supreme courts; legal education at Universities of Vienna, Graz, Innsbruck, Salzburg, and Linz; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

Branches: bicameral Parliament, directly elected President whose functions are largely representational, independent federal judiciary

Government leaders: Chancellor Bruno Kreisky; President Franz Jonas

Suffrage: universal over age 19; compulsory for presidential elections

Elections: presidential, every 6 years (next 1971); parliamentary, every 4 years (next 1974)

Political parties and leaders: Socialist Party of Austria (SPOe), Bruno Kreisky, Chairman; Austrian People's Party (OeVP), Herman Withalm, Chairman; Liberal Party (FP0e), Friedrich Peter, Chairman; Communist Party, Franz Muhri, Chairman

Voting strength (1970 election): 48.4% SPOe, 44.7% OeVP, 5.4% FP0e, 0.4% dissident Socialist, 1% Communist

Communists: membership 26,000; activists 7,000-8,000; 46,700 votes in 1970 election

Member of: Council of Europe, ECE, EFTA, IAEA, ICAO, OECD, U.N., UNESCO, WHO

ECONOMY:

GNP: \$12.5 billion (1969), \$1,690 per capita; 57% consumption, 27% investment, 16% government; 1969 growth rate 6.4% 1954 constant prices

Agriculture: livestock, cereals, potatoes, sugar beets; 84% self-sufficient; caloric intake 2,920 calories per day per capita (1967-68)

Major industries: foods, iron and steel, machinery, textiles, chemicals, electrical, paper and pulp

Crude steel: 4.080 million metric tons produced (1970), 551 kilograms per capita (1970)

ECONOMY (cont'd):

Electric power: 7,530,000 kw. capacity (1970); 25,793 million kw.-hr produced (1970); 3,460 kw.-hr. per capita

Exports: \$2.86 billion (f.o.b., 1970); iron and steel products, machinery and equipment, lumber, textiles and clothing, paper products, chemicals

Imports: \$3.55 billion (c.i.f., 1970); machinery and equipment, chemicals, textiles, coal, petroleum, foodstuffs

Major trade partners: (1969) West Germany 33%, Italy 8%, Switzerland 8%, U.K. 6%, U.S. 4%; EEC 50%; EFTA 22%; Communist countries 14%

Aid:

economic -- received - U.S. \$1,166.6 million authorized through FY69, none since FY64; IBRD \$104.9 million authorized, none since FY62;
military -- U.S., \$98 million authorized (FY50-64); \$0.6 million in FY64;
net official economic aid to less developed areas and multilateral agencies -- \$165 million (FY60-69), \$21.3 million in FY69

Monetary conversion rate: 26 shillings=US\$1 (official)

Fiscal year: calendar year

COMMUNICATIONS:

Railroads: 4,073 mi.; 3,612 mi. standard gage, 433 mi. 2'5 7/8" gage, and 28 mi. 3'3 3/8" narrow gage; 833 mi. double tracked; 1,612 mi. electrified

Highways: 20,356 mi. total; 6,056 mi. Federal (5,656 mi. bituminous, concrete, stone block, 400 mi. crushed stone, gravel, improved earth); 14,300 mi. Provincial (4,340 mi. bituminous, concrete, stone block, 9,950 mi. crushed stone, gravel, improved earth); additionally about 38,000 mi. of communal roads, mostly of gravel, crushed stone, and improved earth

Inland waterways: 267 mi.; carries 5% freight, 6% passengers

Ports: 3 major

Merchant marine: 4 ships (1000 GRT or over) totaling 12,900 GRT, 17,000 DWT;

includes 3 cargo, 1 specialized carrier

Pipelines: crude oil, 450 mi.; natural gas, 535 mi.

Civil air: 10 major transport aircraft

Airfields: 58 total, 47 usable; 11 with permanent-surface runways; 2 with runways 8,000-11,999 ft., 8 with runways 4,000-7,999 ft.

Telecommunications: highly developed and efficient; excellent national and international services; extensive TV and radiobroadcast systems with 13 AM, 14 FM, and 19 TV stations; 1.33 million telephones; 2 million radio receivers; 1.38 million television receivers

DEFENSE FORCES:

Major ground units: 7 brigades (4 infantry, 3 armored infantry), 3 artillery regiments (battalion-size), 3 armored battalions, 1 infantry battalion, 4 engineer battalions, 3 antiaircraft battalions, 1 reconnaissance battalion

Supply: produces some small arms and ammunition, trucks, and tank destroyers; current sources of other items are the U.S., Western Europe, Sweden, and the Communist countries

Military budget: for fiscal year ending 31 December 1971, \$165.3 million; about 3.9% of the federal budget and 1.2% of GNP

NIS 81B

BAHAMAS



LAND:

4,400 sq. mi.; 1% cultivated, 29% forested, 70% built on, wasteland, and other (1962)
Limits of territorial waters: 3 n. mi. (fishing, 12 n. mi.)

PEOPLE:

Population: 176,000, average annual growth rate 3.4% (November 63-April 70)
Ethnic divisions: 80% Negro, 10% white, 10% mixed
Religion: mainly Church of England; some Protestant, Greek Orthodox, and Roman Catholic
Language: English
Labor force: 60,000 (1963)

GOVERNMENT:

Legal name: Colony of the Bahamas
Type: British dependent territory with full internal autonomy under U.K. rule
Capital: Nassau (New Providence Island)
Legal system: based on English law
Branches: Governor (appointed by Queen); bicameral legislature (appointed Senate, elected House); Executive (Premier and cabinet); judiciary
Government leaders: Prime Minister Lynden O. Pindling; Governor Sir Francis Cumming-Bruce
Elections: House of Assembly (10 April 1968); next elections must be held by 10 April 1973
Political parties and leaders: Progressive Liberal Party (PLP), predominantly Negro, Lynden O. Pindling; National Democratic Party (NDP), Paul L. Adderley; United Bahamian Party (UBP), white establishment, Sir Roland Symonette; Commonwealth Labor Party (CLP), M.H.A. Fawkes (opposition party); Free Progressive Liberal Party (Free PLP), Cecil Wallace Whitefield
Voting strength (1968 election): 73% PLP, 27% UBP; House of Assembly -- PLP 29 seats, UBP 7 seats, LP 1 seat, independent 1 seat
Communists: none known

ECONOMY:

GNP: not available
Agriculture: main crops -- fruits, vegetables
Major industries: tourism, cement, lumber, salt production
Electric power: 59,750 kw. capacity (1970); 247.5 million kw.-hr. produced (1969 est.); 1,095 kw.-hr. per capita
Exports: \$46 million (f.o.b., 1969); cement, rum, pulpwood, fruits, and vegetables
Imports: \$251 million (c.i.f., 1969); foodstuffs, manufactured goods, petroleum
Major trade partners: U.S. 67%, U.K. 11%, Canada 7% (1968)
Aid: economic -- authorizations from U.S. (FY56-69) -- \$34.8 million in loans
Monetary conversion rate: 1.00 Bahamian dollars (B\$)=US\$1 (official)
Fiscal year: calendar year

COMMUNICATIONS:

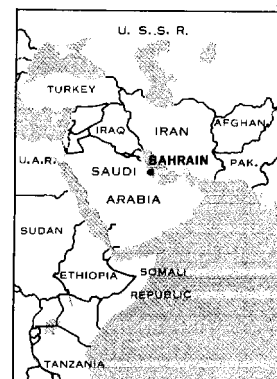
Railroads: none
Highways: 555 mi.; 380 mi. paved, 100 mi. gravel, 20 mi. improved earth; 55 mi. unimproved earth
Ports: 5 major, 9 minor
Civil air: no major transport aircraft
Airfields: 56 total, 51 usable; 8 with permanent-surface runways; 3 with runways 8,000-11,999 ft., 21 with runways 4,000-7,999 ft.; 4 seaplane stations

COMMUNICATIONS (cont'd):

Telecommunications: telecom facilities highly developed, including 53,800 telephones in totally automatic system; tropospheric scatter link with Florida; 55,000 radio receivers and 16,000 TV sets, 1 AM station; 2 special coaxial submarine cables; plan TV station for color broadcasts and new cable connection with the United States

NIS 32

BAHRAIN



LAND:

230 sq. mi. plus group of smaller islands; 5% cultivated, negligible forested area, remainder desert, waste, or urban

Limits of territorial waters: not available

PEOPLE:

Population: 219,000, average annual growth rate 3.1% (FY67-68); males 15-49, 58,000; fit for military service 30,000

Ethnic divisions: almost entirely Arab

Religion: Muslim

Language: Arabic

Literacy: about 30%

Labor force: 53,274 (1965)

GOVERNMENT:

Legal name: Sheikhdom of Bahrain

Type: ruled by Khalifah family with a special treaty relationship whereby U.K. conducts all foreign relations; control point for British political commitments in Persian Gulf through British Political Resident; British-officered police force protects U.K. interests

Capital: Manama

Legal system: based on Islamic law and English common law

Government leader: Sheikh 'Isa ibn Salman Al-Khalifah

Political parties and pressure groups: various Arab nationalist movements; most important -- National Liberation Front (Communist aligned)

Communists: few known

ECONOMY:

Agriculture: produces dates, alfalfa, vegetables; dairy and poultry farming; fishing; not self-sufficient in food

Major industries: petroleum refining, boatbuilding, shrimp fishing, and sailmaking on a small scale; major development projects include aluminum smelter, flourmill, and ISA town

Electric power: 108,000 kw. capacity (1970); 270 million kw.-hr. produced (1970); 1,250 kw.-hr. per capita

Imports: \$109 million (1968)

Major trade partners: U.K., Japan, U.S., EEC

Monetary conversion rate: 1 Bahrain dinar=US\$2.10 (official)

Fiscal year: 1 April - 31 March

COMMUNICATIONS:

Highways: 120 mi. surfaced; undetermined mileage of natural surface tracks

Ports: 1 major

Pipelines: crude oil, 68 mi.; refined products, 81 mi.; natural gas, 18 mi.

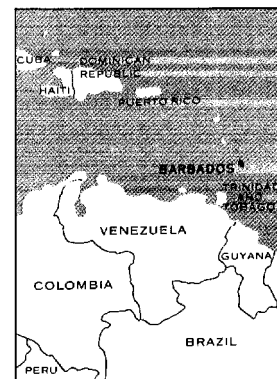
Civil air: 7 major transport aircraft (all registered in the U.K.)

Airfields: 5 total, 3 usable; 1 with permanent-surface runway; 2 with runways 4,000-7,999 ft.; 1 seaplane station

Telecommunications: excellent international radiocommunications; limited domestic services; 10,800 telephones; 56,500 radio receivers; 10,000 TV sets; 1 AM radiobroadcast station; satellite earth station; tropospheric scatter Bahrain-Qatar

NIS 81E

BARBADOS



LAND:

166 sq. mi.; 60% cropped, 10% permanent meadows, 30% built on, waste, other (1960)
Limits of territorial waters: 3 n. mi.

PEOPLE:

Population: 257,000, average annual growth rate 0.8% (FY68-69); males 15-49, 63,000; 45,000 fit for military service; average number reaching military age annually, 3,000
Ethnic divisions: 80% African, 15% mixed, 5% European
Religion: Anglican, Roman Catholic, Methodist, and Moravian
Language: English
Literacy: over 90%
Labor force: 60,000 wage and salary earners
Organized labor: 19,300 (32%)

GOVERNMENT:

Legal name: Barbados
Type: independent state since November 1966, recognizing Elizabeth II as chief of state
Capital: Bridgetown
Regional breakdown: 11 parishes administered by 3 district councils
Legal system: English common law; constitution came into effect upon independence in 1966; no judicial review of legislative acts; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction
Branches: legislature consisting of a 21-member appointed Senate and a 24-member elected House of Assembly; cabinet headed by Prime Minister
Government leader: Prime Minister Errol Barrow
Suffrage: universal over age 18
Elections: House of Assembly members have terms no longer than 5 years; general election held 3 November 1966
Political parties and leaders: Democratic Labor Party (DLP), Errol Barrow; Barbados National Party (BNP), Ernest D. Mottley; Barbados Labor Party (BLP), H. Bernard St. John, J. M. G. "Tom" Adams
Voting strength (1966 election): Democratic Labor Party (DLP), 49.5%; Barbados National Party, 10.1%; Barbados Labor Party, 32.7%; Independent, 7.7%; House of Assembly seats -- DLP 14, BLP 9, BNP 1
Communists: not significant
Other political or pressure groups: People's Progressive Movement (PPM), a small pro-Castro black-nationalist group led by Calvin Alleyne
Member of: CARIFTA, Commonwealth, ICAO, IMF, OAS, U.N.

ECONOMY:

GDP: \$117 million (1969 est.), \$460 per capita; real growth rate 1969, 3.3%
Agriculture: main products -- sugar, subsistence foods
Major industries: tourism, sugar milling, manufacturing, edible oils and fats
Electric power: 39,950 kw. capacity (1969, est.); 143.7 million kw.-hr. produced (1969 est.); 595 kw.-hr. per capita
Exports: \$34 million (f.o.b., 1969); sugar, molasses, rum
Imports: \$97 million (c.i.f., 1969); foodstuffs, lumber, machinery, manufactured goods
Major trade partners: U.K. 33%, U.S. 21%, Commonwealth Caribbean countries 13%, Canada 11% (1968)
Aid: economic -- extensions from U.S. (FY67-69), \$0.1 million in grants; from international organizations (FY63-69), \$0.6 million
Monetary conversion rate: 2.00 East Caribbean Dollars=US\$1
Fiscal year: 1 April - 31 March

COMMUNICATIONS:

Railroads: none
Highways: 950 mi.; 800 mi. paved, 100 mi. gravel, 50 mi. improved earth
Inland waterways: none
Ports: 1 major, 2 minor
Civil air: no major transport aircraft
Airfields: 1 with permanent-surface runway 8,000-11,999 ft.; 1 seaplane station
Telecommunications: islandwide automatic telephone system with 26,100
telephones; key international traffic transit center for Caribbean area;
tropospheric scatter links to Trinidad and St. Lucia; 86,000 radio and
16,000 TV sets, 2 AM and 1 TV stations; 2 telegraph submarine cables; plan
construction of satellite earth station to be operational in two years

DEFENSE FORCES:

Supply: obtained primarily from the U.K.; some ammunition from Belgium

NIS 5

BELGIUM



LAND:

11,800 sq. mi.; 53% agricultural land, of which about half is in crops, the rest meadows and pastures, 27% waste, urban, or other; 20% forested (1968)
Limits of territorial waters: 3 n. mi. (fishing, 12 n. mi.)

PEOPLE:

Population: 9,759,000, average annual growth rate 0.6% (FY61-69); males 15-49, 2,262,000; 1,805,000 fit for military service; average number reaching military age (19) annually 71,000
Ethnic divisions: 55% Flemings, 33% Walloons, 12% mixed or other
Religion: 97% Roman Catholic, 3% none or other
Language: French, Flemish (Dutch); divided along ethnic lines
Literacy: 97%
Labor force: 3.9 million; 5.5% agriculture, forestry, hunting, and fishing; 43% mining, manufacturing and construction; 39% commerce and services; 8% transportation; 1.8% insured unemployed; shortage of unskilled labor, none
Organized labor: 48% of labor force (1969)

GOVERNMENT:

Legal name: Kingdom of Belgium
Type: constitutional monarchy
Capital: Brussels
Political subdivisions: 9 provinces
Legal system: civil law system influenced by English constitutional theory; constitution adopted 1831, since amended; judicial review of legislative acts; legal education at 4 law schools; accepts compulsory ICJ jurisdiction, with reservations
Branches: executive branch consists of King and cabinet; cabinet responsible to bicameral parliament; independent judiciary; coalition governments are usual
Government leader: Prime Minister Gaston Eyskens
Suffrage: universal over age 21
Elections: must be held at least every 4 years (last March 1968)
Political parties and leaders: Social Christian, Senator Robert Houben, party president; Socialist, Edmund LeBurton and Joris Van Eynde, co-presidents; Liberty and Progress, Senator P. Descamps, party president; Francophone Democratic Front-Walloon Rally (Walloon nationalist), Jean Duvieusart, party president; Volksunie (Flemish Nationalist), Wim Jorissen, party president; Communist, Marc Drumeaux, president of political bureau
Voting strength (1968 election): 31.7% Social Christian, 28.0% Socialist, 3.3% Communist, 20.9% Liberty and Progress, 9.8% Volksunie, 6.6% other
Communists: 12,160; splinter parties (Chinese-oriented) 400; 170,700 votes in 1968 election
Member of: Benelux, BLEU (Belgium-Luxembourg Economic Union), Council of Europe, ECE, ECSC, ECOSOC, EEC, EMA, EURATOM, FAO, IAEA, ICAO, IMF, NATO, OECD, U.N., UNESCO, WEU, WHO

ECONOMY:

GNP: \$22.5 billion (1970 est.), \$2,630 per capita (1970 est.), 64% consumption, 22% investment, 13% government, 1% net exports of goods and services; 1970 growth rate 5.5%, 1963 constant prices
Agriculture: livestock production predominates; main crops -- grains, beets, potatoes; 80% self-sufficient in food; food shortages -- edible and coarse grains, fats and oils; caloric intake, 3,150 calories per day per capita (1967-68 est.)
Major industries: engineering and metal products, processed food and beverages, chemicals, basic metals, textiles, and petroleum

ECONOMY (cont'd):

Shortages: iron ore, nonferrous minerals, petroleum, cotton, wool, wood
Crude steel: capacity 14.3 million metric tons (1969); 12.8 million metric tons produced (1969); 1,330 kilograms per capita
Electric power: 6,855,000 kw. capacity (1970); 29,306 million kw.-hr. produced (1970); 2,910 kw.-hr. per capita
Exports: \$11,600 million (f.o.b., 1970) motor vehicles, refined copper, iron and steel products, finished or semifinished precious stones, textile products
Imports: \$11,350 million (c.i.f., 1970) crude materials, food, fuels, automotive parts, nonelectrical machinery and appliances, clothing
Major trade partners: (Belgium-Luxembourg Economic Union, 1969) West Germany 22.8%, Netherlands 19.3%, France 20.9%, U.S. 6.9%, U.K. 4.0%, Italy 4.2%; EEC 64.5%, EFTA 11.3%, Communist countries 1.6%
Aid:
 economic -- received - U.S., \$751.6 million authorized (FY46-69); none since FY69;
 military -- received - \$1,253.6 million authorized (FY46-69), \$1.9 million in FY68, none since FY68; net official economic aid to less developed areas and multilateral agencies -- \$884 million (FY60-69), \$116 million in 1969
Monetary conversion rate: 50 francs=US\$1 (official rate)
Fiscal year: calendar year

COMMUNICATIONS:

Railroads: 2,873 mi.; 2,645 mi. standard gage, 228 mi. (3'3 3/8") narrow gage; 1,615 mi. double track; 920 mi. electrified
Highways: 57,700 mi.; 26,550 mi. bituminous, stone block, or concrete; 31,150 mi. crushed stone, gravel, earth
Inland waterways: 1,270 mi., of which 950 are in regular use by commercial transport
Ports: 5 major, 1 minor
Merchant marine: 76 ships (1,000 GRT or over) totaling 1,028,000 GRT, 1,546,000 DWT; includes 1 passenger, 49 cargo, 13 tanker, 13 bulk
Pipelines: refined products, 400 mi.; crude, 31 mi.; natural gas, 45 mi.
Civil air: 54 major transport aircraft, including 6 based in Libya
Airfields: 50 total, 36 usable; 19 with permanent-surface runways; 12 with runways 8,000-11,999 ft., 6 with runways 4,000-7,999 ft.
Telecommunications: excellent domestic and international telephone and telegraph facilities; 1,937,000 telephones; 3.2 million radio receivers; 2.1 million TV receivers; countrywide broadcast coverage provided by 7 AM, 10 FM, and 18 TV stations; submarine cables to United Kingdom and to Portugal

DEFENSE FORCES:

Military budget: for fiscal year ending 31 December 1971, \$675.2 million; about 8.3% of total budget

NIS 81B

BERMUDA



LAND:

21 sq. mi.; 8% arable, 60% forested, 21% built on, wasteland, and other, 11% leased for air and naval bases (1964)

Limits of territorial waters: 3 n. mi.

PEOPLE:

Population: 53,000, average annual growth rate 2.0% (FY69)

Ethnic divisions: approximately 63% African, 37% white

Religion: 47.5% Church of England, 10.2% Catholic, 38.2% other Protestant, 4.2% other

Language: English

Literacy: virtually 100%

Labor force: 19,498 employed (1960)

GOVERNMENT:

Legal name: Colony of Bermuda

Type: British crown colony

Capital: Hamilton

Political subdivisions: 9 parishes

Legal system: English law

Branches: elected House of Assembly; appointed Legislative Council; Executive Council (cabinet)

Government leaders: Governor Lord Martonmere; Prime Minister Sir Henry Tucker

Suffrage: universal over age 21; compulsory

Elections: at least once every 5 years; last general election, May 1968

Political parties and leaders: United Bermuda Party (UBP), Sir Henry Tucker; Progressive Labor Party (PLP), Lois Browne-Evans (PLP parliamentary leader); Bermuda Democratic Labor Party (BDP), Arnold A. Francis, Charles W. Mayne

Voting strength (1968 elections): UBP 56.5%, PLP 34.4%, BDP 6.7%, Independents 2.4%; House of Assembly seats -- UBP 30, PLP 10

ECONOMY:

GNP: not available

Agriculture: main products -- bananas, vegetables, Easter lilies, dairy products, citrus fruits

Major industries: tourism, ship repair, small boat building

Electric power: 51,740 kw. capacity (1969); 181.6 million kw.-hr. produced (1969); 3,425 kw.-hr. per capita

Exports: \$70.0 million (f.o.b., 1969); mostly reexports of drugs and bunker fuel

Imports: \$85.5 million (c.i.f., 1969); fuel, foodstuffs, machinery

Major trade partners: U.S. 46%, U.K. 22%, Canada 9% (1968)

Monetary conversion rate: 1 Bermuda dollar=US\$1 (official)

Fiscal year: calendar year

COMMUNICATIONS:

Railroads: none

Highways: 130 mi., all paved

Ports: 4 major

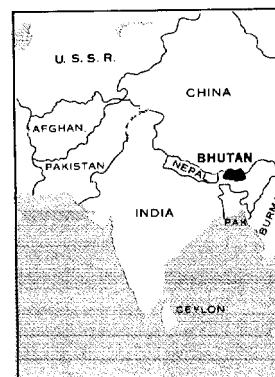
Civil air: no major transport aircraft

Airfields: 1 with concrete runway 9,660 ft.; 1 seaplane station

Telecommunications: modern telecom system suited to island needs, includes fully automatic telephone system with 28,100 instruments; 29,000 radio and 17,000 TV receivers, 2 AM, 1 FM, and 2 TV stations; 2 submarine coaxial cables

NIS 35

BHUTAN



LAND:

19,000 sq. mi.; 15% agricultural; 15% desert, waste, urban; 70% forested (1963)

PEOPLE:

Population: 750,000 (official est. for 1 July 1968); males 15-49, 195,000; 100,000 fit for military service; about 8,000 reach military age (18) annually
 Ethnic divisions: 60% Bhotias, 25% ethnic Nepalese, 15% indigenous or migrant tribes
 Religion: 75% Lamaistic Buddhism, 25% Buddhist-influenced Hinduism
 Language: Bhotias speak various Tibetan dialects; most widely spoken dialect is Druk-ke, the official language; Nepalese speak various Nepalese dialects
 Literacy: insignificant
 Labor force: 300,000; 99% agriculture, 1% industry; massive lack of skilled labor

GOVERNMENT:

Legal name: Kingdom of Bhutan
 Type: monarchy; special treaty relationship with India
 Capital: Thimphu
 Political subdivisions: 4 regions (east, central, west, south), further divided into 15-18 subdivisions
 Legal system: based on Indian law and English common law; in 1964 the King assumed full power -- no constitution existed beforehand; a supreme court hears appeals from district administrators; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction
 Branches: appointed minister and indirectly elected assembly consisting of village elders, monastic representatives, and all district and senior government administrators
 Government leader: King Jigme Dorji Wangchuck
 Suffrage: each family has one vote
 Elections: popular elections on village level held every 3 years
 Political parties: all parties illegal; some indications of rapprochement between King and Bhutan Congress Party which operates from Nepal and India
 Communist: no overt Communist presence
 Other political or pressure groups: Buddhist clergy
 Member of: Colombo Plan, UPU

ECONOMY:

GNP: under \$100 per capita
 Agriculture: rice, barley, wheat, potatoes, fruit
 Major industries: handicrafts (particularly textiles)
 Electric power: 400 kw. capacity
 Exports: about \$1 million annually; rice, dolomite, and handicrafts
 Imports: about \$1.4 million annually
 Major trading partner: India
 Aid: economic -- India (FY61-68) \$35.2 million
 Monetary conversion rate: 7.5 Indian rupees=US\$1
 Fiscal year: 1 April - 31 March

COMMUNICATIONS:

Highways: 810 mi.; 260 mi. surfaced, 320 mi. improved, 230 mi. unimproved earth
 Freight carried: not available, very light traffic

COMMUNICATIONS (cont'd):

Civil air: no major transport aircraft

Airfields: 1 composite runway under 6,000 feet

Telecommunications: facilities almost nonexistent; data not available on
telephones; 6,000 radio sets; no TV sets; data not available on AM; no
FM; and no TV stations

DEFENSE FORCES:

Supply: dependent on India

NIS 93

BOLIVIA

LAND:

424,000 sq. mi.; 2% cultivated and fallow, 11% pasture and meadow, 45% urban, desert, waste, or other, 40% forest (1967)

PEOPLE:

Population: 4,773,000, average annual growth rate 2.5% (current); males 15-49 1,185,000; 750,000 fit for military service; average number reaching military age (19) annually about 57,000

Ethnic divisions: 50%-75% Indian, 20%-35% Mestizo, 5%-15% white

Religion: predominantly Roman Catholic

Language: Spanish and Indian (Aymara and Quechua)

Literacy: 35%-40%

Labor force: 1.9 million (1965); 61.9% agriculture, 3.3% mining, 9.6% services and utilities, 8% manufacturing, 10% other

Organized labor: 40%-50% of labor force



GOVERNMENT:

Legal name: Republic of Bolivia

Type: republic; government under military control since September 1969

Capital: La Paz (seat of government); Sucre (judicial capital)

Political subdivisions: 9 departments with limited autonomy

Legal system: based on Spanish law and Code Napoleon; constitution adopted 1967; constitution in force except where contrary to the revolutionary mandate of the armed forces and to the dispositions dictated by the revolutionary government; judicial review of legislative acts in the Supreme Court; legal education at University of San Andres and several others; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

Branches: executive; congress of two chambers (Senate and Chamber of Deputies), congress disbanded after 26 September 1969 ouster of President Siles; judiciary

Government leaders: President Juan Jose Torres Gonzalez

Suffrage: universal and compulsory at age 18 if married, 21 if single

Elections: none scheduled

Political parties and leaders: at least 20 political parties, relatively inactive; the most important are: Movimiento Popular Cristiano (MPC) Hugo Bozo Alcocer; Partido Revolucionario Autentico (PRA) Walter Guevara Arze; Partido de la Izquierda Revolucionaria (PIR) Ricardo Anaya Arze; Partido Social Democratica (PSD) Hugo Sandoval Saavedra; Falange Socialista Boliviana (FSB) divided into several factions, one led by Mario Gutierrez Gutierrez and another led by Juan Jose Loria; Partido Revolucionario de Izquierda Nacionalista (PRIN) Juan Lechin Oquendo; Movimiento Nacionalista Revolucionario (MNR) Victor Paz Estenssoro (in exile); Partido Democrata Cristiano (PDC) and Remodi Natale Benjamin Miguel

Voting strength (1966 elections): Frente de la Revolucion Boliviana (a coalition composed of the MPC, PIR, PRA, PSD, and two interest groups, the campesinos and Chaco War Veterans) 61%, FSB 12%, MNR 10%, other 17%

Member of: IAEA, IADB, ICAO, LAFTA and Andean Sub-Regional Group (created in May 1969 within LAFTA), OAS, U.N.

ECONOMY:

GNP: \$1.3 billion (purchasing power parity estimate, 1970), \$270 per capita; 79% private consumption, 11% public consumption, 17% gross domestic investment, -2% net foreign balance (1970); real growth rate 1970, 3%

ECONOMY (cont'd):

Agriculture: main crops -- potatoes, corn, rice, sugarcane, yucca, bananas; imports significant quantities of foodstuffs including lard, vegetable oils, and wheat; caloric intake, 2,100 calories per day per capita (1966)
Major industries: mining, smelting, petroleum refining, food processing, textiles, and clothing
Electric power: 281,000 kw. capacity (1970 est.); 710 million kw.-hr. produced (1970 est.); 154 kw.-hr. per capita
Exports: \$182 million (f.o.b., 1969); tin, petroleum, lead, zinc, silver, tungsten, antimony, bismuth, gold, coffee, and sugar
Imports: \$167 million (f.o.b., 1969); foodstuffs, chemicals, capital goods, pharmaceuticals
Major trade partners: exports -- U.K. 42%, U.S. 37%, Argentina 5%; imports -- U.S. 43%, West Germany 13%, Japan 11%, Argentina 7% (1968)
Aid:
 economic -- extensions from U.S. (FY46-69) \$235.4 million in loans, \$293.3 million in grants; from international organizations (FY46-68), \$107.2 million; from other Western countries (1960-66), \$12.6 million;
 military -- assistance from U.S. (FY58-69), \$22.4 million
Monetary conversion rate: 11.88 pesos=US\$1 (selling rate)
Fiscal year: calendar year

COMMUNICATIONS:

Railroads: 2,310 mi., single track; 2,290 mi., meter gage, 20 mi., 2'6" gage; all government owned except 60 mi. of meter-gage track; 5.6 mi. of meter-gage track electrified
Highways: 15,000 mi.; 500 mi. paved, 3,500 mi. gravel, 5,000 mi. improved earth, 6,000 mi. unimproved earth
Inland waterways: officially estimated to be 6,250 mi. of commercially navigable waterways
Pipelines: crude oil, 1,044 mi.; refined products and crude 888 mi.; natural gas 20 mi.
Ports: none (Bolivian cargo moved through Arica and Antofagasta, Chile, and Matarani, Peru)
Civil air: 31 major transport aircraft
Airfields: 456 total, 391 usable; 3 with permanent-surface runways; 1 with runway over 12,000 ft., 3 with runways 8,000-11,999 ft., 81 with runways 4,000-7,999 ft.
Telecommunications: poorest telecom facilities on continent with local and intercity networks needing rehabilitation; almost 38,000 telephones; est. 750,000 radio and 1,000 TV receivers; 1 TV, 72 AM, and 6 FM stations; long-range improvement plans revised and partly implemented

DEFENSE FORCES:

Supply: totally dependent on foreign sources (primarily U.S.)
Military budget: proposed for fiscal year ending 31 December 1971, \$15.9 million; about 9% of proposed central government budget

NIS 61

BOTSWANA



LAND:

220,000 sq. mi.; about 6% arable, less than 1% under cultivation, mostly desert (1970)

PEOPLE:

Population: 668,000, average annual growth rate 3.0% (FY69);

98.9% Bantu; males 15-49, 150,000; 75,000 fit for

military service; 8,000 reach military age (18) annually

Ethnic divisions: 94% Tswana, 5% Bushmen, 1% European

Religion: 85% animist, 15% Christian

Language: Africans speak Tswana vernacular

Literacy: less than 25% in English; about 33% in Tswana;

less than 1% secondary school graduates

Labor force: most are engaged in sheep raising and

subsistence agriculture (statistics unavailable); about 25,000 in internal

cash economy, another 40,000 spend at least 6 to 9 months per year as

wage earners in South Africa (1964)

Organized labor: negligible

GOVERNMENT:

Legal name: Republic of Botswana

Type: republic since independence in September 1966

Capital: Gaborone

Political subdivisions: 12 administrative districts

Legal system: based on English common law and local customary law; constitution

came into effect 1966; judicial review limited to matters of interpretation;

legal education at University of Botswana, Lesotho and Swaziland (located

in Lesotho); has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

Branches: executive -- President appoints and is the chief minister in the

cabinet which is responsible to Legislative Assembly; legislative --

Legislative Assembly with 31 popularly elected members and 4 members elected

by the 31 representatives, House of Chiefs with deliberative powers only;

judicial -- African courts administer customary law, High Court and

subordinate courts have criminal jurisdiction over all residents, Court of

Appeal has appellate jurisdiction

Government leader: President Seretse Khama

Suffrage: universal for adults

Elections: general elections held 18 October 1969

Political parties and leaders: Botswana Democratic Party (BDP), Seretse Khama;

Bechuanaland People's Party (BPP), P.G. Matante; Botswana Independence

Party (BIP), Motsamai Mpho; Botswana National Front (BNF), Kenneth Koma

Voting strength: (October 1969 election) 68% BDP (24 seats); 13.5% BPP (3 seats);

12% BNF (3 seats); 6% BIP (1 seat)

Communists: no known Communist organization; Koma of BNF has long history of

Communist contacts

Member of: Commonwealth, FAO, OAU, U.N., WMO

ECONOMY:

Agriculture: principal crops are corn and sorghum; livestock raised and exported

Major industries: livestock processing, mining of asbestos, manganese

Electric power: 5,000 kw. capacity (1970); 0.3 million kw.-hr. produced (1970);

.5 kw.-hr. per capita

Exports: \$10.5 million (f.o.b., 1968); cattle, animal products, minerals

Imports: \$29.0 million (f.o.b., 1968); foodstuffs, vehicles, textiles

Major trade partner: South Africa

Monetary conversion rate: 1 SA Rand=US\$1.40 (Botswana uses the South African

Rand) (official); 0.714 SA Rand=US\$1

Fiscal year: 1 April - 31 March

COMMUNICATIONS:

Railroads: 400 mi. 3'6" gage, single track; owned and operated by the Rhodesia Railroads
Highways: 5,016 mi.; 16 mi. paved, 471 mi. crushed stone, gravel, or stabilized soil; 4,529 mi. improved or unimproved earth
Inland waterways: native craft only; of local importance
Civil air: 12 major transport aircraft
Airfields: 69 total, 58 usable; 2 with permanent-surface runways; 16 with runways 4,000-7,999 ft.
Telecommunications: the system is a minimal combination of a single main wire line and a few radiocommunication stations; Gaborone is the center; 3,500 telephones; 20,000 radio receivers; 1 AM, 1 FM, and no TV stations

DEFENSE FORCES:

Police only

NIS 94

BRAZIL



LAND:

3,290,000 sq. mi.; 4% cultivated, 14% pastures, 14% waste, urban, or other, 13% fallow, idle, or woodlot, 55% forested (1970)
Limits of territorial waters: 200 n. mi.

PEOPLE:

Population: 94,537,000, average annual growth rate 2.8% (September 60-70); males 15-49, 21,500,000; 13,135,000 fit for military service; 1,130,000 reach military age (18) annually
Ethnic divisions: 61.8% white, 26.6% brown, 11% Negro, 0.6% yellow (Brazilian census color classifications, 1950)
Religion: 93% Roman Catholic (nominal)
Language: Portuguese
Literacy: about 61% over age 14
Labor force: 31 million in 1968 (est.); 54% agriculture and mining, 13% manufacturing industries, 33% commerce and services
Organized labor: about 50% of labor force; only about 1.5 million pay dues

GOVERNMENT:

Legal name: Federative Republic of Brazil
Type: federal republic; military-backed presidential regime since April 1964
Capital: Brasilia
Political subdivisions: 22 states, 4 territories, federal district (Brasilia)
Legal system: based on Latin codes; dual system of courts, state and federal; constitution adopted 1967 and extensively amended in 1969; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction
Branches: strong executive with very broad powers; bicameral legislature (powers of the two bodies have been sharply reduced); 11-man Supreme Court
Government leader: President Emilio Garrastazu Medici
Suffrage: compulsory over age 18, except illiterates and those stripped of their political rights; approximately 30 million registered voters in October 1970
Elections: President Medici's successor will be chosen on 15 January 1974 and will take office in March
Political parties and leaders: National Renewal Alliance (ARENA), pro-government; Brazilian Democratic Movement (MDB), opposition
Communists: less than 13,000; 100,000 sympathizers (est.)
Member of: FAO, GATT, IADB, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, IHB, ILO, IMCO, IMF, ITU, LAFTA, OAS, U.N., UNESCO, UPU, WHO, WMO

ECONOMY:

GNP: \$42.7 billion (purchasing power parity estimate, 1970), \$450 per capita; 17% gross investment, 83% consumption (est. 1970); real growth rate 1970, 9.5%
Agriculture: main products -- coffee, rice, beef, corn, milk, sugarcane, beans; nearly self-sufficient; caloric intake, 2,900 calories per day per capita (1962)
Major industries: textiles and other consumer goods, cement, lumber, steel, motor vehicles, other metalworking industries
Crude steel: 5.5 million metric tons capacity (1970 est.); 5.4 million metric tons produced (1970); 58 kilograms per capita (1970)
Electric power: 10.3 million kw. capacity (1969); 45.7 billion kw.-hr. produced (1969 est.); 480 kw.-hr. per capita
Exports: \$2,700 million (f.o.b., 1970); coffee, manufactures, iron ore, cotton, sugar, wood, cocoa

ECONOMY (cont'd):

Imports: \$2,300 million (f.o.b., 1970); machinery, chemicals, pharmaceuticals, petroleum, wheat
Major trade partners: exports -- U.S. 26%, West Germany 10%, Italy 7%, Argentina 7%, Netherlands 6%, Japan 5%, U.K. 4%; imports -- U.S. 30%, West Germany 13%, Argentina 7%, U.K. 4%, Italy 3% (1969)
Aid: economic -- extensions from U.S. (FY46-69) -- loans \$2,915.6 million, grants \$552.7 million; from international organizations (FY46-68) \$1,093.6 million; from other Western countries (1960-66) -- \$343.6 million; from Communist countries (1954-69) \$335.6 million; drawings \$34.0 million
Monetary conversion rate: 5.0 cruzeiros=US\$1 (free rate March 71, changes frequently)
Fiscal year: calendar year

COMMUNICATIONS:

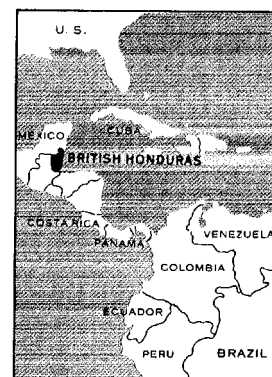
Railroads: 19,893 mi.; 17,552 mi. 3'3 3/8" gage, 2,082 mi. 5'3" gage, 121 mi. 4'8 1/2" gage, 139 mi. narrow gages; 1,522 mi. electrified
Highways: 583,800 mi.; 26,300 mi. paved, 36,700 mi. gravel, and 520,800 mi. of improved and unimproved earth
Inland waterways: 31,000 mi. navigable
Ports: 6 major, 24 minor
Pipelines: crude oil, 633 mi.; refined products, 139 mi.; natural gas, 24 mi.
Merchant marine: 207 ships (1,000 GRT or over) totaling 1,402,000 GRT, 2,071,000 DWT; includes 2 passenger, 131 cargo, 45 tanker, 22 bulk, 7 specialized carrier; includes 3 naval tankers sometimes used commercially
Civil air: 125 major transport aircraft
Airfields: 2,377 total, 2,082 usable; 111 with permanent-surface runways; 8 with runways 8,000-11,999 ft., 308 with runways 4,000-7,999 ft.; 18 seaplane stations
Telecommunications: extensive telecom facility expansion programs; radio relay widely used; communications satellite ground station; almost 1.8 million telephones; est. 10.5 million radio and 6 million TV receivers; 850 AM, 145 FM, and 50 TV stations (plus relays); 10 telegraph submarine cables

DEFENSE FORCES:

Military budget: for fiscal year ending 31 December 1969, \$736,339,520; 19.5% of federal budget

NIS 72

BRITISH HONDURAS



LAND:

8,870 sq. mi.; 38% agricultural (5% cultivated), 46% exploitable forest, 16% urban, waste, water, offshore islands or other (1966)
Limits of territorial waters: 3 n. mi.

PEOPLE:

Population: 124,000, average annual growth rate 2.9% (April 60-70); males 15-49, 27,000; 16,000 fit for military service; 1,500 reach military age (18) annually
Ethnic divisions: 51% Negro, 22% mestizo, 19% Amerindian, 8% other
Religion: 50% Roman Catholic; Anglican, Seventh-day Adventist, Methodist, Baptist, Jehovah's Witnesses, Mennonite
Language: English, Spanish, Maya, and Carib
Literacy: 70%-80%
Labor force: 26,000; 41% agriculture, 19% manufacturing, 8% commerce, 12% construction and transportation, 20% services; shortage of skilled labor and all types of technical personnel; over 15% are unemployed
Organized labor: 8% of labor force

GOVERNMENT:

Legal name: Colony of British Honduras
Type: British crown colony; obtained full internal self-government in January 1964
Capital: Belize City; seat of government in Belmopan
Legal system: English law; constitution came into force in 1964, although country remains a British colony
Branches: 18-member elected National Assembly and 8-member Senate (either house may choose its speaker or president, respectively, from outside its elected membership); cabinet; judiciary
Government leader: Premier George Price
Suffrage: universal adult
Elections: within 5 years of last election held 5 December 1969
Political parties and leaders: People's United Party (PUP), George Price; National Independence Party (NIP), Philip Goldson; People's Development Movement (PDM), Dean Lindo
Voting strength (1969 election): 57.6% PUP, 39.8% NIP, 2.6% void ballots
Communists: none identified
Other political or pressure groups: Christian Workers' Union (CWU) which is connected with PUP; United Black Association for Development (UBAD), Evan Hyde

ECONOMY:

GNP: \$46 million (est. 1968), \$380 per capita; 78% private consumption, 17% public consumption, 36% domestic investment, -31% net foreign balance (1958); real growth rate 1968 4.5% (est.)
Agriculture: main products -- citrus fruits, sugar, corn, rice, beans, livestock products; net importer of food; caloric intake, 2,500 calories per day per capita
Major industries: timber and forest products, food processing, furniture, rum, soap
Electric power: 8,030 kw. capacity (1969 est.); 16 million kw.-hr. produced (1969 est.); 132 kw.-hr. per capita
Exports: \$15.1 million (f.o.b., 1968); sugar, lumber, citrus fruits, fish
Imports: \$26.5 million (c.i.f., 1968); vehicles, petroleum, food, textiles, machinery

ECONOMY (cont'd):

Major trade partners: exports -- U.K. 32%, U.S. 29%, Mexico 16%, Canada 15%;
imports -- U.S. 33%, U.K. 29% (1967)
Aid: economic -- extensions from U.S. (FY46-70), \$5.8 million, grants; from
international organizations (1946-69), \$1.1 million
Monetary conversion rate: \$Bh1.67=US\$1 (official)
Fiscal year: calendar year

COMMUNICATIONS:

Railroads: none
Highways: 1,350 mi.; 150 mi. paved, 600 mi. improved (gravel, earth), 600 mi.
unimproved
Inland waterways: 514 mi. river network used by shallow-draft craft
Ports: 1 major, 4 minor
Civil air: no major transport aircraft
Airfields: 49 total, 34 usable; 2 with permanent-surface runways; 1 with
runway 4,000-7,999 ft.; 1 seaplane station
Telecommunications: meager but adequate facilities; Belize City center of
2,405 telephone network; over 48,000 radio receivers; 2 AM stations; no
submarine cables

NIS 44

BRUNEI



LAND:

2,230 sq. mi.; 3% cultivated; 3% industry, waste, or urban; 94% forested (1960)
Limits of territorial waters: 3 n. mi.

PEOPLE:

Population: 124,000, average annual growth rate 3.6% (FY69); males 15-49, 31,000; 16,000 fit for military service; about 1,000 reach military age (18) annually
Ethnic divisions: 52% Malays, 28% Chinese, 15% indigenous tribes, 5% other
Religion: 60% Muslim (Islam official religion); 8% Christian; 32% other (Buddhist and animist)
Language: Malay and English official, Chinese
Literacy: 45%
Labor force: 32,155; 30.5% agriculture; 32.8% industry, manufacturing, and construction; 33.8% trade, transport, services; 2.9% other
Organized labor: 8.4% of labor force

GOVERNMENT:

Legal name: State of Brunei
Type: British protectorate; constitutional sultanate
Capital: Bandar Sei Begawan
Political subdivisions: 4 administrative districts
Legal system: based on Islamic law; constitution promulgated by the Sultan in 1959, though Brunei remains British protectorate; scheduled to become independent in late 1970
Branches: chief of state is Sultan (advised by appointed Privy Council) who appoints Executive Council and majority of Legislative Council
Government leader: Sultan Hassanal Bolkiah
Suffrage: universal age 21 and over; 3-tiered system of indirect elections; popular vote cast for lowest level (district councilors)
Elections: last elections -- March 1965
Political parties and leaders: antigovernment People's Independence Front (Baker), Pengiran Dato Ali, chairman
Voting strength (1965 election): 6 of 10 elective seats won by defunct antigovernment Partai Ra'ayat members

ECONOMY:

GNP: \$132 million (estimated 1968), \$1,200 per capita
Agriculture: main crops -- rubber, rice, sago
Major industry: crude petroleum
Electric power: 54,000 kw. capacity (1969); 130 million kw.-hr. produced (1969); 1,120 kw.-hr. per capita
Exports: \$85 million (1969); almost all crude petroleum
Imports: \$72 million (1969)
Major trade partners: exports of crude petroleum go to Sarawak for refining and reexport; 30% imports from U.K., Singapore 16%, Japan 13%
Monetary conversion rate: 3.06 Brunei dollars=US\$1
Fiscal year: calendar year

COMMUNICATIONS:

Railroads: 6 mi. narrow gage (2')
Highways: 750 mi.; 110 mi. paved (bituminous treated), 220 mi. gravel or stone, 420 mi. unimproved
Inland waterways: 130 mi.; navigable by shallow-draft craft
Ports: 2 minor (Bandar Ser Begawan, formerly Brunei, and Kuala Belait)

COMMUNICATIONS (cont'd):

Pipelines: crude oil, 84 mi.; refined products, 35 mi.; natural gas, 35 mi.; crude oil and natural gas, 150 mi. under construction
Civil air: no major transport aircraft
Airfields: 4 total, 3 usable; 1 with permanent-surface runway; 2 with runways 4,000-7,999 ft.
Telecommunications: service throughout country is adequate for present needs; international service good to adjacent Sabah and Sarawak; radiobroadcast coverage good; 3,819 telephones; 13,000 radio sets; Radio Brunei broadcasts from 3 stations and uses 4 mediumwave and 1 shortwave transmitter

DEFENSE FORCES:

Defense is responsibility of U.K.; Brunei has an indigenous military force of about 1,150; about 1,100 police are maintained
Military budget: for fiscal year ending 31 December 1970, \$9.8 million for the military and \$7.1 million for the police; about 15% of the total budget

NIS 23

BULGARIA



LAND:

42,800 sq. mi.; 41% arable, 11% other agricultural,
33% forested, 15% other (1966)
Limits of territorial waters: 12 n. mi.

PEOPLE:

Population: 8,568,000, average annual growth rate 0.8%
(current); males 15-49, 2,259,000; 1,885,000 fit for
military service; about 69,000 reach military age (19)
annually
Ethnic divisions: 85.3% Bulgarians, 8.5% Turks, 2.6%
Gypsies, 2.5% Macedonians, 0.3% Armenians, 0.2%
Russians, 0.3% other
Religion: regime promotes atheism; religious background of population is 85%
Bulgarian Orthodox, 13% Muslim, 0.8% Jewish, 0.7% Roman Catholic, 0.5%
Protestant, Gregorian-Armenian and other
Language: Bulgarian; secondary languages closely correspond to ethnic breakdown
Literacy: 95% (est.)
Labor force: 4.4 million (July 1970); 38% agriculture, 33% industry, 29% other

GOVERNMENT:

Legal name: People's Republic of Bulgaria
Type: Communist state
Capital: Sofia
Political subdivisions: 28 okrugs (districts), including capital city of Sofia
Legal system: based on civil law system, with Soviet law influence; constitution
adopted 1947; new constitution to be voted in 1971; judicial review of
legislative acts in the Presidium; legal education at University of Sofia;
has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction
Branches: legislative (National Assembly), Council of Ministers, judiciary
Government leaders: Premier Todor Zhivkov; Georgi Traykov, Chairman, National
Assembly Presidium (chief of state)
Suffrage: universal and compulsory over age 18
Elections: theoretically held every 4 years for National Assembly; last elections
held on 27 February 1966; 99.6% of the electorate voted
Political parties and leaders: Bulgarian Communist Party, Todor Zhivkov, First
Secretary; Bulgarian National Agrarian Union, a puppet party, Georgi Traykov,
secretary
Communists: 637,000 full members (April 1970)
Mass organizations and front groups: Fatherland Front, Dimitrov Communist Youth
League, Central Council of Trade Unions, National Committee for Defense of
Peace, Union of Fighters Against Fascism and Capitalism, Committee of
Bulgarian Women, All-National Committee for Bulgarian-Soviet Friendship
Member of: CEMA, GATT, IAEA, ICAO, ILO, IMCO, ITU, U.N., UNESCO, UPU, WHO,
WMO, Warsaw Pact, International Organization of Journalists, International
Medical Association, International Radio and Television Organization

ECONOMY:

GNP: \$11.1 billion, 1970 (at 1970 prices), \$1,300 per capita; 1970 growth rate 7.3%
Agriculture: mainly self-sufficient; main crops--grain, vegetables; no food
shortages; caloric intake, 3,000 calories per day per capita (1965/66)
Major industries: agricultural processing, machinery, textiles and clothing,
mining, ore processing, timber
Shortages: petroleum, some raw materials, metal products
Crude steel: 1.80 million metric tons produced (1970), 210 kg. per capita

ECONOMY (cont'd):

Exports: \$2,009 million (f.o.b., 1970); in 1970, 29% machinery, equipment, and transportation equipment; 13% fuels, minerals, raw materials, metals, and other industrial material; 8% agricultural raw materials; 35% foodstuffs and animals; 15% industrial consumer goods
Imports: \$1,816 million (f.o.b., 1969); in 1969, 41% machinery, equipment, and transportation equipment; 38% fuels, minerals, raw materials, metals, other materials; 10% agricultural raw materials; 6% foodstuffs and animals; 5% industrial consumer goods
Major trade partners: \$3,825 million in 1970; 22% with non-Communist countries; 78% with Communist countries
Monetary conversion rate: (commercial) 1.17 leva, (noncommercial) 1.99 leva=US\$1
Fiscal year: calendar year; economic data reported for calendar years except for caloric intake, which is reported for consumption year 1 July - 30 June

COMMUNICATIONS:

Railroads: 2,592 mi.; about 2,432 mi. standard gage, 160 mi. narrow gage; 116 mi. double track; 477 mi. electrified; government owned (1971)
Highways: 20,700 mi.; 7,900 mi. paved, 8,100 mi. crushed stone and gravel, 4,700 mi. earth (1971)
Inland waterways: 300 mi. (1971)
Freight carried: rail -- 69 million short tons, 9 billion short ton/mi. (1969); highway -- 464.2 million short tons, 4.5 billion short ton/mi. (1969); waterway -- 4.1 million short tons, 1.2 billion short ton/mi. (1970)
Merchant marine: 107 ships (1,000 GRT and over) totaling 655,000 GRT, 950,000 DWT; includes 5 passenger, 84 cargo, 18 tanker
Pipelines: crude oil, 41 mi.; natural gas, 29 mi.; refined, 3 mi.

NIS 38

BURMA



LAND:

262,000 sq. mi.; 23% arable, of which 12% is cultivated, 67% forest, 10% urban and other area (1965)
Limits of territorial waters: 12 n. mi. (extended base lines 15 November 1968)

PEOPLE:

Population: 28,202,000, average annual growth rate 2.2% (FY69); males 15-49, 6,834,000; 2,965,000 fit for military service; about 275,000 males and 266,000 females reach military age (18) annually; both are liable for military service
Ethnic divisions: 72% Burman, 7% Karen, 6% Shan, 2% Kachin, 2% Chin, 2% Chinese, 3% Indian, 6% other
Religion: 85% Buddhist, 15% animist and other
Language: Burmese; minority ethnic groups have their own languages
Literacy: 60% (official claim)
Labor force: 10 million; 67% agriculture; 13% industry; 20% services, commerce, and transportation
Organized labor: no figure available; old labor organizations have been disbanded, and government is forming one central labor organization

GOVERNMENT:

Legal name: Union of Burma
Type: military dictatorship since suspension of constitution in 1962
Capital: Rangoon
Political subdivisions: Burma proper, 4 other constituent states and 1 special division for the ethnic minorities; subdivided into divisions, districts, municipalities, townships, and villages
Legal system: based on English common law and incorporates Buddhist, Hindu, and Islamic religious law; constitution of 1947 superseded by acts of the new Revolutionary Government, which seized power in 1962; legal education at Universities of Rangoon and Mandalay; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction
Branches: Revolutionary Council rules through a Council of Ministers
Government leader: Chairman of Revolutionary Council, Gen. Ne Win
Suffrage: universal over age 18 under suspended constitution
Elections: none held under present regime
Political parties and leaders: government-sponsored Burmese Socialist Program Party only legal party
Communists: 5,000
Member of: Colombo Plan, FAO, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, IDA, IFC, IHB, ILO, IMCO, IMF, ITU, U.N., UNESCO, UPU, WHO, WMO

ECONOMY:

GDP: \$2.2 billion (FY69), less than \$100 per capita
Agriculture: main crops -- paddy, sugarcane, peanuts; almost 100% self-sufficient; most rice grown in deltaic land
Major industries: agricultural processing; textiles and footwear, wood and wood products
Electric power: 253,000 kw. capacity (1969); 580 million kw.-hr. produced (1969); 21 kw.-hr. per capita
Exports: \$112 million (f.o.b., 1969); rice, teak
Imports: \$180 million (c.i.f., 1969)
Major trade partners: exports -- India, Ceylon, Communist China; imports -- Japan, U.K., U.S.
Monetary conversion rate: 4.76 kyat=US\$1
Fiscal year: 1 October - 30 September

COMMUNICATIONS:

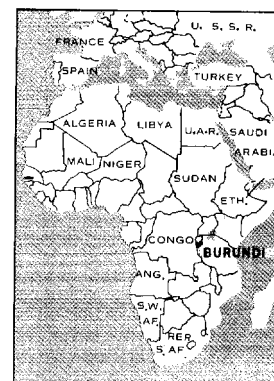
Railroads: 1,956 mi.; 195 mi. double track; government owned
Highways: 15,540 mi.; 4,210 mi. paved, 4,770 mi. gravel, 5,810 improved earth,
750 mi. unimproved earth
Inland waterways: 8,000 mi.; 2,000 mi. navigable by large commercial vessels
Ports: 4 major, 6 minor
Merchant marine: 9 cargo ships (1,000 GRT or over) totaling 56,000 GRT, 71,000
DWT
Airfields: 118 total, 83 usable; 20 with permanent-surface runways; 3 with
runways 8,000-11,999 ft., 35 with runways 4,000-7,999 ft.; 2 seaplane
stations
Telecommunications: provide minimum requirements for local intercity service;
international service is fair; radiobroadcast coverage is limited to the
more populous areas; 24,654 telephones; 500,000 radio sets; 1 AM, 1 FM,
and no TV stations

DEFENSE FORCES:

Supply: very limited local production; various non-Communist countries suppliers;
naval vessels from U.K., U.S., Yugoslavia, and Japan
Military budget: for fiscal year ending 30 September 1971; \$126 million, an
estimated 35% of total budget

NIS 60B

BURUNDI



LAND:

11,000 sq. mi.; about 37% arable (about two-thirds of arable land cultivated), 23% pasture, 10% scrub and forest, 30% other

PEOPLE:

Population: 3,617,000, average annual growth rate 2.0% (FY69); males 15-49, 851,000; 409,000 fit for military service; 39,000 reach military age (16) annually
Ethnic divisions: Africans -- 86% Hutu (Bantu), 13% Tutsi (Hamitic), 1% Twa (Pigmy); non-Africans include (late 1968) 3,000 Europeans, 1,000 Asians
Religion: over 60% Christian (50% Catholic, 10% Protestant); rest mostly animist plus small number of Muslims
Language: Kirundi and French official
Literacy: about 55% in Kirundi, 10% in Swahili, or 6% in French
Labor force: 1,865,471 (1970 est.)
Organized labor: sole group is the Union of Burundi Workers (UTB), membership about 30,000, affiliated with government party

GOVERNMENT:

Legal name: Republic of Burundi
Type: republic; military government since November 1966; no constitution
Capital: Bujumbura
Political subdivisions: 8 provinces, subdivided into 18 arrondissements and 78 communes
Legal system: based on German and French civil codes and customary law; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction
Branches: presidential cabinet with Council of Ministers; no legislature
Government leader: President Michel Micombero
Elections: latest legislative election May 1965
Political parties and leaders: National Party of Unity and Progress (UPRONA), a predominantly Tutsi party, is only legitimate party; other parties, mostly Hutu, since 1961 have been subverted, suppressed, intimidated by UPRONA, and have ceased to exist
Voting strength (1965 elections): UPRONA won 21 of 33 Assembly seats; Hutu-dominated People's Party won 10
Communists: no Communist party, but some members of the Tutsi ruling group favor close ties with Communist China, whose ambassador was expelled from the country in 1965; U.S.S.R. and North Korea have diplomatic missions in Burundi
Member of: EAMA, ECA, IBRD, ICAO, ILO, IMO, OAU, U.N., UNESCO, WHO, WMO

ECONOMY:

GDP: about \$177.8 million (1969), \$50 per capita
Agriculture: major cash crops -- coffee, cotton; main food crops -- manioc, yams, corn, sorghums, bananas, haricot beans; not self-sufficient
Industries: light consumer goods such as beverages, shoes, soap
Electric power: 11,000 kw. capacity (1969); 101,000 kw.-hr. produced (1969); 5 kw.-hr. per capita
Exports: \$15.9 million (f.o.b., 1970); coffee, cotton, hides, skins
Imports: official transactions, \$15.1 million (c.i.f., 1970); textiles, foodstuffs, transport equipment, petroleum products
Major trade partners: U.S., Belgium, Congo; much trade unrecorded
Aid: mostly free world; U.S., \$100,000 (FY70); other free world (Belgium, EEC, West Germany) \$8.5 million (1969); France \$1.7 million (1967); U.N. \$2.2 million (1968); EDF \$4.1 million (1969)
Monetary conversion rate: 87.5 Burundi francs=US\$1 (official)
Fiscal year: calendar year

COMMUNICATIONS:

Railroads: none

Highways: 3,700 mi.; 45 mi. bituminous, 3,655 mi. crushed stone, gravel, laterite, and improved or unimproved earth

Inland waterways: Lake Tanganyika navigable for lake steamers and barges

Ports: 1 minor

Civil air: no major transport aircraft

Airfields: 32 total, 22 usable; 1 with permanent-surface runway; 1 with runway 8,000-11,999 ft.

Telecommunications: telegraph is principal service, limited telephones; 3,400 telephones, 65,000 radio receivers; 2 AM, 1 FM, and no TV stations

DEFENSE FORCES:

Military budget: for fiscal year ending December 1970, \$3,428,000; about 14.4% of ordinary budget

NIS 43A

CAMBODIA



LAND:

69,898 sq. mi.; 16% cultivated, 74% forested, 10% built-on area, wasteland, and other (1958)
Limits of territorial waters: 12 n. mi. (fishing, 12 n. mi.)

PEOPLE:

Population: 6,999,000, average annual growth rate 2.2% (FY69); males 15-49, 1,572,000; 875,000 fit for military service; 81,000 reach military age (18) annually
Ethnic divisions: 89% Khmer (Cambodian), 3% Vietnamese, 5% Chinese, 3% other minorities
Religion: 95% Theravada Buddhism, 5% various other
Language: Cambodian
Literacy: 55% (est.)
Labor force: 2.56 million; 80.9% agriculture; 5.5% sales; 4.7% manufacturing, transport, communications; 3.9% professional, administrative, clerical; 3.5% defense; 1.5% unemployed
Organized labor: .5% of labor force

GOVERNMENT:

Legal name: Government of the Khmer Republic
Type: constitution being revised to support presidential parliamentary system
Capital: Phnom Penh
Political subdivisions: 20 provinces with centrally appointed governors, 3 independent municipalities
Legal system: based on French civil law system; constitution adopted 1947 and amended 1960; no judicial review of legislative acts; accepts compulsory ICJ jurisdiction, with reservations
Branches: bicameral legislature; upper house -- Senate; lower house -- National Assembly; Prime Minister Lon Nol theoretically responsible to lower house
Government leader: chief of state, Cheng Heng
Suffrage: universal over age 20
Elections: held every 4 years; parliamentary reelections postponed until 1971
Political parties and leaders: none
Communists: party strength unknown
Member of: ADB, Colombo Plan, IAEA, IBRD pending, ICAO, IMF pending, U.N., WMO

ECONOMY:

GNP: \$634 million (1969), \$90 per capita (constant 1966 prices, converted at 55.5 riels=US\$1); 1960-69 average growth rate 3.6% (constant 1966 prices)
Agriculture: Mainly subsistence except for rubber plantations; main crops -- rice, rubber, corn; largely self-sufficient; food shortages -- dairy products, sugar, flour
Major industries: rice milling, fishing, wood and wood products, textiles
Shortages: fossil fuels
Electric power: 101,000 kw. capacity (1969); 175 million kw.-hr. produced (1969); 26 kw.-hr. per capita
Exports: \$37.8 million (1970); rice, rubber, corn
Imports: \$37.2 million (1970); metals and metal products, transportation equipment, food, textiles, petroleum products, minerals
Major trade partners: (1970) exports -- France, Hong Kong, Senegal, 24% with Communist countries; imports -- Japan, France, U.S., 2% with Communist countries
Monetary conversion rate: 55.5 riels=US\$1 (effective 18 August 1969)
Fiscal year: calendar year

COMMUNICATIONS:

Railroads: 409 mi. meter gage; government owned

Highways: 3,340 mi.; 1,600 mi. bituminous, 1,000 mi. crushed stone, gravel, or laterite; 275 mi. improved earth; and 6,465 mi. unimproved earth

Inland waterways: 1,220 mi. during high water, 1,010 mi. during low water;

90% of total navigability on Mekong system and Tonle Sap

Freight carried: (1968) rail -- 50 million ton-miles; waterway -- approximately 300,000 short tons annually; figures unavailable for highways

Ports: 2 major, 6 minor

Merchant marine: 4 ships (1,000 GRT or over) totaling 4,000 GRT, 6,400 DWT; includes 3 cargo, 1 tanker

Airfields: 93 total, 46 usable; 6 with permanent-surface runways; 2 with runways 8,000-11,999 ft., 14 with runways 4,000-7,999 ft.; 1 seaplane station

Telecommunications: service to general public considered poor; barely adequate for government requirements; international service fair to adjoining countries and a few other nations; radiobroadcasts and television coverage limited by small number of stations and receivers; 8,024 (est.) telephones; 102,500 radio receivers; 25,000 (est.) TV receivers; 1 AM, 2 AM relay, no FM, 1 TV, and 1 TV relay stations; no submarine cables

NIS 52C

CAMEROON



LAND:

183,400 sq. mi.; 4% cultivated, 18% grazing, 13% fallow, 50% forest, 15% other (1964)
Limits of territorial waters: 18 n. mi. (fishing, 18 n. mi.)

PEOPLE:

Population: 5,938,000, average annual growth rate 1.7% (FY70); males 15-49, 1,286,000; 670,000 fit for military service; average number reaching military age (18) annually about 55,000
Ethnic divisions: about 200 tribes of widely differing background; 31% Cameroon Highlanders, 19% Equatorial Bantu, 8% North West Bantu, 10% Fulani, 7% Eastern Nigritic, 11% Kirdi, 13% other African, less than 1% non-African
Religion: about one-half animist, one-third Christian; rest Muslim
Language: English and French official, 24 major African language groups
Literacy: South 40%, North 10%
Labor force: most of population engaged in subsistence agriculture; 200,000 wage earners (maximum) including 22,000 government employees, 63,000 paid agricultural workers, 49,000 in manufacturing
Organized labor: under 45% of wage labor force

GOVERNMENT:

Legal name: Federal Republic of Cameroon
Type: federal republic; one-party presidential regime
Capital: Yaounde
Political subdivisions: East Cameroon and West Cameroon make up two parts of federation, divided into 9 divisions (West), 30 departments (East), 6 administrative regions
Legal system: based on French civil law system, with common law influence; constitution adopted 1961; judicial review in Federal Court of Justice, when a question of constitutionality is referred to it by the President of the Republic; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction
Branches: federal -- executive, legislative, judicial; East Cameroon and West Cameroon each has own government as well
Government leader: President Ahmadou Ahidjo
Suffrage: universal over age 21
Elections: presidential elections held 28 March 1970; federal parliamentary elections last held 7 June 1970
Political parties and leaders: single party, Cameroonian Nation Union (UNC), President Ahmadou Ahidjo
Voting strength: (1970 elections - 98% in presidential; 94% in parliamentary
Communists: no Communist Party or significant sympathizers
Other political or pressure groups: Cameroon People's Union (UPC), illegal exile group which has engaged in guerrilla warfare in the past and continues to carry out sporadic terror against the government
Member of: African Development Bank, EAMA, FAO, GATT, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, ILO, IMCO, IMF, ITU, Lake Chad Basin Commission, OAU, UDEAC, U.N., UNESCO, UPU, WHO, WMO

ECONOMY:

GDP: \$946 million (1969), per capita about \$160
Agriculture: good agricultural potential; commercial and food crops -- cocoa, livestock, bananas, peanuts, millet, sorghum, yams, palm kernels, rubber, and timber
Major industries: small aluminum plant; food processing and light consumer goods industries, sawmills

ECONOMY (cont'd):

Electric power: 190,000 kw. capacity (1969); 1,246 million kw.-hr. produced (1969); 220 kw.-hr. per capita
Exports: \$219 million (f.o.b., 1969) excluding trade with other members of the Economic and Customs Union of Central Africa (UDEAC); cocoa and coffee about 53%, other exports include bananas, timber, aluminum, rubber, and cotton; \$3.5 million to Communist countries (1968)
Imports: \$191 million (c.i.f., 1969), excluding UDEAC trade; consumer goods, machinery, transport equipment, alumina (for refining), petroleum products; food and beverages; \$5.9 million from Communist countries (1965)
Major trade partners: France (about 50%) and other EEC countries; preferential tariff applied to EEC and franc zone countries; U.S.
Monetary conversion rate: 277 Communauté Financière Africaine francs=US\$1 (official) since August 1969
Fiscal year: 1 July - 30 June

COMMUNICATIONS:

Railroads: 623 mi.; 533 mi. meter gage, 90 mi. 1'11 5/8" gage
Highways: approximately 8,545 mi.; 765 mi. BST, 7,780 mi. gravel, laterite, or improved earth
Inland waterways: 1,300 mi.
Ports: 1 major, 3 minor
Civil air: 4 major transport aircraft
Airfields: 59 total, 55 usable; 5 with permanent-surface runways; 1 with runway 8,000-11,999 ft., 19 with runways 4,000-7,999 ft.; 1 seaplane station
Telecommunications: good telephone service between Douala and Yaounde, fair in southern part; fair to good telegraph service; 5,800 telephones; 211,500 radio receivers; 4 AM, no FM, and no TV stations; limited wired broadcast; 1 submarine cable

DEFENSE FORCES:

Supply: mostly from France
Military budget: for fiscal year ending 30 June 1971, \$20.9 million; 18.0% of total budget

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NIS 52B

CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC



LAND:

242,000 sq. mi.; est. 10%-15% cultivated, 5% dense forests, 80-85% grazing, fallow, vacant arable land, urban, waste (1966)

PEOPLE:

Population: 1,580,000, average annual growth rate 2.0% (FY69); males 15-49, 411,000; 195,000 fit for military service

Ethnic divisions: approximately 80 ethnic groups, the majority of which have related ethnic and linguistic characteristics; Banda (32%) and Baya (29%) are largest single groups; 6,500 Europeans, of whom 6,000 are French and majority of the rest Portuguese

Religion: 40% Protestant, 28% Catholic, 27% animist, 5% Muslim; animistic beliefs and practices strongly influence the Christian majority, however

Language: French official; Sangho, the lingua franca and unofficial national language

Literacy: estimated by the C.A.R. Government at 18%

Labor force: about half the population economically active, 80% of whom are in agriculture; between 50,000 and 85,000 salaried workers (1966)

Organized labor: 1% of labor force

GOVERNMENT:

Legal name: Central African Republic

Type: republic; constitution abrogated following military coup in January 1966

Capital: Bangui

Political subdivisions: 14 prefectures, 47 subprefectures

Legal system: based on French, Islamic, and tribal law; in 1966 the Chief of State assumed all power and abrogated the existing constitution; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

Branches: Gen. Bokassa heads government and rules by decree; assisted by cabinet called Council of Ministers; judiciary, including Supreme Court, court of appeals, criminal court, and numerous lower courts

Government leader: President Jean-Bedel Bokassa

Suffrage: universal over age 21

Elections: none have been held under Bokassa regime

Political parties and leaders: Black African Social Evolution Movement (MESAN), ruling party under former regime, still in existence but plays little role, President Jean-Bedel Bokassa

Communists: no Communist Party or significant number of sympathizers

Member of: EAMA, FAO, GATT, IBRD, ICAO, ILO, IMF, ITU, OAU, OCAM, UDEAC, U.N., UNESCO, UPU, WHO, WMO

ECONOMY:

GDP: \$168 million (1967), about \$127 per capita

Agriculture: commercial -- cotton, coffee, peanuts, sesame, wood; main food crops -- manioc, corn, peanuts, rice, potatoes, beef; requires wheat, flour, rice, beef, and sugar imports

Major industries: sawmills, cotton textile mills, brewery, diamond mining and splitting

Electric power: 15,100 kw. capacity (1970); 32 million kw.-hr. produced (1970); 20 kw.-hr. per capita

Exports: \$38 million (f.o.b., 1969); diamonds (43%), coffee, cotton, lumber

Imports: \$44 million (c.i.f., 1969); textiles, petroleum products, machinery and electrical equipment, motor vehicles and equipment, chemicals and pharmaceuticals

ECONOMY (cont'd):

Major trade partner: France; preferential tariff applied to EEC countries and franc zone; U.S.
Monetary conversion rate: 277 Communaute Financiere Africaine francs=US\$1 (official)
Fiscal year: calendar year

COMMUNICATIONS:

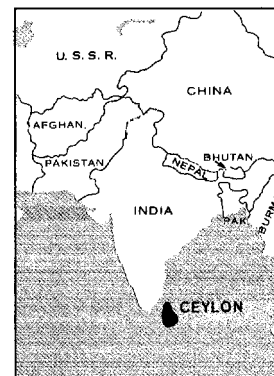
Railroads: none
Highways: 13,250 mi.; 50 mi. bituminous, 2,330 mi. gravel and/or crushed stone, 3,420 mi. improved earth, 7,450 mi. unimproved earth
Inland waterways: 4,400 mi.; traditional trade carried on by means of dugouts on the extensive system of rivers and streams; only the Oubangui River between Bangui and Brazzaville and short sections of the Sangha and the Lobaye Rivers are navigable throughout year; during high-water period (July - December) Oubangui navigable upstream from Bangui as far as Ouango
Port: Bangui (river port)
Civil air: 4 major transport aircraft
Airfields: 60 total, 47 usable; 3 with permanent-surface runways; 1 with runway 8,000-11,999 ft., 17 with runways 4,000-7,999 ft.
Telecommunications: facilities are meager and provide only barely sufficient services; principal network is 39 low-capacity, low-powered radiocommunication stations; no cables or radio relay links are used; single center of Bangui has only international radio connections; 3,500 telephones; 46,000 radio receivers; 1 AM, 1 FM, and no TV stations

DEFENSE FORCES:

Supply: completely dependent on France
Military budget: for fiscal year ending 31 December 1970, \$4,878,000; about 11.2% of ordinary budget

NIS 37

CEYLON



LAND:

25,300 sq. mi.; 23% arable; 20% desert, waste, or urban;
54% forested; 3% inland water (1968)
Limits of territorial waters: 12 n. mi. (fishing, 12 n. mi.)

PEOPLE:

Population: 12,802,000, average annual growth rate 2.3%
(FY68-69); males 15-49, 3,081,000; 2,320,000 fit for
military service; 140,000 reach military age (18)
annually
Ethnic divisions: 71% Sinhalese, 21% Tamil, 6% Moor,
2% other
Religion: 64% Buddhist, 20% Hindu, 9% Christian, 6%
Muslim, 1% other
Language: Sinhala official, spoken by about 70% of population; Tamil spoken by
about 22%; English commonly used in government and spoken by about 10%
of the population
Literacy: 82% (1970 est.)
Labor force: 3.6 million; 10% unemployed and substantial underemployment;
employed persons -- 53.4% agriculture, 14.8% mining and manufacturing,
12.4% trade and transport, 19.4% services and other
Organized labor: 33% of labor force, over 50% of which employed on tea, rubber,
and coconut estates

GOVERNMENT:

Legal name: Dominion of Ceylon (rarely used)
Type: independent state since 1948; recognizes Elizabeth II as sovereign
Capital: Colombo
Political subdivisions: 9 provinces, 22 administrative districts, and four
categories of semiautonomous elected local governments
Legal system: a highly complex mixture of English common law, Roman-Dutch,
Muslim and customary law; constitution adopted 1946-47, new constitution
to be adopted in 1971; no judicial review of legislative acts; legal
education at Ceylon Law College and University of Ceylon, Peradeniya; has
not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction
Branches: unitary parliamentary form of government; bicameral legislature
and independent judiciary
Government leader: Prime Minister Sirimavo Bandaranaike
Suffrage: universal over age 18, but approximately 1.1 million Indian Tamils
not enfranchised
Elections: national elections, ordinarily held every 5 years (last election
held May 1970); must be held more frequently if government loses
confidence vote
Political parties and leaders: Sri Lanka Freedom Party, Sirimavo Ratwatte Dias
Bandaranaike, President; Lanka Sama Samaja Party (Trotskyite), N. M.
Perera, President; Mahajana Eksath Peramuna, D. P. R. Gunawardena,
President; Federal Party, E. M. V. Naganathan, President; United National
Party, Dudley Senanayake, President; Ceylon Communist Party/Moscow,
Pieter Keuneman, Secretary General; Ceylon Communist Party/Peking, N.
Shanmugathan Faction; Ceylon Communist Party/Peking, P. Kumarasiri
Faction; Sinhala Mahajana Paksaya, R. G. Senanayake, leader; All Ceylon
Tamil Congress, G. G. Ponnambalam, President
Voting strength (1970 election): 37% Sri Lanka Freedom Party, 38% United
National Party, 9% Lanka Sama Samaja Party, 3.5% Communist Party/Moscow,
5% Federal Party, minor parties and independents accounted for remainder

GOVERNMENT (cont'd):

Other political or pressure groups: Buddhist clergy, Sinhalese Buddhist lay groups
Member of: ADB, Colombo Plan, Commonwealth, FAO, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, IDA, IFC, ILO, IMCO, IMF, ITU, U.N., UNESCO, UPU, WHO, WMO

ECONOMY:

GNP: \$1.8 billion (1969), \$140 per capita; real growth rate 4.3% (1970)
Agriculture: agriculture accounts for about 35% of GNP; main crops -- rice, rubber, tea, coconuts; 55% self-sufficient in food; food shortages -- rice, wheat, sugar, fish
Major industries: processing of rubber, tea, and other agricultural commodities; consumer goods manufacture
Electric power: 298,000 kw. capacity (1969); 750 million kw.-hr. produced (1969); 60 kw.-hr. per capita
Exports: \$338 million (f.o.b., 1970); tea, rubber, coconut products
Imports: \$403 million (c.i.f., 1970)
Major trade partners: (1969) exports -- U.K. 20.2%, China 12.8%, U.S. 8.0%, Australia 4.2%, South Africa 4.5%, U.S.S.R. 4.8%, West Germany 4.1%, Canada 2.6%; imports -- U.K. 17.4%, China 11.1%, India 8.3%, Australia 4.5%, U.S.S.R. 2.0%, U.S. 8.4%, Japan 7.4%, Burma 1.2%
Monetary conversion rate: 5.95 rupees=US\$1
Fiscal year: 1 October - 30 September

COMMUNICATIONS:

Railroads: 938 mi.; 851 mi. 5'6" gage, 87 mi. 2'6" gage; 63 mi. double track; no electrification; government owned
Highways: 25,580 mi.; 11,700 mi. paved (mostly bituminous treated), 11,500 mi. crushed stone or gravel, 530 mi. improved earth, 1,850 mi. unimproved earth; in addition several thousand mi. of tracks, mostly unmotorable
Inland waterways: 270 mi.; navigable by shallow-draft craft
Ports: 3 major, 9 minor
Airfields: 17 total, 13 usable; 13 with permanent-surface runways; 1 with runway 8,000-11,999 ft., 7 with runways 4,000-7,999 ft.; 1 seaplane station
Telecommunications: an inadequate telephone and a less extensive but more efficient telegraph system serves most areas, with greatest concentration around Colombo and Kandy; all areas are served by radio and/or wire broadcast; excellent international service; 60,841 telephones; 500,000 radio sets, no TV sets; 1 AM (plus 4 repeater stations), no FM, and no TV stations; submarine cables extend to India, Malaysia, Seychelle Islands, and Aden

NIS 52A

CHAD



LAND:

496,000 sq. mi.; 17% arable, 35% pastureland, 2% forest and scrub, 46% other uses and waste (1967)

PEOPLE:

Population: 3,612,000, average annual growth rate 1.4% (FY69); males 15-49, 915,000; 455,000 fit for military service; average number reaching military age (20) annually about 33,000

Ethnic divisions: over 240 tribes representing 12 ethnic groups -- white Muslims (Arabs, Toubou, and Fulani) and black Muslims (Kotoko, Hausa, Kanembou, Baguirmi, Boulala, and Wadai) in the north and center and non-Muslims (Sara, Mayo-Kebbi, and Chari) in the south; some 150,000 nonindigenous, 5,000 of them French

Religion: about half Muslim, 5% Christian, remainder animist

Language: French official; Chadian Arabic is lingua franca in north, Sara and Sangho in south

Literacy: about 7%

Labor force: only 55% of population in economically active group, of which 90% are engaged in unpaid subsistence farming, herding, and fishing; most are wage earners in industry and civil service

Organized labor: about 20% of wage labor force

GOVERNMENT:

Legal name: Republic of Chad

Type: republic; one-party presidential regime since 1962

Capital: Fort-Lamy

Political subdivisions: 14 prefectures

Legal system: based on French civil law system and Chadian customary law; constitution adopted 1962; judicial review of legislative acts in theory a power of the Supreme Court; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

Branches: President, who has sweeping powers, elected by universal adult suffrage to 7-year term; separate popularly elected unicameral National Assembly with 5-year term; independent judiciary

Government leader: President Francois Tombalbaye

Elections: presidential elections held June 1969, parliamentary elections last held December 1969

Political parties and leaders: Chadian Progressive Party (PPT), only legal party, led by Francois Tombalbaye

Voting strength: (1969 elections) 93% in presidential, 97% in parliamentary

Communists: no front organizations or underground party; probably a few Communists and some sympathizers

Other political or pressure groups: Muslim rebel bands, apparently achieving some degree of organization although still lightly armed, have been sporadically harassing government forces since October 1965 in east-central and since August 1969 in northern Chad; in 1971, eight prefectures were affected by dissidence

Member of: EAMA, FAO, GATT, ICAO, IBRD, IDA, ILO, IMF, ITU, Lake Chad Basin Commission, OAU, OCAM, UEAC, U.N., UNESCO, UPU, WHO, WMO

ECONOMY:

GDP: about \$209 million (1967), about \$60 per capita; annual growth rate 5.7%

Agriculture: commercial -- cotton, gum arabic, livestock, fish; food crops -- peanuts, millet, sorghum, rice, dates, manioc, wheat; imports food

Major industries: agricultural and livestock processing plants (cotton textile mill, slaughterhouses, brewery), natron

ECONOMY (cont'd):

Electric power: 13,800 kw. capacity (1970); 21 million kw.-hr. produced (1970);
6 kw.-hr. per capita
Exports: \$33.8 million (c.i.f., 1968) including trade with members of the
Economic and Customs Union of Central Africa (UDEAC); cotton 80%, meat, hides
Imports: \$50.0 million (c.i.f., 1968) including UDEAC trade; petroleum, textiles,
machinery and motor vehicles; \$1.3 million from Communist countries (1967)
Major trade partners: France (about 36%) and UDEAC countries; preferential
tariffs to EEC and franc zone countries
Aid: major source France, FY61-67 \$49.1 million; EEC (FY60-67) \$28.6 million;
U.S. (FY62-69) \$9.1 million; military aid (1954-68) -- \$5.4 million, from
France \$4.1 million, remainder from West Germany and Israel
Monetary conversion rate: 277 Communaute Financiere Africaine francs=US\$1
(official)
Fiscal year: calendar year

COMMUNICATIONS:

Railroads: none
Highways: 19,200 mi.; 160 mi. bituminous, 3,300 mi. gravel and laterite, and
15,740 mi. unimproved
Inland waterways: approximately 1,300 mi. of year-round navigability, increased
to 3,000 mi. during high-water period
Civil air: 2 major transport aircraft
Airfields: 64 total, 56 usable; 5 with permanent-surface runways; 1 with runway
8,000-11,999 ft., 17 with runways 4,000-7,999 ft.
Telecommunications: fair system of radiocommunication stations only for intercity
links; principal center Fort-Lamy, secondary center Fort-Archambault; 4,200
telephones; 60,000 radio receivers; 1 AM, 1 FM, and no TV stations

ECONOMY (cont'd):

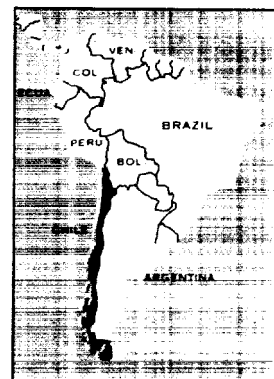
Major industries: copper, nitrates, foodstuffs, fish processing, textiles and apparel, iron and steel, pulp and paper
Crude steel: 0.7 million metric tons capacity (1967); 0.6 million metric tons produced (1967), 70 kg. per capita
Electric power: 2.55 million kw. capacity (1970 est.); 8.9 billion kw.-hr. produced (1970 est.); 909 kw.-hr. per capita
Exports: \$1,144 million (f.o.b., 1970 prov.); copper, nitrates, iron
Imports: \$1,020 million (c.i.f., 1970 est.); machinery and equipment, chemicals, petroleum, foodstuffs
Major trade partners: exports -- EEC 32%, U.K. 15%, U.S. 22%, Japan 13%, LAFTA 10%; imports -- U.S. 38%, EEC 19%, U.K. 6%, LAFTA 26% (1968)
Aid:
 economic -- extensions from U.S. (FY46-69) -- \$1,569.2 million (\$1,368.5 million loans, \$200.7 million grants); from international organizations (FY46-68) -- \$441.0 million (of which IBRD \$201.8 million, IDB \$176.4 million); from other Western countries (1960-66) -- \$170.6 million; from Communist countries (1967-69) -- \$60.0 million;
 military (FY46-69) -- from U.S., \$14.1 million in loans, \$128.2 million in grants
Monetary conversion rate: 14.35 escudos=US\$1 nontrade (broker) rate; 12.2 escudos=US\$1 trade rate (31 July 1970)
Fiscal year: calendar year

COMMUNICATIONS:

Railroads: 5,090 mi.; 1,930 mi. 5'6" gage, 230 mi. 4'8 1/2" gage, 200 mi. 3'6" gage, 2,590 mi. 3'3 3/8" gage, 80 mi. 2'6" gage, 60 mi. 1'11 5/8" gage, 133 mi. double track; 437 mi. electrified
Highways: 40,000 mi.; 4,600 mi. paved, 19,900 mi. gravel, 15,500 mi. improved and unimproved earth
Inland waterways: 451 mi.
Pipelines: crude oil, 380 mi.; refined products, 510 mi., natural gas, 200 mi.
Ports: 10 major, 20 minor
Merchant marine: 48 ships (1,000 GRT or over) totaling 363,000 GRT, 524,000 DWT; includes 2 passenger, 30 cargo, 6 tanker, 9 bulk, 1 specialized carrier; includes 2 naval tankers and 1 transport sometimes used commercially
Civil air: 56 major transport aircraft
Airfields: 413 total, 302 usable; 40 with permanent-surface runways; 3 with runways 8,000-11,999 ft., 54 with runways 4,000-7,999 ft.; 7 seaplane stations
Telecommunications: extensive radio relay network under construction; telephone network modern but with only 349,000 instruments; communications satellite ground station; est. 2.5 million radio and 500,000 TV receivers, 137 AM, 30 FM, and 15 TV stations

NIS 89

CHILE



LAND:

286,000 sq. mi; 2% cultivated, 7% other arable, 15% permanent pasture, grazing, 29% forest, 47% barren mountains, deserts, and cities (1965)
Limits of territorial waters: 27 n. mi. (50 km.) (fishing, 200 n. mi.)

PEOPLE:

Population: 9,037,000, average annual growth rate 1.9% (November 60-April 70); males 15-49, 2,226,000; 1,660,000 fit for military service; average number reaching military age (19) annually about 100,000
Ethnic divisions: 85%-90% mestizo, 3% Indian, 7% European, Asiatic, and other
Religion: 90% Roman Catholic, 5% (est.) Evangelical, 5% other
Language: Spanish
Literacy: 84%
Labor force: 3.1 million (1969); 28% agricultural, 24% industry and construction, 24% services, 10% commerce, 4% mining, 10% other (1962)
Organized labor: 20% of labor force

GOVERNMENT:

Legal name: Republic of Chile
Type: republic
Capital: Santiago
Political subdivisions: 25 provinces
Legal system: based on Code 1857 derived from Spanish law and subsequent codes influenced by French and Austrian law; constitution adopted 1925, amended since then; judicial review of legislative acts in the Supreme Court; legal education at University of Chile, Catholic University, and several others; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction
Branches: president; bicameral legislature; independent judiciary
Government leader: President Salvador Allende
Suffrage: universal (except enlisted military and police) and compulsory at age 18
Elections: next presidential election (1976); next Chamber of Deputies election (1973); 20 senators (1973)
Political parties and leaders: Communist Party, Luis Corvalan; Socialist Party, Salvador Allende and Carlos Altamirano; Popular Socialist Union, Raul Ampuero; Christian Democratic Party, Eduardo Frei and Rodomiro Tomic; Radical Party, Carlos Norales; National Party, Sergio Onofre Jarpa
Voting strength (1970 presidential election): 36.6% Marxist coalition, 35.3% conservative independent, 28.1% Christian Democrat; (1969 Congressional election) 12.9% Radical, 29.7% Christian Democrat, 12.2% Socialist, 15.7% Communist, 20.0% National, 9.5% other
Communists: 65,000; sympathizers, 100,000
Other political or pressure groups: organized labor; business organizations; landowners' associations (SNA -- Sociedad Nacional de Agricultura); terrorist MIR (Movement of Revolutionary Left)
Member of: ECOSOC, IADB, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, IDB, IHB, IMF, LAFTA and Andean Sub-Regional Group (created in May 1969 within LAFTA), OAS, U.N.

ECONOMY:

GNP: \$8.0 billion (purchasing power parity estimate, 1970), \$800 per capita; 73% private consumption, 14% government consumption, 13% gross investment (1970 est.); real growth rate 1969, 1.0% (est.)
Agriculture: main crops -- wheat, other cereals, potatoes; about 75% self-sufficient; 2,600 calories per day per capita (1970 est.)

NIS 39A

CHINA, COMMUNIST



LAND:

3.7 million sq. mi.; 11% cultivated, sown area extended by multicropping, 78% desert, waste, or urban (32% of this area consists largely of denuded wasteland, plains, rolling hills, and basins from which about 3% could be reclaimed), 8% forested; 2%-3% inland water (1970)

Limits of territorial waters: 12 n. mi.

PEOPLE:

Population: 854,943,000, average annual growth rate 2.2% (current)

Ethnic divisions: 94% Han Chinese; 6% Chuang, Uighur, Hui, Yi, Tibetan, Miao, Manchu, Mongol, Pu-I, Korean, and numerous lesser nationalities

Religion: most people, even before 1949, have been pragmatic and eclectic -- not seriously religious; most important elements of religion are Confucianism, Taoism, Buddhism, ancestor worship; about 2%-3% Muslim, 1% Christian

Language: Chinese (Mandarin mainly; also Cantonese, Wu, Fukienese, Amoy, Hsiang, Kan, Hakka dialects); and minority languages (see ethnic divisions above)

Literacy: at least 25%

Labor force: 335 million (mid-1966); 85% agriculture, 15% other; shortage of skilled labor (managerial, technical, mechanics, etc.); surplus of unskilled labor

GOVERNMENT:

Legal name: People's Republic of China

Type: Communist state; since beginning of "Cultural Revolution," real authority has become increasingly diffused as result of persistent rivalries within the top leadership

Capital: Peking (Peiping)

Political subdivisions: 21 provinces, 3 centrally governed municipalities, and 5 autonomous regions

Legal system: before 1966 a complex structure of indigenous concepts, civil and common law, and Communist legal theory; highest judicial organ is the Supreme People's Court; constitution adopted 1954; not a party to the ICJ Statute and has not accepted compulsory jurisdiction; whole system largely suspended during "Cultural Revolution"

Branches: prior to 1966 control was exercised by Chinese Communist Party, through State Council, which supervised more than 50 ministries, commissions, bureaus, etc., all technically under the standing committee of the National People's Congress; this system broke down under "Cultural Revolution" pressures and is currently in process of being reconsolidated and streamlined

Government leader: Premier of State Council, Chou En-lai; Chairman, People's Republic of China (chief of state, a ceremonial post currently vacant); both subordinate to central committee of CCP, under Chairman Mao Tse-tung and Vice Chairman Lin Piao

Suffrage: universal over age 18, though this is academic

Elections: no meaningful elections

Political parties and leaders: Chinese Communist Party (CCP), headed by Mao Tse-tung and his deputy, Defense Minister Lin Piao; Mao is Chairman of political bureau, usually real locus of power in China, and also Chairman of Central Committee; a new central committee was formed at the 9th Party Congress held in April 1969; otherwise, process of reconstructing CCP below the national level moving slowly; by 1 April 1971 nearly half the province-level units in China had formed party committees

Voting strength: 100% Communist for practical purposes; no political nonconformity permitted

Communists: about 20 million in 1965; perhaps somewhat reduced

GOVERNMENT (cont'd):

Other political or pressure groups: party rule traditionally supplemented before 1966 by a united-front facade of non-Communist parties and mass organizations; youth, organized as Red Guards and revolutionary rebels, were principal pressure groups from August 1966 to July 1968; army (PLA) has been increasingly evident as the major internal political force since August 1968, although industrial workers said to be the "leading force" since July 1968
Member of: no international bodies

ECONOMY:

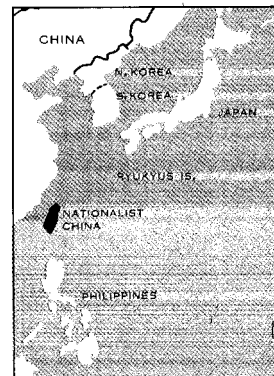
GNP: about \$120 billion (1970), \$145 per capita
Agriculture: main crops -- rice, wheat, miscellaneous grains, cotton; caloric intake, 2,000 calories per day per capita (1970); agriculture mainly subsistence; grain imports 4-5 million tons annually (1961-70)
Major industries: iron and steel, coal, machine building, armaments, textiles
Shortages: complex machinery and equipment, highly skilled scientists and technicians
Crude steel: 17 million tons produced (1970), 20 kilograms per capita (1970)
Exports: \$2.15 billion (f.o.b., 1970), agricultural products, minerals and metals, manufactured goods
Imports: \$2.10 billion (c.i.f., 1970), grain, chemical fertilizer, industrial raw materials, machinery and equipment
Major trade partners: Japan, Hong Kong, West Germany, U.K., Singapore, Malaysia, Canada, Australia (1970)
Monetary conversion rate: 2.46 yuan=US\$1 (arbitrarily established)
Fiscal year: calendar year

COMMUNICATIONS:

Railroads: about 25,000 mi., of which 370 mi. 3'3 3/8" gage, 30 mi. 3'6" gage, 24,600 mi. 4'8 1/2" gage; mostly single track, less than 1% electrified; government owned
Highways: 325,000 mi.; 1,000 mi. paved, 74,000 mi. gravel and crushed stone, 80,000 mi. improved earth, and 170,000 mi. unimproved earth, including tracks
Inland waterways: 105,000 mi.; 25,000 mi. navigable by modern motorized craft
Ports: 21 major, 46 minor
Merchant marine: 290 ships (1,000 GRT or over) totaling 1,600,000 GRT, 2,100,000 DWT, includes 15 passenger, 235 cargo, 40 tanker
Airfields: 303 total; 209 with permanent-surface runways; 4 with runways over 12,000 ft., 60 with runways 8,000-11,999 ft., 207 with runways 4,000-7,999 ft.; 1 seaplane station

NIS 39B

CHINA, NATIONALIST



LAND:

14,000 sq. mi. (Taiwan and Pescadores); 24% cultivated, 6% pasture, 55% forested, 15% other (urban, industrial, denuded, water area) (1969)
Limits of territorial waters: 3 n. mi.

PEOPLE:

Population: 14,835,000 (excluding the population of Quemoy and Matsu Islands and foreigners), average annual growth rate 2.3% (January 70-71); males 15-49, 3,438,000; 2,620,000 fit for military service; average number currently reaching military age (19) annually 175,000
Ethnic divisions: 84% Taiwanese, 14% Mainland Chinese, 2% aborigines
Religion: 93% mixture of Buddhism, Confucianism, and Taoism; 4.5% Christian; 2.5% other
Language: Mandarin, Taiwanese, Japanese, English
Literacy: about 90%
Labor force: 4.5 million; 41% agriculture, forestry, fishing; 18% manufacturing; 15% services; 15% commerce; 5% transportation and communications; 4% construction; 2% mining; all percentages based on 1968 data
Organized labor: about 10% of 1968 labor force (government controlled)

GOVERNMENT:

Legal name: Republic of China
Type: republic; one-party presidential regime
Capital: Taipei
Political subdivisions: 16 counties, 4 cities, 1 special municipality (Taipei)
Legal system: based on civil law system; constitution adopted 1947, amended 1960 to permit Chiang Kai-shek to be reelected; some judicial review of legislative acts; accepts compulsory ICJ jurisdiction, with reservations
Branches: 5 independent branches (executive, legislative, judicial, plus traditional Chinese functions of examination and control), dominated by executive branch; President and Vice President elected by National Assembly
Government leaders: President Chiang Kai-shek; Vice President, Premier Yen Chia-kan; Vice-Premier, Chairman Council for International Economic Cooperation and Development Chiang Ching-kuo
Suffrage: universal over age 20
Elections: national level -- legislative yuan every 3 years but not held since 1948 election on mainland (partial election for Taiwan province representatives December 1969); local level -- provincial assembly, county and municipal executives every 4 years; county and municipal assemblies every 4 years
Political parties and leaders: Kuomintang, or National Party, led by Director General Chiang Kai-shek, has no real opposition; 2 insignificant parties are Democratic Socialist Party, Young China Party
Voting strength (1968 provincial assembly election): 61 seats Kuomintang, 10 seats independents
Member of: IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, IDA, IHB, ILO, IMCO, IMF, ITU, SC, U.N., UNESCO, UPU, WHO, WMO

ECONOMY:

GNP: \$4.8 billion (1969), \$330 per capita; real growth, 9%
Agriculture: most arable land intensely farmed -- 60% cultivated land under irrigation; main crops -- rice, sweet potatoes, sugarcane, bananas, pineapples, citrus fruits; 90% self-sufficient; food shortages -- wheat
Major industries: textile manufacturing, chemicals, plywood, electronics, sugar milling, food processing, cement

ECONOMY (cont'd):

Electric power: 2,345,000 kw. capacity (1969); 11.3 billion kw.-hr. produced (1969); 819 kw.-hr. per capita
Exports: \$1,050 million (f.o.b., 1969); textiles 22%, metals and manufactures 25%, canned foods 5%, lumber and plywood 4%, bananas 5%, sugar 4%
Imports: \$1,213 million (c.i.f., 1969)
Major trade partners: exports -- 38% U.S., 15% Japan; imports -- 44% Japan, 24% U.S.

Aid:

economic -- U.S. (FY53-69) \$1.3 billion committed; IBRD (1964-68) \$104 million committed;
military -- U.S. (FY49-70) \$3.4 billion committed
Monetary conversion rate: NT\$40 (New Taiwan)=US\$1
Fiscal year: 1 July - 30 June

COMMUNICATIONS:

Railroads: 2,823 mi., all narrow gage; 130 mi. double track; 623 mi. government owned, 2,200 mi. industrial
Highways: 10,300 mi. plus 300 mi. on Penghu and offshore islands; 3,300 mi. paved, 5,000 mi. gravel and crushed stone, 2,000 mi. earth
Ports: 7 major, 9 minor
Merchant marine: 143 ships (1,000 GRT or over) totaling 193,000 GRT, 248,000 DWT; includes 2 passenger, 109 cargo, 11 tanker, 14 bulk, 7 specialized carrier

NIS 85

COLOMBIA



LAND:

440,000 sq. mi.; 6% cultivated, 18% meadows and pastures, 53% forested, 5% inland water, 18% built-up area (est. 1964)
Limits of territorial waters: 12 n. mi.

PEOPLE:

Population: 22,553,000, average annual growth rate 3.2% (current); males 15-49, 5,284,000; 3,200,000 fit for military service; average number reaching military age (18) annually about 239,000
Ethnic divisions: 58% mestizo, 14% mulatto, 3% zambos, 20% white, 4% Negro, 1% Indian
Religion: 95% Roman Catholic, 1% other or none
Language: Spanish
Literacy: 47% of population over 15 years old
Labor force: 5.6 million (1966); 42% agriculture, 15% manufacturing, 20% services, 23% other (1962)
Organized labor: 13% of labor force

GOVERNMENT:

Legal name: Republic of Colombia
Type: republic; executive branch dominates government structure
Capital: Bogota
Political subdivisions: 22 departamentos, 4 intendencias, 4 comisarias, 1 federal district
Legal system: based on Spanish law; religious courts regulate marriage and divorce; constitution decreed in 1886, amendments codified in 1946; judicial review of legislative acts in the Supreme Court; accepts compulsory ICJ jurisdiction, with reservations
Branches: President, bicameral legislature, judiciary
Government leader: President Misael Pastrana
Suffrage: universal over age 21
Elections: every fourth year; last presidential and congressional elections April 1970; municipal and departmental elections, 1972
Political parties and leaders: Liberal Party, Carlos Lleras Restrepo, Alfonso Lopez Michelsen, Julio Cesar Turbay; Conservative Party, Unionista Wing, Mariano Ospina Perez, Misael Pastrana; Conservative Party, Alzatista Wing, Alvaro Gomez Hurtado; National Popular Alliance (ANAPO), General Gustavo Rojas Pinilla, Maria Eugenia Rojas de Moreno; Liberals probably command majority of votes over conservatives, but constitution under the National Front Coalition calls for 50-50 representation of Liberals and Conservatives in the National Congress until 1974; in local legislative bodies, parity terminated with the 1970 election; Conservative Party united with progovernment and Ospina wing in August 1969 to choose National Front presidential candidate; opposition wing (Lauro-Alzatista) led by Gomez
Voting strength: 1970 presidential election -- Misael Pastrana 1.61 million votes, General Gustavo Rojas Pinilla 1.54 million votes, Belisario Betancur Cuartas .46 million votes, Evardisto Sourdis .3 million votes
Other political or pressure groups: Communist Party (PCC), Gilberto Vieira White; MRL del Pueblo, Communist front for electoral purposes; PCC/ML, Chinese Line Communist Party, led by Pedro Lupo Leon Arboleda Roldan
Member of: FAO, IADB, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, IFC, IHB, ILO, IMF, ITU, LAFTA and Andean Sub-Regional Group (created in May 1969 within LAFTA), OAS, U.N., UNESCO, UPU, WHO, WMO

ECONOMY:

GNP: \$10.4 billion (purchasing power parity estimate, 1970), \$470 per capita;
72% private consumption, 7% public consumption, 21% gross investment (1969);
real growth rate 1970, 7.0%
Agriculture: main crops -- coffee, rice, corn, sugarcane, plantains, bananas,
cotton, potatoes, yucca; caloric intake, 2,220 calories per day per capita
(1965)
Major industries: textiles, food processing, clothing and footwear, beverages,
chemicals, and metal products
Crude steel: 0.4 million metric tons capacity (1965); 0.21 million metric tons
production (1969), 10 kilograms per capita
Electric power: 1.9 million kw. capacity (1969); 7.3 billion kw.-hr. produced
(1969), 328 kw.-hr. per capita
Exports: \$638 million (f.o.b., 1969); coffee, petroleum, bananas, tobacco,
cotton, sugar, textiles, cattle and hides
Imports: \$724 million (c.i.f., 1969); industrial metals and raw materials,
transportation equipment, machinery, fuels, fertilizers, paper and paper
products, wheat
Major trade partners: U.S. 44%, West Germany 11%, other EEC 9%, Latin America
6.4%, Communist countries 4% (1968)
Monetary conversion rate: 19.1 pesos=US\$1 (31 December 1970, changes frequently)
Fiscal year: calendar year

COMMUNICATIONS:

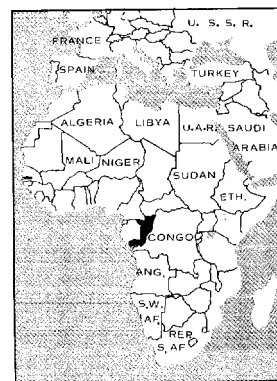
Railroads: 2,160 mi., all 3'0" gage, single track, 22 mi. electrified
Highways: 28,600 mi.; 3,700 mi. paved, 19,900 mi. crushed stone or gravel,
3,100 mi. improved earth, 1,900 mi. unimproved earth
Inland waterways: 8,900 mi., navigable by river boats
Pipelines: crude oil, 2,000 mi.; refined products, 828 mi.; natural gas, 370 mi.;
natural gas liquids 83 mi.
Ports: 5 major, 5 minor
Merchant marine: 36 ships (1,000 GRT or over) totaling 193,000 GRT, 248,000 DWT;
33 cargo, 3 tanker (includes 2 naval tankers sometimes used commercially)
Civil air: 85 major transport aircraft
Airfields: 677 total, 570 usable; 27 with permanent-surface runways; 1 with
runway over 12,000 ft.; 6 with runways 8,000-11,999 ft., 73 with runways
4,000-7,999 ft.; 11 seaplane stations
Telecommunications: rapidly improving nationwide telecom system, with UHF relay
system being installed; communications satellite ground station; over 545,000
telephones; est. 6 million radio and 730,000 TV receivers, 253 AM, 132 FM,
and 16 TV stations

DEFENSE FORCES:

Military budget: proposed for fiscal year ending 31 December 1971, \$89.4 million;
about 10.2% of central government budget

NIS 52E

CONGO (BRAZZAVILLE)



LAND:

135,000 sq. mi.; 63% dense forest or woodland, 33% cultivable or grazing (est. 2% cultivated), 4% urban or waste (1970)
Limits of territorial waters: 3 n. mi. (fishing, 3 n. mi.)

PEOPLE:

Population: 953,000, average annual growth rate 2.0% (current); males 15-49, 221,000; 105,000 fit for military service; about 8,000 reach military age (20) annually
Ethnic divisions: about 15 ethnic groups divided into some 75 tribes, almost all Bantu; most important ethnic groups are Kongo (45%) in south, Teke (17%) in center, M'Bochi (12%) and Sangha (20%) in north; about 8,500 Europeans, mostly French
Religion: about half animist, half nominally Christian, less than 1% Muslim
Language: French official, many African languages with Lingala and Kikongo most widely used
Literacy: about 20%
Labor force: about 40% the population economically active, most engaged in subsistence agriculture; 79,000 wage earners; 40,000-60,000 unemployed
Organized labor: 16% (est.) of total labor force (1965)

GOVERNMENT:

Legal name: People's Republic of the Congo
Type: republic; military regime established September 1968
Political subdivisions: 9 regions divided into districts
Legal system: based on French civil law system and customary law; constitution adopted 1963 and 1969
Branches: President, Council of State; National Assembly dissolved August 1968; judiciary presumably still functions according to provisions of 1963 constitution; all policy made by Congolese Workers Party Central Committee and Politburo
Government leader: President, Maj. Marien Ngouabi
Suffrage: universal over age 18
Elections: last legislative elections December 1963; none scheduled
Political parties and leaders: Congolese Workers Party (PCT) is only legal party; 40 member Central Committee, 10 member Politburo, President, Maj. Manen Ngouabi, First Secretary, Claude Ndalla Graille
Voting strength: no elections held since PCT formed
Communists: some Communists and sympathizers
Other political or pressure groups: Union of Congolese Socialist Youth (UJSC), Congolese Trade Union Congress (CSC), Revolutionary Union of Congolese Union (URFC), General Union of Congolese Pupils and Students (UGEEC)
Member of: EAMA, EEC (associate), FAO, IBRD, ICAO, ILO, IMF, ITU, OAU, OCAM, UDEAC, U.N., UNESCO, UPU, WHO, WMO

ECONOMY:

GDP: about \$228 million (1967 est.), about \$260 per capita, real growth rate about 4% per year
Agriculture: cash crops -- sugarcane, wood, coffee, cocoa, palm kernels, peanuts, tobacco; food crops -- root crops, rice, corn, bananas, manioc, fish
Major industries: sawmills, brewery, cigarettes, sugar mill, soap
Electric power: 39,000 kw. capacity (1969); 54 million kw.-hr. produced (1969); 60 kw.-hr. per capita
Exports: \$60 million (f.o.b., 1968); lumber, sugar, tobacco, veneer, and plywood; diamonds smuggled from Congo (Kinshasa)

ECONOMY (cont'd):

Imports: \$86 million (c.i.f., 1968); machinery, transport equipment, manufactured consumer goods, iron and steel, foodstuffs, petroleum products

Major trade partners: France and other EEC countries on preferential basis

Monetary conversion rate: 277 Communaute Financiere Africaine francs=US\$1 (official)

Fiscal year: calendar year

COMMUNICATIONS:

Railroads: 490 mi., 3'6" gage, single track

Inland waterways: 4,030 mi. navigable

Ports: 1 major

Civil air: 6 major transport aircraft

Airfields: 63 total, 48 usable; 2 with permanent-surface runways; 1 with runway 8,000-11,999 ft., 14 with runways 4,000-7,999 ft.; 1 seaplane station

Telecommunications: all services only fair; barely adequate for government and public; principal network is comprised of 30 low-capacity, low-powered radio communication stations; few wire lines connect key centers of Brazzaville, Pointe-Noire, and Dolisie with maximum of 21 channels; 9,800 telephones; 65,000 radio receivers; 1,800 TV receivers; 3 AM, no FM, and 1 TV stations

DEFENSE FORCES:

Supply: former dependence on France replaced by U.S.S.R. and Communist China

Military budget: for fiscal year ending 31 December 1969, \$9,235,000; about 14.8% of total budget

NIS 60A

CONGO (KINSHASA)



LAND:

905,000 sq. mi.; 22% agricultural land (1% cultivated),
45% forested, 33% other (1971)
Limits of territorial waters: 3 n. mi.

PEOPLE:

Population: 22,285,000, average annual growth rate 2.3%
(FY68); males 15-49, 5,438,000; 2,605,000 fit for
military service
Ethnic divisions: over 200 African ethnic groups, the
majority are Bantu; four largest tribes -- Mongo, Luba,
Kongo (all Bantu), and the Mangbetu-Azande (Hamitic)
make up about 45% of the population
Religion: 51% Christian, 45% animist, 4% other
Language: French, English, Lingala, Swahili, Kikongo, and Chiluba are all
classified as official languages
Literacy: 5% fluent in French, about 35% have an acquaintance with French
Labor force: about 8 million, but only about 13% in wage structure

GOVERNMENT:

Legal name: Democratic Republic of the Congo
Type: republic; constitution establishes strong presidential system
Capital: Kinshasa (Leopoldville)
Political subdivisions: 8 provinces and federal district of Kinshasa
Legal system: based on Belgian civil law system and tribal law; new constitution
promulgated 1967; legal education at Lovanium and Congo Official University;
has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction
Branches: president elected 1970 for seven-year term; National Assembly of 420
members elected for five-year term
Government leaders: Gen. Joseph Mobutu, President
Elections: presidential and legislative elections in October and November 1970
Political parties and leaders: Mouvement Populaire Revolutionnaire (MPR), only
legal party, organized from above with actual grassroots popularity not
clearly definable
Communists: no Communist Party, but some Congolese politicians are subject to
Communist influence
Member of: EAMA, FAO, IAEA, ICAO, IHB, ILO, ITU, OAU, OCAM, UDEAC, U.N., UNESCO,
UPU, WHO, WMO

ECONOMY:

GDP: about \$1.8 billion (1969 est.), under \$100 per capita; real growth rate
7% p.a. 1968-69
Agriculture: main cash crops -- coffee, palm oil, rubber; main food crops --
manioc, bananas, root crops, corn; some provinces self-sufficient
Major industries: mining, mineral processing, light industries
Electric power: 715,600 kw. capacity (1969); 2,840 million kw.-hr. produced
(1969); 174 kw.-hr. per capita
Exports: \$684 million (f.o.b., 1969); copper, diamonds, other minerals, coffee,
palm oil
Imports: \$340 million (c.i.f., 1969 prelim.); consumer goods, foodstuffs, mining
and other machinery, transport equipment, fuels
Major trade partners: Belgium, U.S., and West Germany
Aid: economic -- (1969 estimated disbursements) Belgium, \$22.5 million; U.S.,
\$13.8 million; France, \$5.2 million; West Germany, \$0.6 million; other
bilateral aid \$3 million; U.N., \$7.4 million; EEC, \$9 million
Monetary conversion rate: 1 zaire=US\$2
Fiscal year: calendar year

COMMUNICATIONS:

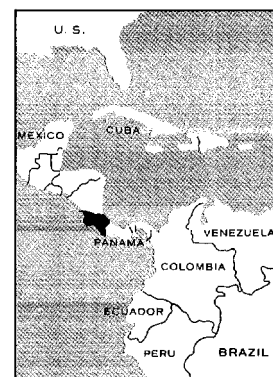
Railroads: 3,103 mi.; 2,419 mi. 3'6" gage, 78 mi. 3' 3 3/8" gage, 85 mi. 2' 0 1/4" gage, 521 mi. 1' 11 5/8" gage; 421 mi. of 3'6" gage electrified
Highways: 91,500 mi.; 1,400 mi. bituminous, 2,200 mi. gravel or crushed stone, 87,900 mi. earth
Inland waterways: comprising the Congo, its tributaries, and unconnected lakes, the waterway system affords over 9,329 mi. of navigable routes
Ports: 2 major, 1 minor
Merchant marine: 3 ships (1,000 GRT or over) totaling 28,400 GRT, 34,300 DWT; includes 1 passenger, 2 cargo
Pipelines: refined products, 461 mi.
Civil air: 24 major transport aircraft
Airfields: 470 total, 314 usable; 18 with permanent-surface runways; 1 with runway over 12,000 ft., 2 with runways 8,000-11,999 ft., 53 with runways 4,000-7,999 ft.; 5 seaplane stations
Telecommunications: limited, barely adequate telephone service, telegraph service good; 22,000 telephones; 63,000 radio receivers; 7,100 TV receivers; 12 AM, 1 FM, and 2 TV stations

DEFENSE FORCES:

Supply: dependent on Western sources, principally Belgium and U.S., and to a lesser extent France, Israel, and Italy

NIS 76

COSTA RICA



LAND:

19,700 sq. mi.; 30% agricultural land (8% cultivated, 22% meadows and pasture), 60% forested, 10% waste, urban, and other (1964)
Limits of territorial waters: 3 n. mi. (fishing 200 n. mi.)

PEOPLE:

Population: 1,792,000, average annual growth rate 3.1% (FY69); males 15-49, 382,000; 269,000 fit for military service; average number reaching military age (18) annually about 21,000
Ethnic divisions: 98% white (including mestizo), 2% Negro
Religion: 95% Roman Catholic
Language: Spanish
Literacy: approximately 80%
Labor force: 457,000 (1968); 46.3% agriculture; 13.2% manufacturing; 11% commerce; 8% construction, transportation, and communications; 21.5% other; shortage of skilled labor
Organized labor: about 10% of labor force

GOVERNMENT:

Legal name: Republic of Costa Rica
Type: unitary republic
Capital: San Jose
Political subdivisions: 7 provinces
Legal system: based on Spanish civil law system; constitution adopted 1949; judicial review of legislative acts in the Supreme Court; legal education at University of Costa Rica; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction
Branches: President, unicameral legislature, Supreme Court elected by legislature
Government leader: President Jose Figueres
Suffrage: universal and compulsory age 20 and over
Elections: every 4 years; next, February 1974
Political parties and leaders: National Liberation Party (PLN), Jose Figueres; National Union Party (PUN), Otilio Ulate; Republican Party (PR), Rafael Calderon Guardia; Authentic Republican Union Party (PURA), Mario Echandi; Christian Democratic Party (PDC), Jorge Monge Zamora; Third Front (PFN), Virgilio Calvo; Socialist Action Party (PASO), Marcial Aguiluz; Revolutionary Civic Union Party (PUCR), Frank Marshall; Popular Vanguard Party (PVP), Manuel Mora, illegal
Voting strength (1970 election): National Unification (coalition of PUN, PR, and PURA), 41.1%; PLN, 55%; PFN, 1.7%; PDC, 0.9%; PASO, 1.3%
Member of: CACM, IADB, IAEA, ICAO, OAS, U.N.

ECONOMY:

GNP: \$870 million (purchasing power parity estimate, 1969), \$510 per capita; 14% government consumption, 69% private consumption, 24% domestic investment, -7% net foreign balance (1969); real growth rate 1970, 8.0%
Agriculture: main products -- bananas, coffee, sugarcane, rice, corn, cocoa, livestock products; caloric intake, 2,500 calories per day per capita
Major industries: food processing, textiles and clothing, construction materials, fertilizer
Electric power: 237,000 kw. capacity (1969); 757 million kw.-hr. produced (1969 est.); 443 kw.-hr. per capita
Exports: \$220 million (f.o.b., 1970); coffee, bananas, sugar, beef, fertilizers, cacao
Imports: \$310 million (c.i.f., 1970 est.); manufactured products, machinery, transportation equipment, chemicals, fuels, foodstuffs

ECONOMY (cont'd):

Major trade partners: exports -- 48% U.S., 19% CACM, 7% West Germany, 30% Netherlands; imports -- 37% U.S., 20% CACM, 8% West Germany, 8% Japan (1969)

Aid:

economic -- extensions from U.S. (FY46-69), \$101.3 million loans, \$88.4 million grants; from international organizations (FY46-69), \$94.7 million; from other Western countries (1960-68), \$1.8 million; military -- assistance from U.S. (FY60-69) \$2.5 million

Monetary conversion rate: 6.62 colones=US\$1 (official buying rate); 6.65 colones=US\$1 (official selling rate)

Fiscal year: calendar year

COMMUNICATIONS:

Railroads: 407 mi.; 395 mi. 3'6" gage, 12 mi. 3'0" gage, all single track, 72 mi. electrified

Highways: 11,700 mi.; 850 mi. paved, 3,200 mi. gravel, 7,650 mi. earth

Inland waterways: about 455 mi. perennially navigable

Pipelines: refined products, 75 mi.

Ports: 3 major, 4 minor

Civil air: 10 major transport aircraft

Airfields: 184 total, 107 usable; 10 with permanent-surface runways; 10 with runways 4,000-7,999 ft.; 2 seaplane stations

Telecommunications: domestic telephone service greatly improved with new automatic exchanges; nearly 56,300 telephones; VHF radio system being installed; 330,000 radio and 100,000 television receivers in use, 45 AM, 9 FM, and 12 TV stations

DEFENSE FORCES:

Supply: dependent on imports from U.S.

Military budget: for fiscal year ending 31 December 1971, \$3.3 million for Ministry of Public Security, including the Civil Guard; about 2.3% of total central government budget

NIS 78

CUBA



LAND:

44,200 sq. mi.; 26% cultivated, 39% meadow and pasture,
21% waste, urban, or other (1968)
Limits of territorial waters: 3 n. mi.

PEOPLE:

Population: 8,645,000, average annual growth rate 1.3%
(current); males 15-49, 1,054,000; 145,000 fit for
military service; about 76,000 males and 73,000
females reach military age (17) annually; both liable
for service
Ethnic divisions: 51% mulatto, 37% white, 11% Negro,
1% Chinese
Religion: at least 85% nominally Roman Catholic before Castro assumed power
Language: Spanish
Literacy: about 96%
Labor force: 2.6 million; 34% agriculture, 17% industry, 6% construction, 6%
transportation, 29% services, 8% unemployed and underemployed
Organized labor: 70% of total force

GOVERNMENT:

Legal name: Republic of Cuba
Type: Communist state
Capital: Havana
Political subdivisions: 6 provinces
Legal system: based on Spanish and American law, with large elements of
Communist legal theory; Fundamental Law of 1959 replaced constitution
of 1940; legal education at Universities of Havana, Oriente, and Las Villas;
does not accept compulsory ICJ jurisdiction
Branches: executive; no legislature; controlled judiciary
Government leader: Premier Fidel Castro Ruz
Political parties and leaders: Cuban Communist Party (PCC), First Secretary
Fidel Castro Ruz, Second Secretary Raul Castro Ruz
Communists: approx. 120,000 party members
Member of: CEMA (observer status), ECLA, FAO, GATT, IADB (nonparticipant), IAEA,
ICAO, IHB, ILO, IMCO, International Rice Commission, International Sugar
Council, International Wheat Agreement, ITU, OAS (nonparticipant), Permanent
Court of Arbitration, Postal Union of the Americas and Spain, U.N., UNESCO,
UPU, WHO, WMO

ECONOMY:

GDP: \$4.5 billion (est. 1970 at 1970 prices), \$525 per capita; 60% private
consumption, 19% public consumption, 21% gross investment; real growth
rate 1970, 6%
Agriculture: main crops -- sugar, tobacco, coffee, rice, potatoes, tubers,
citrus fruits
Major industries: sugar milling, petroleum refining, food and tobacco processing,
textiles, chemicals, paper and wood products, metals
Shortages: spare parts for transportation and industrial machinery, consumer goods
Crude steel: 0.35 million metric tons capacity (planned 1969); 165,000 metric
tons produced (1970); 19 kg. per capita
Electric power: 909,000 kw. capacity (1970); 3,787 million kw.-hr. produced
(1970); 475 kw.-hr. per capita
Exports: \$970 million (f.o.b., 1970 est.); sugar, nickel, tobacco
Imports: \$1,325 million (c.i.f., 1970 est.); petroleum, industrial raw
materials, capital goods, food
Major trade partners: exports -- U.S.S.R. 49%, Communist China 7%, other
Communist countries 15%, Japan 10%, Spain 3%; imports -- U.S.S.R. 54%,

ECONOMY (cont'd):

Major trade partners (cont'd):

Communist China 6%, other Communist countries 10%, France 5%, Italy 5%
(1970 est.)

Monetary conversion rate: 1 peso=US\$1 (nominal)

Fiscal year: calendar year

COMMUNICATIONS:

Railroads: 9,150 mi. government owned; 3,150 mi. common carrier lines (8 mi. double track and 95 mi. electrified) and about 6,000 mi. plantation-industrial lines; common carrier lines comprise 3,100 mi. 4'8 1/2" standard gage, and about 50 mi. 3'0" and 2'6" narrow gage; plantation-industrial lines comprise about 4,000 mi. standard gage and 2,000 mi. narrow gage

Highways: 11,600 mi.; 4,000 mi. (est.) paved, 2,500 mi. (est.) gravel or otherwise improved hard surfaces, 5,100 mi. (est.) improved or unimproved earth surface

Inland waterways: 50 mi.

Pipelines: natural gas, 47 mi.

Ports: 8 major, 44 minor; Guantanamo under U.S. control

Merchant marine: 52 ships (1,000 GRT and over) totaling 315,000 GRT, 425,000 DWT; includes 47 cargo, 5 tanker

Airfields: 372 total, 213 usable; 34 with permanent-surface runways; 9 with runways 8,000-11,999 ft., 33 with runways 4,000-7,999 ft.; 11 seaplane stations

Telecommunications: modern facilities adequately serve military and most civil needs; excellent international facilities, planned satellite ground station; est. 263,300 telephones in use; 1.5 million radio and 260,000 TV receivers, 90 AM, 30 FM, and 19 TV stations with nationwide coverage; 6 submarine cables, including 1 coaxial

DEFENSE FORCES:

Military budget: for fiscal year ending 31 December 1966, \$213 million; about 7.8% of total budget

NIS 25C

CYPRUS



LAND:

3,570 sq. mi.; 47% arable and land under permanent crops, 18% forested, 10% meadows and pasture, 25% waste, urban areas, and other (1965)
Limits of territorial waters: 12 n. mi. (fishing 12 n. mi.)

PEOPLE:

Population: 650,000, average annual growth rate 1.6% (FY70); males 15-49, 153,000; 108,000 fit for military service, about 7,000 reach military age (18) annually
Ethnic divisions: 78% Greek; 18% Turkish; 4% British, Armenian, and other
Religion: 78% Greek Orthodox, 18% Muslim, 4% Armenian Orthodox and other
Language: Greek, Turkish, English
Literacy: about 82% of population 7 years or older
Labor force: 254,000 (1967 est.), 38% agriculture, 23% industry, 9% commerce, 2% mining, 28% other; 3,130 registered unemployed (December 1968)
Organized labor: 24% of labor force

GOVERNMENT:

Legal name: Republic of Cyprus
Type: republic since March 1961; separate de facto Greek, Cypriot, and Turkish governments have evolved since outbreak of communal strife in 1963
Capital: Nicosia
Political subdivisions: 6 administrative districts
Legal system: based on common law, with civil law modifications; constitution came into force upon independence in 1960, but has often been in abeyance since then; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction
Branches: currently a rump government consisting basically of Greek Cypriot parts of bodies provided for by constitution; headed by President of the Republic and comprised of Council of Ministers, House of Representatives, and Supreme Court
Government leaders: President, Archbishop Makarios III (Greek); Vice President, Dr. Fazil Kucuk (Turk)
Elections: held every 5 years; 1965 elections suspended; 1968 elections only for President and Vice President; 1970 parliamentary elections demonstrate notable increase in strength of Communist Party (AKEL)
Political parties and leaders: Reform Party of the Working People (AKEL) (Communist Party), Ezekias Papaioannou; Unified Party (UP), Glafkos Clerides; Progressive Movement (PM) (pro-Makarios), Andreas Azinas; Democratic National Party (DEK), Takis Evdokas; United Democratic Union of the Center (EDEK), Vassos Lyssarides; Turkish National Union Party (TNUP), Rauf Denktash
Voting strength: (1968 Presidential and Vice Presidential elections) Greek Cypriot President Makarios 90%; Turkish Cypriot Vice President Fazil Kucuk unopposed; (1970 parliamentary elections) 39% of Greek Cypriot vote for Reform Party of the Working People, 21% of the Greek Cypriot vote for the Progressive Movement, 9% of the Greek Cypriot vote for the Democratic National Party as well as 9% for the United Democratic Union of the Center, 4% of the Greek Cypriot vote for independents, 76% of the Greek Cypriot electorate voted; 80% of the Turkish Cypriot community voted and overwhelmingly elected 15 of Rauf Denktash's supporters to the Turk Cypriot House contingent in a separate election
Communists: 12,000; sympathizers 60,000
Other political or pressure groups: United Democratic Youth Organization (EDON) (Communist-controlled); Pan Cyprian Confederation of Labor (PEO) (Communist-controlled); Cyprus Confederation of Labor (SEK) (pro-U.S.); Cyprus Turkish Federation of Trade Unions (KTBIFF)

GOVERNMENT (cont'd):

Member of: Commonwealth, Council of Europe, FAO, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, IDA, IFC, ILO, IMF, ITU, U.N., UNESCO, UPU, WHO

ECONOMY:

GNP: \$504 million (1969), \$800 per capita; 1969 growth 11%, 1958 constant prices
Agriculture: main crops -- vine products, citrus, potatoes, other vegetables;
food shortages -- grain, dairy products, meat, fish; caloric intake, 2,590
calories per day per capita (1961)
Major industries: mining (cupreous and iron pyrites, asbestos), manufactures
principally for local consumption -- food, beverages, footwear
Shortages: water, petroleum
Electric power: 190,000 kw. capacity (1970); 553 million kw.-hr. produced (1970);
750 kw.-hr. per capita
Exports: \$94.8 million (f.o.b., 1969); principal items -- copper, pyrites, citrus,
raisins, and other agricultural products
Imports: \$180.7 million (f.o.b., 1969); principal items -- manufactured goods,
machinery and transport equipment, petroleum products, foods
Major trade partners: (1969) U.K. 34%, West Germany 10%, Italy 9%, EEC 29.4%,
Communist countries 8.3%
Aid: economic -- U.S., \$20.3 million authorized (1961-69), none authorized in
1969; IBRD, \$18.3 million (1946-68); U.N. Technical Assistance, \$1.2 million
(1946-68); U.N. Special Fund, \$5.8 million (1946-68); Poland, \$1.3 million
authorized (1962)
Monetary conversion rate: 1 Cyprus pound=US\$2.40
Fiscal year: calendar year

COMMUNICATIONS:

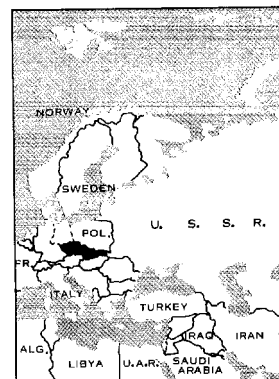
Railroads: none
Highways: 5,050 mi.; 2,010 mi. bituminous surface treated; 3,040 mi. gravel,
crushed stone, and earth
Ports: 3 major, 6 minor
Merchant marine: 255 ships (1,000 GRT or over) totaling 1,497,000 GRT, 2,134,000
DWT; includes 9 passenger, 214 cargo, 9 tanker, 23 bulk; all but a few are
owned and operated by Greek nationals
Civil air: 8 major transport aircraft
Airfields: 19 total, 12 usable; 4 with permanent-surface runways; 2 with runways
8,000-11,999 ft.; 3 with runways 4,000-7,999 ft.
Telecommunications: modest but expanding telecommunication system; 42,500
telephones; 150,000 radio receivers; 45,800 TV receivers; 2 TV, 11 AM, and
4 FM stations; tropospheric scatter to Europe

DEFENSE FORCES:

Military budget: for fiscal year ending 31 December 1971, \$7.5 million about
9.7% of central government budget

NIS 18

CZECHOSLOVAKIA



LAND:

49,400 sq. mi.; 42% arable, 14% other agricultural, 35% forested, 9% other (1968)

PEOPLE:

Population: 14,526,000, average annual growth rate 0.4% (current); males 15-49, 3,658,000; 2,815,000 fit for military service; about 130,000 reach military age (18) annually
Ethnic divisions: 64.5% Czechs, 29.6% Slovaks, 3.9% Magyars, 1% Germans, 1% Ukrainians, Jews, Poles
Religion: 77% Roman Catholic, 20% Protestant, 2% Orthodox, 1% other
Language: Czech, Slovak, Hungarian
Literacy: almost complete
Labor force: 7.1 million; 18% agriculture, 37% industry, 11% services, 34% construction, communications and others

GOVERNMENT:

Legal name: Czechoslovak Socialist Republic
Type: Communist state
Capital: Prague
Political subdivisions: 2 separate autonomous republics (Czech Socialist Republic and Slovak Socialist Republic); 7 regions (kraj) in Czech lands, three regions in Slovakia; national capitals of Prague and Bratislava have regional status
Legal system: civil law system based on German codes, modified by Communist legal theory; revised constitution adopted 1960 under revision; no judicial review of legislative acts; legal education at Universita Komenskeho School of Law; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction
Branches: executive --- President, cabinet (appointed by President); legislative -- Federal Assembly (elected directly), Czech and Slovak National Councils (also elected directly) legislate on limited area of Czech and Slovak affairs; judiciary -- Supreme Court (elected by Federal Assembly); entire governmental structure dominated by Communist Party
Government leader: President Ludvik Svoboda
Suffrage: universal and compulsory over age 18
Elections: governmental bodies every 4 years; President every 5 years (provisions suspended after Soviet invasion, August 1968); elections expected in late 1971
Dominant political party and leader: Communist Party of Czechoslovakia (KSC), Gustav Husak, First Secretary; Communist Party of Slovakia has status of "provincial KSC organization"
Voting strength (1964 election): 99.4% Communist-sponsored single slate
Communists: 1.2 million
Other political groups: puppet parties -- Czechoslovak Socialist Party, Czechoslovak People's Party, Slovak Freedom Party, Slovak Revival Party
Member of: CEMA, GATT, IAEA, ICAO, U.N., Warsaw Pact

ECONOMY:

GNP: \$30.9 billion in 1970 (at 1969 prices), \$2,130 per capita; 1970 real growth rate 4.2%
Agriculture: diversified agriculture; main crops -- wheat, rye, potatoes, sugar beets; net food importer -- meat, wheat, vegetable oils, fresh fruits and vegetables; caloric intake, 3,100 calories per day per capita (1967)
Major industries: machinery, food processing, metallurgy, textiles, chemicals
Shortages: ores, crude oil, grain
Crude steel: 11.5 million metric tons produced (1970), 750 kg. per capita

ECONOMY (cont'd):

Exports: \$3,812 million (f.o.b., 1970 est.); 50% machinery, equipment; 28% fuels, raw materials; 5% foods, food products, and live animals; 18% consumer goods, excluding foods (1969)

Imports: \$3,290 million (f.o.b., 1970); 32% machinery, equipment; 44% fuels, raw materials; 15% foods, food products, and live animals; 8% consumer goods, excluding foods (1969)

Major trade partners: \$7,522 million (1970); 70% Communist countries, 30% other

Monetary conversion rate: commercial 7.20 crowns=US\$1, noncommercial 14.36 crowns=US\$1, tourist rate 16.20 crowns=US\$1

Fiscal year: calendar year

COMMUNICATIONS:

Railroads: 8,269 mi.; 8,089 mi. standard gage, 70 mi. broad gage, 110 mi. narrow gage; 1,743 mi. double track; 1,483 mi. electrified; government owned (1969)

Highways: 45,500 mi.; 600 mi. concrete; 20,700 mi. bituminous; 2,400 mi. cobblestone, brick sett, stone block; 21,800 mi. crushed stone, gravel, improved earth (1971)

Inland waterways: 517 mi. (1971)

Pipelines: crude oil, 900 mi.; refined products, 535 mi.; natural gas, 1,450 mi.

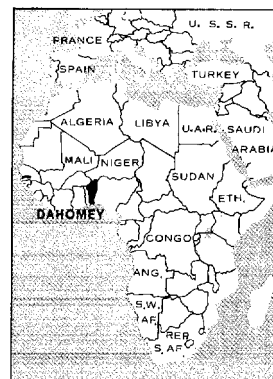
Freight carried: rail -- 261.2 million short tons, 41.8 billion short ton/mi. (1969); highway -- 711.7 million short tons, 6.2 billion short ton/mi. (1969); waterway -- 4.9 million short tons, 1.7 billion short ton/mi. (1969)

Ports: no maritime ports; outlets are Gdynia, Gdansk, Stettin in Poland; Rijeka, Yugoslavia; Hamburg, West Germany; Rostock, East Germany; principal river ports are Prague, Melnik, Usti nad Labem, Decin, Komarno, Bratislava (1970)

Merchant marine: 12 cargo ships (1,000 GRT or over) totaling 98,000 GRT, 140,000 DWT

NIS 50M

DAHOMY



LAND:

44,700 sq. mi.; southern third of country is most fertile; arable land 80% (actually cultivated 11%), forests and game preserves 19%, non-arable 1% (1968)
Limits of territorial waters: 12 n. mi. (fishing, 12 n. mi.)

PEOPLE:

Population: 2,795,000, average annual growth rate 2.8% (FY65-68); males 15-49, 662,000; 320,000 fit for military service; about 29,000 males and 27,000 females reach military age (18) annually; both sexes liable for military service
Ethnic divisions: 99% Africans (42 ethnic groups, most important being Fon, Adja, Yoruba, Bariba), 5,500 Europeans
Religion: 12% Muslim, 8% Christian, 80% animist
Language: French official; Fon and Yoruba most common vernaculars in south, at least 6 major tribal languages in north
Literacy: about 20%
Labor force: 85% of labor force engaged in agriculture; 15% civil service, artisans, and industry
Organized labor: approximately 75% of wage earners, divided among two major and several minor unions

GOVERNMENT:

Legal name: Republic of Dahomey
Type: republic
Capital: Porto Novo (official), Cotonou (de facto)
Political subdivisions: 6 departments, 30 arrondissements
Legal system: based on French civil law and customary law; presidential charter adopted 1970; judicial review by 4-chambered Supreme Court; legal education generally obtained in France; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction
Branches: executive -- 3-man Presidential Council, but actual executive authority vested in rotating presiding officer who also serves as Premier; no legislature; independent judiciary
Government leaders: Hubert Maga, Premier and presiding officer of Presidential Council that functions as chief of state; Justin Ahomadegbe, member of Presidential Council; Sourou-Migan Apithy member of Presidential Council
Suffrage: universal for adults whenever elections or referendums are held
Elections: current government has held no elections and none are scheduled
Political parties: none
Communists: some; probably some sympathizers
Member of: EAMA, Entente, FAO, ICAO, ILO, ITU, OAU, OCAM, U.N., UNESCO, UPU, WHO, WMO

ECONOMY:

GDP: \$219 million (1970 est.); real growth rate, less than 5% per annum
Agriculture: major cash crop is oil palms; peanuts, cotton, coffee, sheanuts, tobacco also produced commercially; main food crops -- corn, cassava, yams, sorghum and millet; livestock, fish
Major industries: palm oil and palm kernel oil processing
Electric power: 7,500 kw. capacity (1970); 22.4 million kw.-hr. produced (1970); 9 kw.-hr. per capita
Exports: about \$46 million (f.o.b., 1970); palm products (41%); other agricultural products
Imports: about \$68 million (f.o.b., 1970); clothing and other consumer goods, cement, lumber, fuels, foodstuffs, machinery, and transport equipment

ECONOMY (cont'd):

Major trade partners: France, EEC, franc zone; preferential tariffs to EEC and franc zone countries

Aid:

economic (1970) -- France, \$8 million; EEC, \$4.2 million; U.N., \$2 million; West Germany, \$1 million; Taiwan, \$1 million; U.S., \$0.9 million

Monetary conversion rate: 277 Communaute Financiere Africaine francs=US\$1

Fiscal year: calendar year

COMMUNICATIONS:

Railroads: 360 mi., all meter gage (3'3 3/8")

Highways: 4,300 mi.; 470 mi. paved, 1,670 mi. otherwise improved earth, 2,160 mi. unimproved

Inland waterways: 400 mi. navigable

Ports: 1 major, 1 minor

Civil air: no major transport aircraft

Airfields: 11 total, 10 usable; 1 with permanent-surface runway; 3 with runways 4,000-7,999 ft.

Telecommunications: telephone service concentrated in south; telegraph limited, but more extensive than telephone; 4,800 telephones; 54,000 radio receivers; 2 AM, no FM, and no TV stations; 3 submarine cables

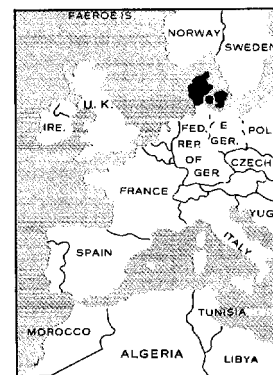
DEFENSE FORCES:

Supply: dependent on France

Military budget: for fiscal year ending 31 December 1969, \$4,399,000; about 12.4% of total budget

NIS 7

DENMARK



LAND:

16,600 sq. mi. (exclusive of Greenland and Faeroe Islands);
64% arable, 8% meadows and pastures, 11% forested, 17%
other (1966)
Limits of territorial waters: 3 n. mi. (fishing, 12 n. mi.)

PEOPLE:

Population: 4,959,000, average annual growth rate 0.7%
(FY66-69); males 15-49, 1,186,000; 1,040,000 fit for
military service; 38,000 reach military age (20)
annually
Ethnic divisions: homogeneous white population
Religion: 96% Evangelical Lutheran, 3% other Protestant
and Roman Catholic, 1% other
Language: Danish; small German-speaking minority
Literacy: 99%
Labor force: 2.4 million; 14.5% agriculture, forestry, fishing; 29.4% mining and
manufacturing; 8.1% construction; 15.0% commerce; 6.6% transportation and
communications; 23.6% services; 0.2% other; 2.6% unemployed
Organized labor: 65% of labor force

GOVERNMENT:

Legal name: Kingdom of Denmark
Type: constitutional monarchy
Capital: Copenhagen
Political subdivisions: 14 counties, 277 communes, 88 towns
Legal system: civil law system; constitution adopted 1953; judicial review of
legislative acts; legal education at Universities of Copenhagen and Aarhus;
accepts compulsory ICJ jurisdiction, with reservations
Branches: legislative authority rests jointly with Crown and parliament
(Folketing); executive power vested in Crown but exercised by cabinet
responsible to parliament; Supreme Court, 2 superior courts, 106 lower courts
Government leader: King Frederick IX; Prime Minister Hilmar Baunsgaard
Suffrage: universal, but not compulsory, over age 21
Elections: held every 4 years (next in 1971)
Political parties and leaders: Social Democratic, Jens Otto Krag; Moderate
Liberal, Poul Hartling; Conservative, Knud Thestrup; Radical Liberal, Soren
Bjerregaard; Socialist Peoples, Sigurd Omann; Communist, Knud Jespersen;
Left Socialist, Erik Sigsgaard
Voting strength (1968 election): 34.2% Social Democratic, 18.6% Moderate Liberal,
20.4% Conservative, 15.0% Radical Liberal, 6.1% Socialist Peoples, 1.0%
Communist, 2.0% Left Socialist, 2.7% other
Communists: 5,000; a number of sympathizers, as indicated by 29,700 Communist
votes cast in 1968 elections
Member of: Council of Europe, EFTA, FAO, GATT, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, IDA, IFC, IHB,
ILO, IMCO, IMF, ITU, NATO, Nordic Council, OECD, U.N., UNESCO, UPU, WHO, WMO

ECONOMY:

GNP: \$14.0 billion (1969), \$2,850 per capita; 61.9% consumption, 21.4% invest-
ment, 17.8% government, -1.1% net foreign balance; 1969 growth 7.5%, 1968
constant prices
Agriculture: highly intensive, specializes in dairying and animal husbandry;
main crops -- cereals, root crops; food shortages -- oil, seeds; caloric
intake, 3,180 calories per day per capita (1968-69)
Major industries: food and food processing, textiles, clothing, footwear, en-
gineering and electrical equipment, transportation equipment, chemicals
Shortages: fuels, basic metals, fertilizers, grains

ECONOMY (cont'd):

Crude steel: 482,000 metric tons produced (1969), 100 kg. per capita
Electric power: 4,370,000 kw. capacity (1970); 18,620 million kw.-hr. produced (1970); 2,500 kw.-hr. per capita
Exports: \$3,019 million (f.o.b., 1969); principal items -- meat, dairy products, fish, machinery and transport equipment, chemicals
Imports: \$3,813 million (c.i.f., 1969); principal items -- machinery and transport equipment, petroleum and coal, textile fibers and yarns, iron and steel products
Major trade partners: U.K. 15.8%, West Germany 16.3%, Sweden 3.6%, U.S. 8.0%, Norway 5.4%; EEC 28.9%; EFTA 44.5%; Communist countries 3.6%
Aid:
 economic -- (received) U.S., \$301.8 million authorized 1946-69, none since 1958; IBRD -- \$85.0 million through June 1969, none since 1964; net official economic aid given to less developed areas and multilateral agencies, \$128 million (1960-68), \$54.3 million (1969)
Monetary conversion rate: 7.5 Kroner=US\$1
Fiscal year: 1 April - 31 March

COMMUNICATIONS:

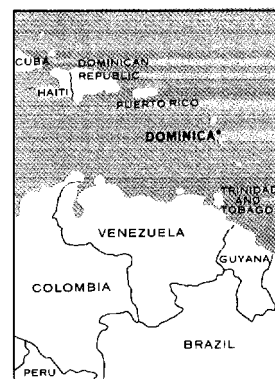
Railroads: 2,424 total route miles; Danish State Railways (DSB) own 1,497 route miles of standard gage (4'8 1/2") and 25 route miles of meter gage (3'3 3/8"), 449 mi. double track, 41 mi. electrified; remaining 902 route miles of standard gage lines are privately owned and operated
Highways: 38,275 mi.; 31,205 mi. concrete, bitumen, or stone block; 5,640 mi. gravel and crushed stone; 1,430 mi. improved earth
Inland waterways: 259 mi.
Pipelines: refined products, 202 mi.
Ports: 16 major, 42 minor
Merchant marine: 292 ships (1,000 GRT or over) totaling 2,944,000 GRT, 4,625,000 DWT; includes 11 passenger, 193 cargo, 41 tanker, 19 bulk, 28 specialized carrier
Civil air: 60 major transport aircraft (including 2 based in Greenland)
Airfields: 110 total, 97 usable; 15 with permanent-surface runways; 8 with runways 8,000-11,999 ft., 3 with runways 4,000-7,999 ft.; 1 seaplane station
Telecommunications: excellent telephone, telegraph, and broadcast services; major relay point for international telecom traffic; 1,600,000 telephones; 1,517,133 radiobroadcast receivers; 1,340,563 TV receivers; 7 AM, 10 FM, and 20 TV stations; 20 submarine cables

DEFENSE FORCES:

Supply: dependent on U.S., Canada, U.K., and Western Europe; most naval craft produced domestically
Military budget: for fiscal year ending 31 March 1972, \$398 million; about 7.2% of central government budget

NIS 81A

DOMINICA



LAND:

305 sq. mi.; 24% arable, 2% pasture, 67% forests, 7% other (1966)
Limits of territorial waters: 3 n. mi.

PEOPLE:

Population: 78,000, average annual growth rate 2.8% (FY69)
Ethnic divisions: mostly of African Negro descent
Religion: Roman Catholic, Church of England, Methodist
Language: English; French patois
Literacy: about 80%
Labor force: est. at 23,000 in 1960; about 50% in agriculture
Organized labor: 25% of the labor force

GOVERNMENT:

Legal name: Associated State of Dominica
Type: dependent territory with full internal autonomy as a British "Associated State"
Capital: Roseau
Political subdivisions: 10 parishes
Legal system: based on English common law; three local magistrate courts and the British Caribbean Court of Appeals
Government leaders: Premier Edward O. LeBlanc; U.K. Governor Louis Cools-Lartigue
Suffrage: universal adult suffrage (age 18 effective June 1971)
Elections: every 5 years; most recent October 1970 (by-election held December 1970)
Political parties and leaders: Dominica Labor Party (DLP), Edward O. LeBlanc; Dominica Freedom Party (DFP), Miss M. Eugenia Charles
Voting strength: Legislative Council seats -- DFP 2 seats, DLP 8 seats, independent 1 seat
Communists: negligible
Member of: CARIFTA

ECONOMY:

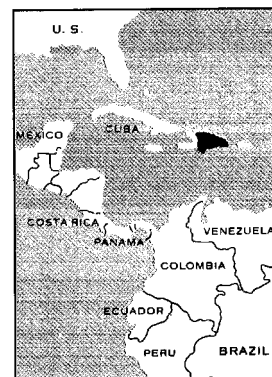
GDP: \$15.8 million (1968 est.), \$230 per capita; economy is virtually stagnant in real terms
Agricultural products: bananas, citrus, coconuts, cocoa
Major industries: agricultural processing
Electric power: 3,000 kw. capacity (1969 est.); 9 million kw.-hr. produced (1969 est.); 120 kw.-hr. per capita
Exports: \$7.1 million (f.o.b., 1969); bananas, lime juice and oil, cocoa
Imports: \$12.4 million (c.i.f., 1969); foodstuffs, manufactured articles
Major trade partners: U.K. 53%, Commonwealth Caribbean countries 15%, Canada 10%, U.S. 7% (1963)
Monetary conversion rate: 2.00 East Caribbean dollars=US\$1

COMMUNICATIONS:

Railroads: none
Highways: 460 mi.; 175 mi. paved, 190 mi. gravel, crushed stone, or stabilized earth surface, 95 mi. unimproved
Ports: 5 minor
Civil air: no major transport aircraft
Airfields: 1 with asphalt runway 4,830 ft.
Telecommunications: over 1,000-line fully automatic telephone system; VHF interisland links to St. Lucia and Antigua; no data on radio or TV receivers; 1 AM station

NIS 80

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC



LAND:

18,800 sq. mi.; 14% cultivated, 4% fallow, 17% meadows and pastures, 45% forested, 20% built-on or waste (1967)
Limits of territorial waters: 6 n. mi. (fishing, 12 n. mi.)

PEOPLE:

Population: 4,197,000, average annual growth rate 3.0% (August 60-January 70); males 15-49, 1,033,000; 630,000 fit for military service; 51,000 reach military age (18) annually
Ethnic divisions: 70% mulatto, 15% white, 15% Negro
Religion: 95% Roman Catholic
Language: Spanish
Literacy: 35% to 40% of adult population
Labor force: 1.3 million; 73% agriculture, 8% industry, 19% services and other
Organized labor: 12% of labor force

GOVERNMENT:

Legal name: Dominican Republic
Type: republic
Capital: Santo Domingo
Political subdivisions: 26 provinces and the National District
Legal system: based on French civil codes; 1966 constitution
Branches: President popularly elected for a 4-year term; bicameral legislature consisting of Senate (27 seats) and Chamber of Deputies (74 seats) elected for 4-year terms; members of Supreme Court elected by Senate
Government leader: President Joaquin Balaguer
Suffrage: universal and compulsory, over age 18 or married
Elections: national, May 1970
Political parties and leaders: Reformist Party (PR), Joaquin Balaguer; Dominican Revolutionary Party (PRD), Juan Bosch Gavino; Democratic Quisqueyan Party (PQD), Elias Wessin y Wessin; Revolutionary Social Christian Party (PRSC), Alfonso Moreno Martinez; Movement for National Conciliation (MNC), Jaime Manuel Fernandez Gonzalez; Anti-reelection Movement of Democratic Integration (MIDA) Francisco Augusto Lora; Fourteenth of June Revolutionary Movement (MR-1J4), split into several factions, illegal; Dominican Communist Party (PCD), central committee, illegal; Dominican Popular Movement (MPD), Maximiliano Gomez Horacio, illegal; Communist Party of the Dominican Republic (PCRD), Luis Montas Gonzalez, illegal; Popular Socialist Party (PSP), illegal
Voting strength (1970 election): 56% PR, (abstained) PRD, 5% PRSC, 14% PQD, 3% MCN, 4.7% other
Member of: IADB, IAEA, ICAO, IHB, OAS, U.N.

ECONOMY:

GNP: \$1.5 billion (purchasing power parity estimate, 1970), \$360 per capita; real growth rate 1970, 6.5%
Agriculture: main crops -- sugarcane, coffee, cocoa, tobacco, rice, corn; self-sufficient in rice; caloric intake, 2,200 calories per day per capita (1966)
Major industries: sugar processing, bauxite mining, peanut processing, textiles, cement
Electric power: 254,000 kw. capacity (1970 est.); 710 million kw.-hr. produced (1970 est.); 175 kw.-hr. per capita
Exports: \$213.5 million (f.o.b., 1970); sugar, coffee, cocoa, tobacco, bauxite
Imports: \$306 million (c.i.f., 1970); foodstuffs, petroleum, industrial raw materials, capital equipment
Major trade partners: exports -- U.S. 89%, Europe 8%; imports -- U.S. 56%, Europe 25% (1968)

ECONOMY (cont'd):

Aid:

economic -- extensions from U.S. (FY46-69), \$192.8 million in grants,
\$255.0 million in loans; from international organizations (FY46-69),
\$56.7 million;

military -- assistance from U.S. (FY53-69), \$24.9 million

Monetary conversion rate: 1 peso=US\$1 (official)

Fiscal year: calendar year

COMMUNICATIONS:

Railroads: 1,000 route mi. (3'6" gage) of which 65 mi. government-owned common carrier and 935 mi. privately owned plantation network (approximately 10 different gages ranging from 1'10 1/2" to 4'8 1/2", with 2'6" predominating)

Highways: 6,000 mi.; 3,000 mi. paved, 800 mi. gravel, 1,400 mi. improved earth, 800 mi. unimproved earth

Ports: 5 major, 17 minor

Merchant marine: 3 cargo ships (1,000 GRT or over) totaling 6,100 GRT, 8,000 DWT

Civil air: 13 major transport aircraft (9 operational)

Airfields: 47 total, 25 usable; 9 with permanent-surface runways; 1 with runway 8,000-11,999 ft., 8 with runways 4,000-7,999 ft.; 1 seaplane station

Telecommunications: relatively efficient domestic system based on islandwide radio relay network; 40,200 telephones; 400,400 radio and 1,250,000 TV viewers, 92 AM, 24 FM, and 6 TV stations; 2 submarine cables, 1 of which is coaxial

DEFENSE FORCES:

Supply: dependent upon U.S. and Western Europe

Military budget: for fiscal year ending 31 December 1970, \$30.4 million; about 14.2% of central government budget

NIS 87

ECUADOR



LAND:

106,000 sq. mi., including Galapagos Islands; 11% cultivated, 8% meadows and pastures, 55% forested, 26% waste, urban, or other (1961)
Limits of territorial waters: 200 n. mi.

PEOPLE:

Population: 6,300,000 (excluding nomadic Indian tribes), average annual rate of growth 3.4% (FY69); males 15-49 1,461,000; 930,000 fit for military service; average number reaching military age (20) annually 60,000
Ethnic divisions: 41% mestizo, 39% Indian, 10% white, 5% Negro, 5% Oriental and other
Religion: 95% Roman Catholic (majority nonpracticing), trace of Evangelical
Language: Spanish, Quechua
Literacy: 57%
Labor force: 2 million, of which 55% agriculture, 16% manufacturing, 4% construction, 7% trade, 9% services, 9% other; shortage of skilled labor
Organized labor: 12% of labor force

GOVERNMENT:

Legal name: Republic of Ecuador
Type: republic
Capital: Quito
Political subdivisions: 19 provinces and 1 territory (Galapagos Islands)
Legal system: based on civil law system; modified 1946 Constitution replaced 1967 Constitution in June 1970, legal education at 4 state and 2 private universities; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction
Branches: President and bicameral legislature elected in June 1968, under 1967 constitution; legislature closed following assumption of dictatorial power by Velasco on 23 June 1970; judiciary
Government leader: President Jose Maria Velasco
Suffrage: all literate over age 18; compulsory
Elections: next presidential and congressional, June 1972
Political parties and leaders: National Velasquista Front, Jose Maria Velasco; Radical Liberal Party, Ignacio Hidalgo Villavicencio; Social Christian Party, Camilo Ponce; Conservative Party, Galo Pico Mantilla; Concentration of Popular Forces, Assad Bucaram; National Revolutionary Party, Carlos Julio Arosemena
Voting strength: in June 1968 national elections, Velasquistas, a center-left coalition, and a rightist coalition each got approximately one-third
Member of: ECOSOC, IADB, IAEA, ICAO, LAFTA and Andean Sub-Regional Group (formed in May 1969 within LAFTA), OAS, U.N.

ECONOMY:

GNP: \$2.3 billion (purchasing power parity estimate, 1969), \$400 per capita; 74% private consumption, 13% public consumption, 12% gross investment (1969 est.); real growth rate 1970 est., 5%-6%
Agriculture: main crops -- sugarcane, beans, coffee, cotton, corn, bananas, cocoa, rice; nearly self-sufficient; caloric intake, 2,100 calories per day per capita (1964)
Major industries: food processing, textiles, cement, leather and rubber products, drugs, fishing
Electric power: 226,275 kw. capacity (1970 est.); 1.1 billion kw.-hr. produced (1970); 183 kw.-hr. per capita
Exports: \$183 million (f.o.b., 1969); bananas, coffee, cocoa

ECONOMY (cont'd):

Imports: \$262 million (c.i.f., 1969 est.); agricultural and industrial machinery, petroleum products, chemical products, transportation and communication equipment

Major trade partners: U.S. 36%, EEC 25%, Japan 9% (1969)

Aid:

economic -- extensions from U.S. (FY46-69), \$169.9 million loans, \$89.8 million grants; from international organizations (FY46-69), \$143.7 million; from Communist countries (1954-69), \$10 million loans; military -- assistance from U.S. (FY49-70), \$52.0 million

Monetary conversion rate: 25.25 sucres=US\$1 (selling rate)

Fiscal year: calendar year

COMMUNICATIONS:

Railroads: 662 mi.; 615 mi. 3'6" gage, 47 mi. 2'5 1/2" gage; all single track

Highways: 12,800 mi.; 1,800 mi. paved, 4,000 mi. gravel, 3,800 mi. improved earth, 3,200 mi. unimproved earth

Inland waterways: 960 mi.

Pipelines: crude oil, 27 mi.; refined products, 50 mi.

Ports: 2 major, 11 minor

Merchant marine: 8 ships (1,000 GRT or over) totaling 40,000 GRT, 48,000 DWT; includes 6 cargo, 2 tanker

Civil air: 16 major transport aircraft

Airfields: 183 total, 161 usable; 12 with permanent-surface runways; 6 with runways 8,000-11,999 ft., 19 with runways 4,000-7,999 ft.; 3 seaplane stations

Telecommunications: radio relay system, facilities adequate only in Quito and Guayaquil; 94,300 telephones; 650,000 radio and 70,000 TV receivers, 254 AM, 30 FM, and 8 TV stations; 4 old telegraph submarine cables

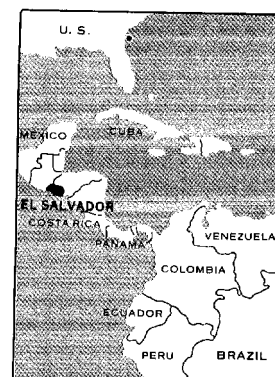
DEFENSE FORCES:

Supply: dependent primarily on U.S.; some major purchases from Western Europe

Military budget: for fiscal year ending 31 December 1971, \$22.9 million; about 11.3% of central government budget

NIS 74

EL SALVADOR



LAND:

8,260 sq. mi.; 32% cropland (9% corn, 5% cotton, 7% coffee, 11% other), 26% meadows and pastures, 31% nonagricultural, 11% forested (1965)
Limits of territorial waters: 200 n. mi.

PEOPLE:

Population: 3,652,000, average annual growth rate 3.8% (FY69); males 15-49, 840,000; 515,000 fit for military service; 42,000 reach military age (18) annually
Ethnic divisions: 84%-88% mestizo; Indian and white minorities, 6%-8% each
Religion: predominantly Roman Catholic, probably 97%-98%
Language: Spanish
Literacy: 50% of population 10 years of age and over (1966 est.)
Labor force: 1 million (est. January 1968); 57% agriculture, 14% services, 14% manufacturing, 6% commerce, 9% other; shortage of skilled labor, but manpower training programs improving large pool of unskilled labor
Organized labor: 4.5% of total labor force; 8% of nonagricultural labor force

GOVERNMENT:

Legal name: Republic of El Salvador
Type: republic
Capital: San Salvador
Political subdivisions: 14 departments
Legal system: based on Spanish law, with traces of common law; constitution adopted 1962; judicial review of legislative acts in the Supreme Court; legal education at University of El Salvador; accepts compulsory ICJ jurisdiction, with reservations
Branches: traditionally dominant executive, unicameral legislature, Supreme Court
Government leader: President Fidel Sanchez Hernandez
Suffrage: universal over age 18
Elections: legislative elections every 2 years; presidential elections every 5 years; legislative and municipal elections March 1972, presidential elections May 1972
Political parties and leaders: National Conciliation Party (PCN), President Fidel Sanchez Hernandez, Dr. Enrique Mayorga Rivas, Rafael Rodriguez Gonzalez, Dr. Francisco Jose Guerrero; Christian Democratic Party (PDC), Dr. Pablo Mauricio Alberque, Roberto Lara Velado; Dr. Abraham Rodriguez, Jose Napoleon Duarte; Revolutionary Party (PR -- formerly Renovating Action Party), not legally recognized, Shafick Handal, Dr. Fabio Castillo Figueroa, Julio Ernesto Contreras; Salvadoran Popular Party (PPS), Benjamin Wilfredo Navarrete, Dr. Rafael Antonio Carbello, Dr. Jose Antonio Guzman; Communist Party of El Salvador (PCES), illegal, Jorge Shafick Handal, Raul Castellanos Figueroa; National Revolutionary Movement (MNR), Dr. Guillermo Manuel Ungo, Italo Lopez Vallecillos, Rodrigo Antonio Gamero, National Democratic Union Party (PUDN), Francisco Roberto Lima, Julio Ernesto Contreras, Julio Castro Bellos
Voting strength: March 1967 presidential election -- PCN 54.4%, PDC 21.6%, PAR 14.4%, PPS 9.6%; March 1970 legislative election -- PCN 60%, PDC 27%, PPS 5%, MNR 2%, PUDN 6%
Other political or pressure groups: the "14" prominent families; General Confederation of Trade Unions (CGS); Unifying Federation of Salvadoran Trade Unions (FUSS), Communist dominated; Federation of Construction and Transport Workers Unions (FESINCONSTRANS), independent; Catholic Church; the military; Salvadoran National Association of Educators (Andes)
Member of: Central American Common Market, IADB, IAEA, OAS, ODECA, U.N.

ECONOMY:

GNP: \$1.45 billion (purchasing power parity estimate, 1969), \$430 per capita; 80% private consumption, 9% government consumption, 11% domestic investment (1970 est.); real growth rate 1970 est., 5.5%

Agriculture: main crops -- coffee, cotton, corn, sugar, rice, beans; caloric intake, 2,000 calories per day per capita (1963-64)

Major industries: food processing, textiles, clothing, petroleum products

Electric power: 166,600 kw. capacity (1969 est.); 680 million kw.-hr. produced (1970 est.); 190 kw.-hr. per capita

Exports: \$202 million (f.o.b., 1969); coffee, cotton, sugar, chemicals, other manufactures

Imports: \$214 million (c.i.f., 1969); machinery, automotive vehicles, petroleum, foodstuffs

Major trade partners: exports -- U.S. 21%, CACM 37%, Western Europe 29%, Japan 10%; imports -- U.S. 29%, CACM 29%, Western Europe 22%, Japan 9% (1969)

Aid:
economic -- extensions from U.S. (FY46-69), \$78.7 million loans, \$50.3 million grants; from international organizations (FY46-69), \$98.5 million; from other Western countries (1960-68) \$3.7 million;
military -- assistance from U.S. (FY46-69), \$6.2 million

Monetary conversion rate: 2.5 colones=US\$1 (official)

Fiscal year: calendar year

COMMUNICATIONS:

Railroads: 375 mi., all narrow gage; 285 mi. privately owned, 90 mi. government owned

Highways: 5,400 mi.; 750 mi. bituminous, 950 mi. gravel or crushed stone, 3,700 mi. earth

Inland waterways: Lempa River partially navigable

Ports: 3 major, 1 minor

Merchant marine: 1 ship (1,000 GRT or over) totaling 1,600 GRT, 1,800 DWT; includes 1 cargo

Civil air: 8 major transport aircraft

Airfields: 139 total, 110 usable; 1 with permanent-surface runway 4,000-7,999 ft.; 1 seaplane station

Telecommunications: nationwide trunk radio relay system completed; extensive local telephone exchange improvements completed; 35,000 telephones; 460,000 radio and 92,000 TV receivers, 58 AM, 6 FM, and 2 TV stations (3 additional TV stations planned)

DEFENSE FORCES:

Military budget: for fiscal year ending 31 December 1971, \$7.2 million; about 6% of central government budget (excludes public security forces)

NIS 52F

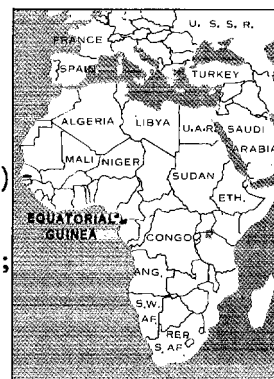
EQUATORIAL GUINEA

LAND:

10,800 sq. mi.; Rio Muni, about 10,000 sq. mi., largely forested; Fernando Po, about 800 sq. mi.
Limits of territorial waters: 12 n. mi. (fishing, 12 n. mi.)

PEOPLE:

Population: 296,000, average annual growth rate 1.8% (FY69); males 15-49, 73,000; 35,000 fit for military service
Ethnic divisions: indigenous population of Fernando Po primarily Bubi, some Fernandinos; of Rio Muni primarily Fang; some 30,000 Nigerians, mostly on Fernando Po; less than 1,000 Europeans, primarily Spanish and French
Religion: natives all nominally Christian and predominantly Roman Catholic; some pagan practices retained
Language: Spanish official language of government and business; also pidgin Spanish, Fang
Literacy: approximately 90% among younger generation
Labor force: most Equatorial Guineans involved in subsistence agriculture; small wage labor force dominated by nonindigenous, including some 20,000 Nigerian contract laborers



GOVERNMENT:

Legal name: Republic of Equatorial Guinea
Type: republic, one-party presidential regime since 1968
Capital: Santa Isabel, Fernando Po
Political subdivisions: 2 provinces (Fernando Po and Rio Muni)
Branches: elected President has strong executive power; elected Assembly of the Republic; elected Provincial Councils with broad responsibilities for administrative and social affairs; Council of Republic (3 members elected by each Provincial Council) has powers of judicial review, mediates disputes between executive and legislative branches and between national provincial governments; judiciary includes Supreme Court
Government leader: President Francisco Macias Nguema
Suffrage: universal age 21 and over
Elections: national and provincial elections held September 1968
Political parties and leaders: in January 1970 government abolished the five political parties existing at time of independence and the Council of Ministers approved the creation of the National Unity Party (PUN)
Communists: no significant Communist activity
Member of: IBRD, IMF, OAU, U.N.

ECONOMY:

GDP: \$40 million (1965 est.); Rio Muni nearly \$100 per capita, Fernando Po about \$250 per capita
Agriculture: major cash crops -- Rio Muni, timber, coffee; Fernando Po, cocoa; main food crops -- rice, yams, cassava, bananas, oil palm nuts, manioc, and livestock
Major industries: fishing, sawmilling
Electric power: 2,800 kw. capacity (1970); 9 million kw.-hr. produced (1970); about 30 kw.-hr. per capita
Exports: \$32.5 million (1964); cocoa, coffee, fruits, and wood
Imports: \$15.3 million (1964); automobiles, cement, petroleum products
Major trade partner: Spain
Aid: Spain, \$14.0 million (1967); Libya, \$1 million (1971)
Monetary conversion rate: 70 Guinean pesetas=US\$1 (official)

COMMUNICATIONS:

Railroads: none

Highways: Rio Muni -- 1,553 mi.; Fernando Po -- 186 mi.

Inland waterways: Rio Muni has approximately 104 mi. of year-round navigable waterway, used mostly by pirogues

Ports: 2 major, 3 minor

Civil air: no major transport aircraft

Airfields: 5 total, 4 usable; 2 with permanent-surface runways; 1 with runway 8,000-11,999 ft., 1 with runway 4,000-7,999 ft.

Telecommunications: fairly adequate for the size and stage of development of the country; international communications by radio from Bata and Santa Isabel to Cameroon, Nigeria, and Spain; 1,500 telephones; 71,000 radio receivers; 2 AM, no FM, and 1 TV stations

NIS 55A

ETHIOPIA



LAND:

455,000 sq. mi.; 9.5% cropland and orchards, 54.6% meadows and natural pastures, 6.5% forests and woodlands, 29.4% wasteland, built-on areas, and other
Limits of territorial waters: 12 n. mi. (fishing, 12 n. mi.)

PEOPLE:

Population: 25,922,000, average annual growth rate 2.3% (FY69); males 15-49, 6,640,000; 3,425,000 fit for military service
Ethnic divisions: Galla 40%, Amhara and Tigray 32%, Sidamo 9%, Shankella 6%, Somali 6%, Afar 4%, Gurage 2%, other 1%
Religion: 35%-40% Ethiopian Orthodox, 40%-45% Muslims, 15%-20% animist, 5% other
Language: Amharic official; many local languages and dialects; English major foreign language taught in schools
Literacy: about 5%
Labor force: 90% agriculture and animal husbandry; 10% government, military, and quasi-government
Organized labor: 35,000 registered labor union members

GOVERNMENT:

Legal name: Empire of Ethiopia
Type: constitutional monarchy, but in effect an absolute monarchy
Capital: Addis Ababa
Political subdivisions: 14 provinces (also referred to as governorates-general)
Legal system: complex structure with civil, Islamic, common and customary law influences; constitution adopted 1955; no specific constitutional provision for review by courts but all legislation inconsistent with the constitution is declared null and void; legal education at Haile Selassie I University; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction
Branches: Emperor is all-powerful, with advisory cabinet and Prime Minister; legislature composed of elected Chamber of Deputies and appointed Senate; judiciary at higher levels based on Western pattern, at lower levels on traditional pattern, without jury system in either
Government leader: Emperor Haile Selassie I
Suffrage: universal over age 21
Political parties and leaders: only amorphous reform groups especially among younger, better educated Ethiopians
Member of: ECA, FAO, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, ILO, IMF, ITU, OAU, U.N., UNESCO, UPU, WHO, WMO

ECONOMY:

GDP: \$1.5 billion (est. 1969 in current prices); 1966-68 average annual growth rate 4.3%
Agriculture: main crops -- coffee, teff, durra, barley, wheat, corn, sugarcane, cotton, pulses, oilseeds, livestock; usually self-sufficient in food
Major industries: cement, sugar refining, cotton textiles, food processing, oil refinery
Electric power: 200,000 kw. capacity (1969); 390 million kw.-hr. produced (1969); 16 kw.-hr. per capita
Exports: \$109 million (f.o.b., 1969); coffee 58%, hides and skins 10%, oilseeds 9%, pulses 8%; \$4.5 million to Communist countries (1967)
Imports: \$155 million (c.i.f., 1969); machinery and transport equipment 41%, fuels 7%, intermediate goods 18%, consumer goods 27%, misc. 7%; \$7.8 million from Communist countries (1967)
Major trade partners: imports -- Italy, West Germany, Japan, and U.S.; exports -- U.S., Italy, Saudi Arabia, West Germany, Japan

ECONOMY (cont'd):

Monetary conversion rate: 2.50 Ethiopian dollars=US\$1 (official)

Fiscal year: 8 July - 7 July

COMMUNICATIONS:

Railroads: 630 mi.; 420 mi. 3'3 3/8" gage, 20 mi. 3'6" gage, 190 mi. 3'1 3/8" gage; all single track

Highways: 14,300 mi.; 1,125 mi. bituminous, 2,850 mi. crushed stone, gravel, or stabilized earth, 10,325 mi. earth

Inland waterways: navigation possible on approx. 140 mi. of unconnected and basically unimproved waterways, of which only 71 mi. are navigable year round

Ports: 2 major, 1 minor

Merchant marine: 7 ships (1,000 GRT or over) totaling 43,000 GRT, 64,000 DWT; includes 4 cargo, 2 tanker, 1 bulk

Civil air: 17 major transport aircraft

Airfields: 195 total, 117 usable; 7 with permanent-surface runways; 5 with runways 8,000-11,999 ft., 52 with runways 4,000-7,999 ft.

Telecommunications: system better than in most African countries; composed of open-wire lines, radiocommunication stations, and small number of multi-conductor cable and radio-relay links; principal center Addis Ababa, secondary center Asmara; 41,100 telephones; 160,000 radio receivers; 8,000 TV receivers; 5 AM, no FM, and 2 TV stations

NIS 7

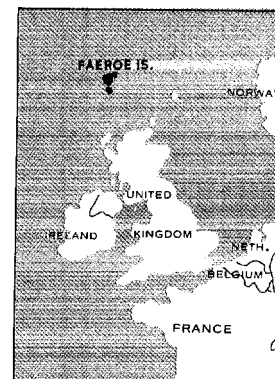
FAEROE ISLANDS

LAND:

540 sq. mi.; less than 5% arable, of which only a fraction cultivated; archipelago consisting of 18 inhabited islands and a few uninhabited islets (1964)
Limits of territorial waters: 3 n. mi.; fishing, 12 n. mi. (from extended base lines)

PEOPLE:

Population: 40,000, average annual growth rate 1.4% (FY65-68); males 15-49 included with Denmark
Ethnic divisions: homogeneous white population
Religion: Evangelical Lutheran
Languages: Faeroese (derived from Old Norse), Danish
Literacy: 99%
Labor force: 15,000; largely engaged in fishing, manufacturing, transportation, and commerce



GOVERNMENT:

Legal name: The Faeroe Islands
Type: self-governing province within the Kingdom of Denmark; 2 representatives in Danish parliament
Capital: Torshavn on the island of Streymoy
Political subdivisions: 7 districts, 49 communes, 1 town
Legal system: based on Danish law; Home Rule Act enacted 1948
Branches: legislative authority rests jointly with Crown, acting through appointed High Commissioner, and provincial parliament (Lagting) in matters of strictly Faeroese concern; executive power vested in Crown, acting through High Commissioner, but exercised by provincial cabinet responsible to provincial parliament
Government leaders: King Frederick IX; Prime Minister, Atli Dam
Suffrage: universal, but not compulsory, over age 21
Elections: held every 4 years; next election 1974
Political parties and leaders: Peoples, Hakun Djurhuus; Republican, Erlendur Patursson; Home Rule, Samuel Petersen; Progressive, Kjartan Mohr; Social Democratic, Atli Dam; Union, Kristian Djurhuus
Voting strength (1970 election): Peoples 20.0%, Republican 20.0%, Home Rule 5.6%, Progressive 3.5%, Social Democratic 27.2%, Union 21.7%
Member of: Nordic Council

ECONOMY:

Agriculture: sheep and cattle grazing
Major industry: fishing and whaling
Electric power: 27,500 kw. capacity (1970); 59 million kw.-hr. produced (1970); 1,590 kw.-hr. per capita
Exports: \$20.5 million (f.o.b., 1968); fish and fish products
Imports: \$28.2 million (c.i.f., 1968); machinery and transport equipment, petroleum and petroleum products, food products
Major trade partners: (1968) Denmark 42.8%, U.K. 9.9%, Sweden 5.0%, U.S. 2.1%, Norway 11.2%; EEC 9.6%; EFTA 71.8%; Communist countries 1.4%
Monetary conversion rate: 7.5 Danish kroner=US\$1
Fiscal year: 1 April - 31 March

COMMUNICATIONS:

Railroads: none
Highways: none
Ports: 1 minor
Airfields: 1 with permanent-surface runway, less than 4,000 ft.

COMMUNICATIONS (cont'd):

Civil air: no major transport aircraft

Telecommunications: good international radiocommunications; fair domestic wire facilities; 6,300 telephones, 11,000 radio receivers, 1 AM, and 3 FM stations; 1 submarine cable connection

NIS 64

FALKLAND ISLANDS (MALVINAS)*

LAND:

Colony -- 4,700 sq. mi.; area consists of some 200 small islands, chief of which are East Falkland (2,580 sq. mi.) and West Falkland (2,038 sq. mi.); dependencies -- consists of the South Sandwich Islands, South Georgia, and the Shag and Clerke Rocks (1966)
Limits of territorial waters: 3 n. mi.



PEOPLE:

Population: 2,000 (official est. for 31 December 1968)
Ethnic divisions: almost totally British
Religion: predominantly Church of England
Language: English
Literacy: compulsory education up to age 14
Labor force: 1,100 (est.); over 95% (est.) in agriculture, mostly sheepherding

GOVERNMENT:

Legal name: Crown Colony of the Falkland Islands
Type: British crown colony
Capital: Port Stanley
Political subdivisions: local government is confined to capital
Legal system: English common law
Branches: Governor, Executive Council, Legislative Council
Government leader: Governor and Commander in Chief Sir Cosmo Haskard (also High Commissioner for British Antarctic Colony)
Suffrage: universal

ECONOMY:

Government budget: Colony -- revenues, \$1.0 million (FY68); expenditures, \$1.1 million (FY68)
Agriculture: Colony -- predominantly sheep farming; dependencies -- whaling and sealing
Major industries: Colony -- wool processing; dependencies -- whale and seal processing
Electric power: 1,327 kw. capacity (1970); 4 million kw.-hr. produced (1970); 200 kw.-hr. per capita
Exports: Colony -- \$2.52 million (1966); wool (97%), hides and skins (2%), and other (1%); dependencies -- \$3.8 million (1965); whale and seal oil (62%) and other whale products (38%)
Imports: Colony -- \$1.7 million (1966); food, clothing, fuels, and machinery; dependencies -- \$.2 million (1965); mineral fuels and lubricants, food, and machinery
Major trade partners: nearly all exports to the U.K., 77% of imports from the U.K.; dependencies -- exports to the Netherlands (63%) and Japan (37%), imports from Curacao, Japan, and the U.K.
Monetary conversion rate: 1 Falkland Island pound=US\$2.40

COMMUNICATIONS:

Railroads: none
Highways: 512 mi.; 9 mi. paved, 23 mi. gravel, 480 mi. earth
Inland waterways: none
Ports: 1 major, 4 minor
Civil air: no major transport aircraft

*The possession of the Falkland Islands has been disputed by the U.K. and Argentina (which refers to them as the Malvinas) since 1833.

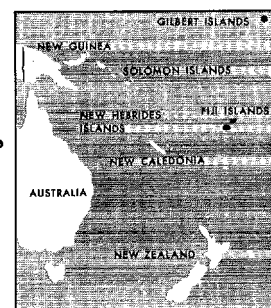
COMMUNICATIONS (cont'd):

Airfields: 1 seaplane station

Telecommunications: government-operated open-wire and radiotelephone networks providing effective service to almost all points on both islands; approximately 500 telephones; 1 AM station and approximately 1,100 radiobroadcast receivers

NIS 102

FIJI



LAND:

7,055 sq. mi.; landownership -- 83.6% Fijians, 1.7% Indians, 6.4% government, 7.2% European, 1.1% other; about 30% of land area is suitable for farming
Limits of territorial waters: 3 n. mi. (fishing 3 n. mi.)

PEOPLE:

Population: 547,000, average annual growth rate 2.7% (FY70); males 15-49, 141,000; 75,000 fit for military service; 6,000 reach military age (18) annually
Ethnic divisions: 42% Fijian, 50% Indian, 8% European, Chinese and others
Religion: Fijians mainly Christian, Indians are Hindu with a Muslim minority
Language: English and Fijian (official), Hindustani widely spoken among Indians
Literacy: over 80%
Labor force: 95,000; over 50% in agriculture, no breakdown on remainder
Organized labor: about 50% of labor force organized into 22 unions; unions organized along lines of work, breakdown by ethnic origin causes further fragmentation

GOVERNMENT:

Legal name: The Commonwealth of Fiji
Type: independent state since 1970
Capital: Suva
Political subdivisions: 14 provinces
Legal system: based on British
Branches: executive -- Prime Minister; legislative -- existing colonial Legislative Council to continue as first House of Representatives, first elections probably in 1971, to elect a 52-member House of Representatives, there will also be a 22-member appointed Senate (interim solution of equal representation for Fijians and Indians); problem of ethnic representation to be examined and settled before second elections
Government leader: Prime Minister Ratu Sir Kanisese Mara
Suffrage: universal adult
Elections: every 5 years unless House dissolves earlier
Political parties: Alliance, primarily Fijian, headed by Ratu Mara; National Federation, primarily Indian, headed by S. M. Koya
Communists: few, no figures available
Member of: Commonwealth, U.N.

ECONOMY:

GNP: \$175 million (1969 est.), \$340 per capita; 6% average annual growth rate (1967-69)
Agriculture: main crops -- sugar, coconut products, bananas, rice; major deficiency, grains
Major industries: tourism, sugar processing
Electric power: 15,700 kw. capacity (1969); 23.5 million kw.-hr. produced (1969); 43 kw.-hr. per capita
Exports: \$59.2 million (f.o.b., 1969 excluding reexports); sugar, copra, copper
Imports: \$89.6 million (c.i.f., 1969)
Major trade partners: U.K., Australia, U.S., Japan, New Zealand
Aid: disbursed 1968 -- Australia \$1.5 million, U.S. \$600,000, U.K. \$4.2 million
Monetary conversion rate: 0.87 Fijian dollar=US\$1
Fiscal year: calendar year

COMMUNICATIONS:

Railroads: none

Highways: 1,555 mi.; 150 mi. paved, 1,325 mi. gravel or crushed stone, 80 mi. unimproved earth

Inland waterways: 126 mi.; 76 mi. navigable by motorized craft and 200-ton barges

Ports: 6 major, numerous minor landings

Civil air: 5 major transport aircraft (incl. 2 leased)

Telecommunications: modern local, interisland, and international (wire/radio integrated) public and special-purpose telephone, telegraph, and teleprinter facilities; regional radio center; important COMPAC cable link between U.S./Canada and New Zealand/Australia, et al; 16,789 telephones; 50,000 radio receivers; 5 AM, no FM or TV stations

DEFENSE FORCES:

Military budget: the defense of the Fiji Islands was the responsibility of the U.K. until 10 October 1970; the military budget for 1971 is \$314,000

NIS 12

FINLAND



LAND:

130,000 sq. mi.; 9% arable, 71% forested, 20% other (1966)
Limits of territorial waters: 4 n. mi. (fishing, 4 n. mi.);
Aland Islands, 3 n. mi.

PEOPLE:

Population: 4,687,000, average annual growth rate -0.2%
(FY70); males 15-49, 1,199,000; 900,000 fit for military
service; 41,000 reach military age (17) annually
Ethnic divisions: homogeneous white population, small
Lappish minority
Religion: 93% Evangelical Lutheran, 1% Greek Orthodox,
1% other, 5% no affiliation
Language: Finnish 92%, Swedish 7%; small Lapp- and Russian-speaking minorities
Literacy: 99%
Labor force: 2.3 million; 28.1% agriculture, forestry, and fishing; 24.2% mining
and manufacturing; 9.0% construction; 13.7% commerce; 6.6% transportation and
communications; 16.5% services; 1.9% unemployed
Organized labor: 60% of labor force

GOVERNMENT:

Legal name: Republic of Finland
Type: republic
Capital: Helsinki
Political subdivisions: 12 provinces; 443 communes, 78 towns
Legal system: civil law system based on Swedish law; constitution adopted 1919;
Supreme Court may request legislation interpreting or modifying laws; legal
education at Universities of Helsinki and Turku; accepts compulsory ICJ
jurisdiction, with reservations
Branches: legislative authority rests jointly with President and parliament
(Eduskunta); executive power vested in President and exercised through
cabinet responsible to parliament; Supreme Court, 4 superior courts,
193 lower courts
Government leader: President Urho K. Kekkonen; Prime Minister Ahti Karjalainen
Suffrage: universal, over age 20; not compulsory
Elections: parliamentary, every 4 years (next in 1974); presidential, every
6 years (next in 1974)
Political parties and leaders: Social Democratic, Rafael Paasio; Center,
Johannes Virolainen; Peoples Democratic League (Communist front), Ele
Alenius; Conservative, Harri Holker; Liberal, Pekka Tarjanne; Swedish Peoples,
Jan-Magnus Jansson; Rural, Veikko Vennamo; Social Democratic League,
Uno Nokelainen; Communist, Aarne Saarinen
Voting strength (1970 election): 23.4% Social Democratic, 17.1% Center, 16.6%
Peoples Democratic League, 18.0% Conservative, 6.0% Liberal, 5.6% Swedish
Peoples, 10.5% Rural, 1.4% Social Democratic League, 14% other
Communists: 47,000; an additional 65,000 persons belong to Peoples
Democratic League; a further number of sympathizers, as indicated by
421,000 votes cast for Peoples Democratic League in 1970 elections
Member of: EFTA (associate), FAO, GATT, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, IDA, IFC, IHB, ILO,
IMCO, IMF, ITU, Nordic Council, OECD, U.N., UNESCO, UPU, WHO, WMO

ECONOMY:

GNP: \$9.1 billion (1968), \$1,928 per capita; 59.1% consumption, 27.5%
investment, 15.1% government, 1.7% net exports of goods and services; 1969
growth rate 8.7%, 1964 constant prices
Agriculture: animal husbandry, especially dairying, predominates; forestry
important secondary occupation for rural population; main crops -- cereals,

ECONOMY (cont'd):

Agriculture (cont'd);

sugar beets, potatoes; 85% self-sufficient; shortages -- food and fodder grains; caloric intake 2,890 calories per day per capita (1968-69)

Major industries: include metal manufacturing and shipbuilding, forestry and wood processing (pulp, paper), copper refining

Shortages: fossil fuels; industrial raw materials, except wood, and iron ore

Crude steel: 907,000 metric tons produced (1969), 190 kilograms per capita

Electric power: 4,800,000 kw. capacity (1970); 22,313 million kw.-hr. produced (1970); 4,000 kw.-hr. per capita

Exports: \$1,987 million (f.o.b., 1969); timber, paper and pulp, ships, machinery

Imports: \$2,023 million (c.i.f., 1969); foodstuffs, industrial raw materials, manufactured producer and consumer goods, petroleum and petroleum products, chemicals

Major trade partners (1969): 25.6% EEC, 39.5% EFTA, 13.1% West Germany, 15.8% U.K., 14.2% Sweden, 5.6% U.S., 13.3% U.S.S.R., 17.2% Communist countries

Aid: U.S. \$151.5 million authorized 1946-68, \$0.5 million (1966), \$17.8 million (1967), none in 1968; IBRD -- \$221.5 million authorized through 1946-68, none since 1966; Finnish foreign aid programs have amounted to \$23 million 1961-69

Monetary conversion rate: new markka (Fmk) 4.20=US\$1 (official)

Fiscal year: calendar year

COMMUNICATIONS:

Railroads: 3,505 total route miles; Finnish State Railways (VR) operate a total of 3,459 route miles of broad gage (5'0"), of which 278 mi. are double track; privately owned lines total 46 route miles of which 40 mi. are narrow gage (2' 5 1/2") and 6 miles are broad gage; electrification is in progress but none operable as yet

Highways: 44,200 mi., 11,600 mi. bituminous, 31,900 mi. stabilized gravel, 700 mi. gravel and earth, and 12,400 mi. of private roads (surface type na)

Inland waterways: 4,100 mi. total (including Saimaa Canal); 2,300 mi. suitable for steamers; canal locks (275 ft. by 42 ft. with a 16.7 ft. depth over sill) can accommodate vessels of up to 225 ft. in length, 36 ft. beam, and 14.5 ft. draft

Ports: 11 major, 14 minor

Merchant marine: 213 ships (1,000 GRT or over) totaling 1,311,000 GRT, 1,976,000 DWT; includes 9 passenger, 135 cargo, 45 tanker, 13 bulk, 11 specialized carrier

Civil air: 30 major transport aircraft

Airfields: 92 total, 72 usable; 28 with permanent-surface runways; 15 with runways 8,000-11,999 ft., 23 with runways 4,000-7,999 ft.

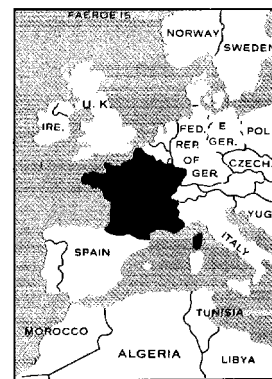
Telecommunications: facilities provide essential services for government and industry; 1,090,000 telephones; 1,774,569 radiobroadcast receivers; 1,042,700 TV receivers; 11 AM, 39 FM, and 55 TV stations; 6 submarine cables

DEFENSE FORCES:

Military budget: for fiscal year ending 31 December 1970, \$137,595,000; about 5.6% of central government budget

NIS 3

FRANCE



LAND:

213,000 sq. mi.; 31% cultivated, 25% meadows and pastures, 19% waste, urban, or other, 25% forested (1968)
Limits of territorial waters: 3 n. mi. (fishing, 12 n. mi.)

PEOPLE:

Population: 51,208,000, average annual growth rate 0.8% (FY66-70); males 15-49, 12,386,000; fit for military service 9,975,000; 432,000 reach military age (18) annually
Ethnic divisions: 45% Celtic; remainder Latin, Germanic, Slav, Basque
Religion: 83% Catholic, 2% Protestant, 1% Jewish, 1% Muslim (North African workers), 13% unaffiliated
Language: French (100% of population); rapidly declining regional patois -- Provençal, Breton, Germanic, Corsican, Catalan, Basque, Flemish
Literacy: 97%
Labor force: 20,002,200; 15% agriculture, 38% industry, 45% services; 2% unemployed
Organized labor: 15%-20% of labor force, 20%-25% of salaried labor force

GOVERNMENT:

Legal name: French Republic
Type: republic, with president having wide powers
Capital: Paris
Political subdivisions: 95 departments, 21 "regional action districts"
Legal system: civil law system with indigenous concepts; new constitution adopted 1958, amended concerning election of President in 1962; judicial review of administrative but not legislative acts; legal education at over 25 schools of law; accepts compulsory ICJ jurisdiction, with reservations
Branches: presidentially appointed Prime Minister heads Council of Ministers, which is formally responsible to National Assembly; bicameral legislature -- National Assembly (487 members), Senate (273 members) restricted to a delaying action; judiciary independent in principle
Government leader: President Georges Pompidou
Suffrage: universal over age 21; not compulsory
Elections: National Assembly -- every 5 years, last election June 1968, direct universal suffrage, 2 ballots; Senate -- indirect collegiate system for 9 years, renewable by one-third every 3 years; President -- direct, universal suffrage every 7 years, 2 ballots, last election June 1969
Political parties and leaders: Union of Democrats for the Republic (UDR), Rene Tomasini; Independent Republicans, Valery Giscard d'Estaing; Communist (PCF), Waldeck Rochet, George Marchais (acting); Progress and Modern Democracy (PDM), Jacques Duhamel; Radical Socialists, Maurice Faute; Socialist Party, Alain Savary; United Socialist Party (PSU), Michel Rocard
Voting strength (first ballot, 1968 election): 43.6% UDR, 20% PCF, 16.5% Federation of Democratic and Socialist Left (grouping of parties of left), 10.3% Center, 9.6% other
Communists: 250,000-300,000 (est.); Communist voters, 5 million average
Other political or pressure groups: Communist-controlled labor union (Confederation Generale du Travail) nearly 1,000,000 members (est.), National Council of French Employers (Conseil National de Patronat Francais -- CNPF or Patronat)
Member of: Council of Europe, EEC, ECSC, EURATOM, FAO, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, IHB, ILO, IMCO, IMF, ITU, NATO (signatory), OECD, SEATO, South Pacific Commission, U.N., UNESCO, UPU, WEU, WHO, WMO

ECONOMY:

GNP: \$145.9 billion (1970), \$2,870 per capita; 60% consumption, 28% investment (including government), 11% government consumption; 1% net exports; 1970 growth rate 5.9%, 1963 constant prices

Agriculture: Western Europe's foremost producer; main crops -- cereals, sugar beets, potatoes, wine grapes; self-sufficient for most temperate zone food-stuffs; food shortages -- fats and oils, tropical produce; caloric intake, 3,180 calories per day per capita (1967 est.)

Major industries: steel, machinery and equipment, textiles and clothing, chemicals, food processing, metallurgy

Shortages: crude oil, textile fibers, most nonferrous ores, coking coal, fats and oils

Crude steel: 23.8 million metric tons produced (1970 prelim.), 469 kilograms per capita (1970 prelim.)

Electric power: 36,500,000 kw. capacity (1970); 140.7 billion kw.-hr. produced (1970); 2,600 kw.-hr. per capita

Exports: \$18.1 billion (f.o.b., 1970); principal items -- textiles and clothing, iron and steel products, machinery and transportation equipment, foodstuffs and agricultural products, alcoholic beverages

Imports: \$18.6 billion (c.i.f., 1970); principal items -- machinery and equipment, crude petroleum, iron and steel products, textile fibers, coal and coke, foodstuffs, alcoholic beverages

Major trade partners: (1970) EEC 49%; West Germany 21%; Belgium-Luxembourg 11%; Italy 10%; Netherlands 6%; EFTA 13%; U.S. 8%; Eastern Europe 2%; U.S.S.R. 1%; franc zone 10%

Aid:

- economic (received) -- U.S., \$5,157.0 million authorized (FY46-68), none since FY67;
- military -- U.S., \$4,259 million authorized (FY46-68); net official economic aid to less developed areas and multilateral agencies -- \$7,624 million (FY60-68), \$855.2 million (FY69)

Monetary conversion rate: 5.55419 francs=US\$1 (official)

Fiscal year: calendar year

COMMUNICATIONS:

Railroads: 24,679 mi.; 23,829 mi. standard gage, 740 mi. meter gage, 110 mi. other gages (4' 8 7/8" to meter); 5,970 mi. electrified, 9,892 mi. double or multiple track

Highways: National, Departmental, and Communal roads total 487,600 mi. comprising 292,600 mi. paved, 190,000 mi. crushed stone and gravel, and 14,600 mi. improved earth; in addition, there are approximately 434,000 mi. of local farm and forest roads

Inland waterways: 9,320 mi.; 4,820 mi. heavily traveled

Pipelines: total, 10,000 mi.; crude oil, 1,400 mi.; refined products, 2,700 mi.; natural gas, 5,900 mi.

Ports: 22 major, 165 minor

Merchant marine: 435 ships (1,000 GRT or over) totaling 6,070,000 GRT, 9,290,000 DWT; includes 13 passenger, 222 cargo, 109 tanker, 56 bulk, 35 specialized carrier

Civil air: 270 major transport aircraft

Airfields: 505 total, 413 usable; 141 with permanent-surface runways; 2 with runways over 12,000 ft., 21 with runways 8,000-11,999 ft., 123 with runways 4,000-7,999 ft.; 10 seaplane stations

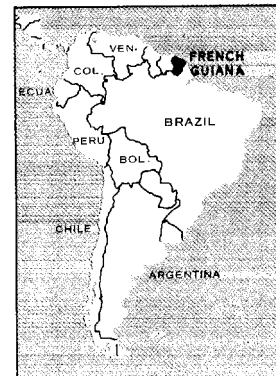
Telecommunications: highly developed system provides satisfactory telephone, telegraph, telex, facsimile, and radio and TV broadcast services; 8,400,000 telephones; 19 million radiobroadcast receivers; 10.1 million TV receivers; countrywide AM, FM, and TV service including 38 AM, 55 FM, and 40 primary TV stations; 25 submarine cables

DEFENSE FORCES:

Military budget: for fiscal year ending 31 December 1971, \$5.1 billion; about 17.2% of central government budget

NIS 95C

FRENCH GUIANA



LAND:

35,100 sq. mi.; 95% forested, 2% water, 1% meadows and pastures, 2% waste, urban, or other (negligible amount cultivated) (1963)
Limits of territorial waters: 3 n. mi.

PEOPLE:

Population: 52,000, average annual growth rate 4.3% (FY69); males 15-49, 12,000; 8,000 fit for military service
Ethnic divisions: 95% Negro or mulatto, 5% white or Indian
Religion: predominantly Roman Catholic
Language: French
Literacy: 73%
Labor force: approximately 13,600; breakdown not available
Organized labor: 7% of labor force

GOVERNMENT:

Legal name: Overseas Department of French Guiana
Type: overseas department of France; represented by one deputy in French National Assembly and one senator in French Senate; not used as penal colony since 1945
Capital: Cayenne
Political subdivisions: 2 arrondissements, alternately termed territories (coastal Territoire de la Guyane and interior Territoire de l'Inini); 14 communes with locally elected municipal councils within each territory
Legal system: based on Napoleonic codes; court of first instance in Cayenne and a Superior Court of Appeal
Branches: popularly elected 15-member General Council advises Paris-appointed Prefect, Jean Monfraix
Government leader: Prefect
Suffrage: universal over age 21
Elections: General Council elections coincide with those for the French National Assembly, normally every 5 years; last election March 1967
Political parties and leaders: Parti Socialiste Guyanais (PSG), Leopold Heder; Union Progressiste Guyanaise (UPG), weak, leftist allied with, but also reported to have been absorbed by, the PSG; Mouvement Populaire Guyanais (MPG), Hector Rivierez, Gaullist, delegate to French National Assembly
Communists: UPG includes Communist sympathizers, but has little measurable following

ECONOMY:

GNP: \$32 million (1966), \$840 per capita
Agriculture: main crops -- rice, corn, manioc, cocoa, bananas, sugarcane
Major industries: rum, shrimping, timber, gold mining, and production of rosewood essence
Electric power: 18,300 kw. capacity (1970); 54.9 million kw.-hr. produced (1970); 106 kw.-hr. per capita
Exports: \$3.1 million (f.o.b. 1968); rum, gold, timber, shrimp, rosewood essence
Imports: \$46.7 million (c.i.f., 1968); food (grains, processed meat), miscellaneous manufactured goods
Monetary conversion rate: 5.554 Guianese francs=US\$1 (official)
Fiscal year: calendar year

COMMUNICATIONS:

Railroads: 20 mi. private plantation line, 1'11 5/8" gage; 8 mi. abandoned narrow-gage line
Highways: 450 mi.; 250 mi. paved, 200 mi. earth

COMMUNICATIONS (cont'd):

Inland waterways: 290 mi.; navigable by small oceangoing vessels and river and coastal steamers; 2,110 mi. possibly navigable by native craft

Ports: 1 major, 6 minor

Civil air: no major transport aircraft

Airfields: 15 total, 13 usable; 1 with permanent-surface runway; 1 with runway 8,000-11,999 ft.; 1 seaplane station

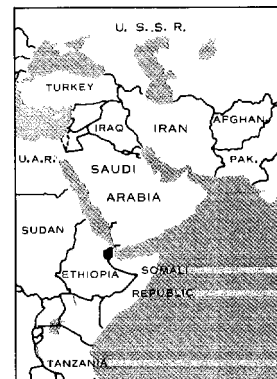
Telecommunications: very limited open-wire telecom system with only 3,000 telephones in mostly manual systems; est. 7,000 radio receivers and 1,290 TV receivers, 1 AM and 2 TV stations

DEFENSE FORCES:

Defense is responsibility of France; France maintains an army force in French Guiana; also available army and naval forces located in Martinique and Guadeloupe

NIS 55C

FRENCH TERRITORY OF THE AFARS AND ISSAS



LAND:

9,000 sq. mi.; 89% desert wasteland, 10% permanent pasture, and less than 1% cultivated (1970)
Limits of territorial waters: 3 n. mi.

PEOPLE:

Population: 125,000 (official estimate for 1 July 1967); males 15-49, about 30,000; about 15,000 fit for military service
Ethnic divisions: 59,350 Somalis (large number of the Somalis are temporary immigrants from Somalia -- not citizens of territory), 53,650 Afars, 6,000 Arabs, 7,000 French (inclusive of French military forces)
Religion: 94% Muslim, 6% Christian
Language: Somali, Afar, French, Arabic, all widely used
Literacy: about 5%
Labor force: a small number of semiskilled laborers at port
Organized labor: some 3,000 railway workers organized

GOVERNMENT:

Legal name: French Territory of Afars and Issas
Type: overseas territory of France; represented by one deputy in French National Assembly and by one senator in French Senate
Capital: Djibouti
Legal system: based on French civil law system and customary law
Branches: President of Council of Government; 8-member Council of Government appointed by 32-member Chamber of Deputies; ultimate political authority exercised by Paris-appointed President of the Council of Government, sometimes referred to as Prime Minister
Government leader: Ali Aref Bourhan
Suffrage: universal
Elections: Chamber of Deputies election held November 1968
Political parties and leaders: Parti du Mouvement Populaire, Moussa Ahmed Idriss; Rassemblement Democratique Afar, Ali Aref Bourhan; Union Democratique Afar, Mohamed Kamil; Union Populaire Africaine, Hassan Guled

ECONOMY:

Agriculture: livestock; desert conditions limit commercial crops to about 15 acres
Industry: ship repairs
Electric power: 18,300 kw. capacity (1970); 18 million kw.-hr. produced (1970); 222 kw.-hr. per capita
Imports: almost all domestically needed goods
Exports: hides and skins
Aid: \$2.4 million in 1967 from France
Monetary conversion rate: 214 Djibouti francs=US\$1 (official)
Fiscal year: probably same as that for France (calendar year)

COMMUNICATIONS:

Railroads: 60 mi. meter gage
Highways: 620 mi.; 50 mi. paved, 570 mi. earth
Ports: 1 major, 1 minor
Airfields: 27 total, 10 usable; 1 with permanent-surface runway; 1 with runway 8,000-11,999 ft., 6 with runways 4,000-7,999 ft.; 1 seaplane station
Civil air: 4 major transport aircraft (registered in France)
Telecommunications: fair telephone services; poor telegraph facilities; 2,000 telephones; 7,000 radio receivers; 1,100 TV receivers; 1 AM, no FM, and 1 TV stations

NIS 83

FRENCH WEST INDIES

LAND:

1,120 sq. mi.; 29% arable, 13% meadows and pastures, 29% forested, 9% unused but potentially productive, 20% built on, waste, other, area consists of eight islands, principal of which are Martinique and the two islands of Guadeloupe (1965)

Limits of territorial waters: 3 n. mi.

PEOPLE:

Population: 678,000, average annual growth rate 1.7% (FY69); about evenly divided between Martinique and Guadeloupe; males 15-49, included with France

Ethnic divisions: 90% African and African-Caucasian-Indian mixture, 5% East Indian, 5% Caucasian

Religion: 95% Roman Catholic, 5% Hindu and pagan African

Language: French, Creole patois

Literacy: over 70%

Labor force: 220,000; 41% agriculture, approximately 50% food processing industries, 9% unspecified

Organized labor: 11% of labor force

GOVERNMENT:

Legal name: Overseas Department of Guadeloupe; Overseas Department of Martinique
Type: overseas departments of France; each represented by 3 deputies in the French National Assembly and 2 deputies in the Senate

Capital: Fort de France (Martinique); Basse-Terre (Guadeloupe)

Legal system: French civil law system; highest court is a regional court of appeal with jurisdiction over Guadeloupe, Guiana, and Martinique

Branches: each is administered by a Prefect appointed by Paris; both islands have popularly-elected councils of 36 members

Government leaders: Prefects -- Jean Terrade (Martinique); Pierre Brunon (Guadeloupe)

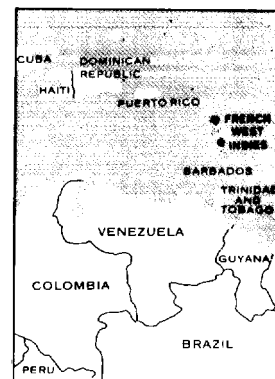
Suffrage: universal over age 21

Political parties and leaders: Martinique -- Union for New Republic (UNR), Camille Petit; Martinique Domestic Union (UDM), Leon Valere; Federation of the Left (FDS), leader unknown; Socialist Party (SFIO), Emmanuel Hermance Verg; Martinique Progressive Party (PPM), Aime Cesaire; Communist Party (PCM), Armand Nicolas; Guadeloupe -- Union for New Republic (UNR), Medard Albrond; Socialist Party (SFICO), Pierre Monnerville; Federation of the Left (FDS), leader unknown; Socialist Dissident, leader unknown; Center Independent, leader unknown; Leftist Independent, leader unknown; Communist Party (PCG), Evremont Gene

Voting strength (1967 national election): Martinique -- 39.8% UNR, 8.7% UDM, 9.4% FDS, 20.3% PPM, 16.2% PCM, 5.6% Independent; Guadeloupe -- 29.7% UNR, 37.7% PCG, 10.2% FDS, 9.1% Socialist Dissident, 10.2% Center Independent, 3.1% Leftist Independent; seats in 1968 French Chamber of Deputies election -- Martinique 3 Gaullist, Guadeloupe 2 Gaullist and 1 Communist

Communists: Martinique -- 2,000, sympathizers, 10,000; Guadeloupe -- 2,000, sympathizers, 11,000

Other political or pressure groups: Organization of the Anti-colonialist Martinique Youth (OJAM); National Organization of Guadeloupe (GONG), Chinese-Communist oriented; National Front of Guadeloupe, extremist-Marxist oriented



ECONOMY:

GNP: Martinique -- \$196 million (1967), \$590 per capita; real growth rate (1967) 3%; Guadeloupe -- \$169 million (1967), \$510 per capita; real growth rate (1966) 1%

Major industry: manufacture of rum and liqueurs

Electric power: 54,220 kw. capacity (1969); 145.4 million kw.-hr. produced (1969); 220 kw.-hr. per capita

Exports: Martinique -- \$36 million (f.o.b., 1969); Guadeloupe -- \$34 million (f.o.b., 1969); rum, liqueurs, sugar, bananas, pineapples

Imports: Martinique -- \$128 million (c.i.f., 1969); Guadeloupe -- \$106 million (c.i.f., 1968); petroleum products, rice, flour, other foodstuffs (mostly processed), textiles, manufactured consumer goods, transportation equipment

Major trade partners: Martinique -- France 74%, EEC 10%, U.S. 4% (1968); Guadeloupe -- France 72%, U.S. 8% (1964)

Monetary conversion rate: 5.554 West Indian francs=US\$1 (official)

Fiscal year: calendar year

COMMUNICATIONS:

Railroads: only privately-owned, narrow-gage lines on sugar plantations

Highways: 2,010 mi.; 1,030 mi. paved, 900 mi. gravel, 80 mi. earth

Ports: 2 major, 9 minor

Civil air: no major transport aircraft

Airfields: 7 total, 5 usable; 3 with permanent-surface runways; 1 with runway 8,000-11,999 ft., 1 with runway 4,000-7,999 ft.; 2 seaplane stations

Telecommunications: major islands linked by VHF system; plan interconnection with nearby British islands soon; planned satellite ground station on Martinique; 27,300 telephones; 89,000 radio and 14,500 TV receivers; 3 AM and 6 TV stations

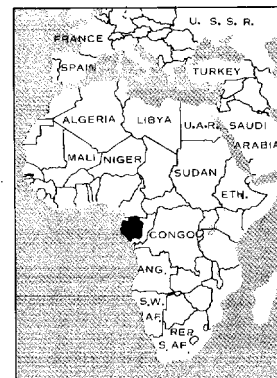
DEFENSE FORCES:

Defense is responsibility of France; data are for French military forces stationed in FWI

Supply: responsibility of France

NIS 52D

GABON



LAND:

102,000 sq. mi.; 75% forested, 15% savanna, 9% urban and wasteland, less than 1% cultivated (1967)
Limits of territorial waters: 25 n. mi. (fishing, 25 n. mi.)

PEOPLE:

Population: 496,000, average annual growth rate 1.1% (FY65-68); males 15-49, 121,000; 58,000 fit for military service; 5,000 reach military age (18) annually
Ethnic divisions: about 40 Bantu tribes, including 8 major tribal groupings (Omiene, Fang, Eshira, Bakota, Mbede, Seke, Okande, Bakele); about 3,000 Pygmies; 10,000 to 12,000 non-Africans
Religion: 55% to 75% Christian, less than 1% Muslim, remainder animist
Language: French official language and medium of instruction in schools; Fang is a major vernacular language
Literacy: about 12%
Labor force: about 280,000 of whom 56,000 in modern sector
Organized labor: less than 30% of wage labor force

GOVERNMENT:

Legal name: Gabonese Republic
Type: republic; one-party presidential regime since 1964
Capital: Libreville
Political subdivisions: 9 regions, 6 communes, 4,500 villages
Legal system: based on French civil law system and customary law; constitution adopted 1961; judicial review of legislative acts in Constitutional Chamber of the Supreme Court; legal education at Centre of Higher and Legal Studies at Libreville; compulsory ICJ jurisdiction not accepted
Branches: power centralized in President, elected by universal suffrage for 7-year term; unicameral 47-member National Assembly has limited powers; judiciary
Government leaders: President Albert-Bernard Bongo
Suffrage: universal over age 21
Elections: Presidential and parliamentary elections last held March 1967
Political parties and leaders: Gabonese Democratic Party (PDG) led by President Bongo is only legal party
Communists: possibly some Communists and probably some Communist sympathizers
Member of: EAMA, FAO, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, ILO, IMF, ITU, OAU, OCAM, UDEAC, U.N., UNESCO, UPU, WHO, WMO

ECONOMY:

GDP: \$163 million (1968), about \$340 per capita; 1965-66 growth rate 8.8% at current prices
Agriculture: commercial -- cocoa, coffee, wood, palm oil, rice; main food crops -- bananas, manioc, peanuts, root crops; imports food
Major industries: sawmills, petroleum refinery, natural gas, agricultural processing; mining of increasing importance; major minerals -- manganese, uranium, gold, and iron
Electric power: 16,750 kw. installed capacity (1970); 46 million kw.-hr. produced (1970); 97 kw.-hr. per capita
Exports: \$133 million (f.o.b., 1969) excluding trade with other members of the Economic and Customs Union of Central Africa (UDEAC); wood and wood products about 40%; minerals (manganese, uranium concentrates, gold, crude oil)
Imports: \$73 million (c.i.f., 1969) excluding UDEAC trade; mining, roadbuilding machinery, electrical equipment, transport vehicles, foodstuffs, textiles

ECONOMY (cont'd):

Major trade partners: France, U.S., West Germany, and Curacao; preferential tariffs to EEC and franc zone

Monetary conversion rate: 277 Communauté Financière Africaine francs=US\$1 (official)

Fiscal year: calendar year

COMMUNICATIONS:

Railroads: none

Highways: 3,820 mi.; 125 mi. paved, 1,960 mi. gravel or crushed stone, 1,425 mi. improved earth, 310 mi. unimproved earth

Inland waterways: approximately 1,000 mi. perennially navigable

Pipelines: crude oil, 39 mi.

Ports: 3 major, 2 minor

Civil air: 10 major transport aircraft

Airfields: 168 total, 101 usable; 2 with permanent-surface runways; 1 with runway 8,000-11,999 ft., 16 with runways 4,000-7,999 ft.; 2 seaplane stations

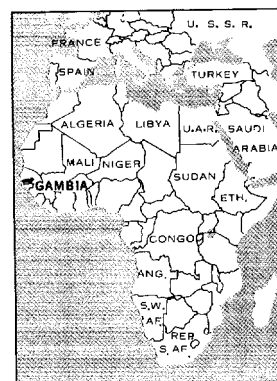
Telecommunications: fair telephone and telegraph services; good broadcast coverage in vicinity of Libreville; 2 AM and 2 TV stations; 6,700 telephones; 62,000 radio receivers; 1,200 TV receivers

DEFENSE FORCES:

Supply: dependent on France

NIS 50S

GAMBIA



LAND:

4,000 sq. mi.; 25% uncultivated savanna, 16% swamps, 4% forest parks, 55% upland cultivable areas, built-up areas, etc.
Limits of territorial waters: 12 n. mi. (fishing, 18 n. mi.)

PEOPLE:

Population: 371,000, average annual growth rate 2.0% (FY69);
males 15-49, 88,000; 42,000 fit for military service
Ethnic divisions: over 99% Africans (Malinke 41%, Fulani 14%, Wolof 12%, remainder made up of several smaller tribal groups), fewer than 1% Europeans and Lebanese
Religion: 85% Muslim, 15% animist and Christian
Language: English official; Malinke most widely used vernacular
Literacy: about 10%
Labor force: approx. 165,000, mostly engaged in subsistence farming; about 25,000 are wage earners (government, trade, services)
Organized labor: 25% to 30% of wage labor force at most

GOVERNMENT:

Legal name: Republic of Gambia
Type: republic; independent since February 1968
Capital: Bathurst
Political subdivisions: Bathurst and 4 divisions
Legal system: based on English common law and customary law; constitution came into force upon independence in 1965, new republican constitution adopted in April 1970; accepts compulsory ICJ jurisdiction, with reservations
Branches: Executive Council of 8 ministers; 36-member House of Representatives, in which 4 seats are reserved for chiefs and 32 are filled by election for 5-year term; independent judiciary
Government leader: Dawda K. Jawara, President
Political parties and leaders: People's Progressive Party (PPP), Secretary General Dawda K. Jawara; opposition coalition, People's Progressive Alliance (PPA) and United Party (UP)
Elections: general elections held May 1966; PPP won 24 seats, alliance of UP and PPA won 5
Communists: probably some Communists and sympathizers
Member of: Commonwealth, OAU, U.N.

ECONOMY:

GDP: \$32 million (1968 est.), about \$90 per capita
Agriculture: main crops -- peanuts, rice, palm kernels
Major industry: peanut processing
Electric power: 3,000 kw. capacity (1969); 6.6 million kw.-hr. produced (1969); 18 kw.-hr. per capita
Exports: \$12.9 million (1968); peanuts and peanut products 90% to 95%, palm kernels
Imports: \$19.4 million (1968); textiles, foodstuffs, tobacco, machinery, petroleum products
Major trade partners: exports -- U.K.; imports -- U.K. and Japan
Aid: economic -- U.K. (1968-71) about \$8 million commitment
Monetary conversion rate: 1 Gambian pound=US\$2.40 (official)
Fiscal year: 1 July - 30 June

COMMUNICATIONS:

Railroads: none

Highways: 820 mi.; 130 mi. bituminous surface treated, 260 mi. gravel, 430 mi. unimproved earth

Inland waterways: 377 mi.

Ports: 1 major

Civil air: no major transport aircraft

Airfields: 4 total, 2 usable; 1 with permanent-surface runway; 1 with runway 4,000-7,999 ft.; 1 seaplane station

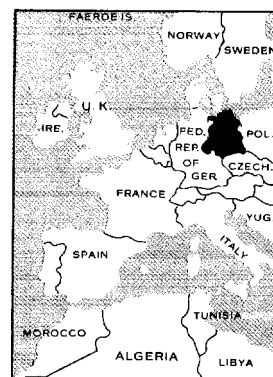
Telecommunications: good telephone and telegraph services; 1,600 telephones; 35,000 radio receivers; 2 AM, no FM or TV stations; 1 submarine cable

DEFENSE FORCES:

Defense is responsibility of U.K.; no British troops present; police strength is about 600, including 6 expatriate officers

NIS 13A

GERMANY, EAST



LAND:

41,800 sq. mi.; 45% arable, 13% meadows and pasture, 27% forested, 15% other (1968)
Limits of territorial waters: 3 n. mi.

PEOPLE:

Population: 17,040,000 (including East Berlin), average annual growth rate -0.01% (current); males 15-49, 3,768,000; 3,055,000 fit for military service; about 134,000 reach military age (18) annually
Ethnic divisions: 99.7% German, .3% Slavic
Religion: 59.3% Protestant, 8.1% Roman Catholic, 32.6% unaffiliated or other; less than 5% of Protestants and about 25% of Roman Catholics actively participate
Language: German
Literacy: over 90%
Labor force: 8.5 million; 16% agriculture, 39% industry, 45% other nonagricultural

GOVERNMENT:

Legal name: German Democratic Republic
Type: Communist state
Capital: Eastern Sector of Berlin (this claim is not officially recognized by U.S., U.K., and France which together with the U.S.S.R. have special rights and responsibilities in Berlin)
Political subdivisions: (excluding East Berlin) 14 districts (Bezirke), 217 counties (Kreise), 8,950 communities (Gemeinden) (according to East German statistics published in February 1970)
Legal system: Communist legal theory; new constitution adopted 1968 by approx. 95% of the voters in country's first referendum which was held under coercive conditions; no judicial review of legislative acts; legal education at School of Political Science and Law "Walter Ulbricht"; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction; new penal code reflecting more stringent Socialist ideology adopted 1968
Branches: legislative, executive, and judicial systems dominated by Communist Party through interlocking directorates
Government leaders: Premier Willi Stoph; Chairman, Council of State, Walter Ulbricht
Suffrage: all citizens age 18 and over
Elections: national and local alternating every 2 years; prepared by an electoral commission of the National Front; ballot supposed to be secret and voters permitted to strike names off ballot; recent change allows more candidates than offices available; parliamentary elections held 2 July 1967; local elections, 22 March 1970
Political parties and leaders: Socialist Unity (Communist) Party (SED), headed by First Secretary Walter Ulbricht, dominates the regime; 4 other token parties (Christian Democratic Union, National Democratic Party, Liberal Democratic Party, and German Peasants' Party) and an amalgam of pseudo-political parties and pressure groups participate in National Front
Voting strength: 97.98% of those eligible to vote cast ballots and 99.85% of these voted the regime slate (1970 local elections); similar results were obtained in the 1967 parliamentary elections
Communists: 1.9 million
Other political groups: Free German Youth, Free German Trade Unions Association, Democratic Women's League of Germany, German Democratic Cultural Association (all Communist dominated)
Member of: CEMA, Warsaw Pact

ECONOMY:

Agriculture: food deficit area; main crops -- potatoes, rye, wheat, barley, oats, industrial crops; shortages in grain, vegetables, vegetable oil, beef; caloric intake, 3,000 calories per day per capita (1967-68)
Major industries: metal fabrication, chemicals, light industry, brown coal, uranium, and shipbuilding
Shortages: coking coal, coke, crude oil, rolled steel products, nonferrous metals
Crude steel: 5.45 million metric tons produced (1970 est.), approx. 320 kg. per capita
Exports: \$4,570 million est. (f.o.b. delivering country, 1970)
Imports: \$4,730 million est. (f.o.b. delivering country, 1970)
Major trade partners: \$9,300 million (1970); 40% Soviet Union, 32% other Communist countries, 28% non-Communist countries (est.)
Monetary conversion rate: 4.2 DME=US\$1 (unofficial rate actually used in East German accounting of foreign trade transactions)
Fiscal year: same as calendar year; economic data reported for calendar years except for caloric intake, which is reported for the consumption year
1 July - 30 June

COMMUNICATIONS:

Railroads: 9,640 route mi.; 9,052 mi. standard gage, 588 mi. meter and narrow gage, 1,243 mi. double track standard gage; 795 mi. electrified, including 109 mi. of Berlin S-Bahn (1969)
Highways: 54,055 mi.; 29,369 mi. paved, 24,685 mi. unpaved; 910 mi. classified autobahn, 7,705 mi. national routes, 20,755 mi. district roads (1971)
Inland waterways: 1,562 mi. (1971)
Freight carried: rail -- 278.4 million short tons, 26.4 billion short ton/mi. (1969); highway -- 478.5 million short tons, 6.9 billion short ton/mi. (1969); waterway -- 14.3 million short tons, 1.6 billion short ton/mi. (1969)
Pipelines: crude oil, 360 mi; refined products, 100 mi.
Merchant marine: 130 ships (1,000 GRT and over) totaling 967,000 GRT, 1,300,000 DWT; includes 2 passenger, 119 cargo, 9 tanker

DEFENSE FORCES:

Military budget: for fiscal year ending 31 December 1970, 6.736 billion DME; about 9.5% of total budget

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NIS 50A

GHANA



LAND:

92,000 sq. mi.; 19% agricultural, 60% forest and brush, 21% other (1969)
Limits of territorial waters: 12 n. mi. (fishing, 12 n. mi.)

PEOPLE:

Population: 8,824,000, average annual growth rate 2.4% (March 60-70); males 15-49, 2,035,000; 1,090,000 fit for military service; 105,000 reach military age (18) annually
Ethnic divisions: 99.8% Negroid African (major tribes Fanti, Ashanti, Ewe), 0.2% European and other
Religion: 45% animists, 42.8% Christian, 12% Muslim
Language: English official; African languages include Akan 44%, Mole-Dagbani 16%, Ewe 13%, and Ga-Adangbe 8%
Literacy: about 25% (in English)
Labor force: 3.4 million; 61% agriculture and fishing; 16.8% industry; 15.2% sales and clerical; 4.1% services, transportation, and communications; 2.9% professional; 400,000 unemployed
Organized labor: 10.3% of labor force

GOVERNMENT:

Legal name: Republic of Ghana
Type: republic; independent since March 1957
Capital: Accra
Political subdivisions: 8 administrative regions and separate Greater Accra Area; regions subdivided into 47 districts
Legal system: based on English common law and customary law; Supreme Court has power of judicial review; new constitution adopted 1969; legal education at University of Ghana (Legon) and Ghana Law School (Accra); has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction
Branches: executive authority vested primarily in prime minister, although president has some appointive powers; unicameral legislature; independent judiciary
Government leaders: chief of state, President Edward Akufo-Addo; Prime Minister, Kofi A. Busia
Suffrage: universal over 21
Elections: 140-man National Assembly elected to five-year term in August, 1969; 105 seats won by Progress Party which now governs
Political parties and leaders: two major parties are Progress Party led by Kofi Busia and Justice Party led by E. R. Madjitey and Joe Appiah
Communists: a small number of Communists and sympathizers, without influence since Nkrumah's overthrow
Member of: Commonwealth, FAO, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, ILO, IMCO, IMF, ITU, OAU, U.N., UNESCO, UPU, WHO, WMO

ECONOMY:

GDP: \$2.3 million (1969) at current prices, about \$260 per capita
Agriculture: main crop -- cocoa; other crops include root crops, corn, sorghum and millet, peanuts; not self-sufficient, but can become so
Major industries: mining, lumbering, light manufacturing, fishing, aluminum
Electric power: 700,000 kw. capacity (1969); 903 million kw.-hr. produced (1969); 105 kw.-hr. per capita
Exports: \$348 million (f.o.b., 1969); cocoa (about 70%), wood, gold, diamonds, manganese, bauxite, and aluminum (aluminum regularly excluded from balance of payments data)

ECONOMY (cont'd):

Imports: \$331 million (c.i.f., 1969); textiles and other manufactured goods, food, mineral fuels, machinery, chemicals, transport equipment
Major trade partners: U.K., EEC, and U.S.
Monetary conversion rate: 1 new Cedi=US\$0.98 (official); 1.02 new Cedi=US\$1
Fiscal year: 1 July - 30 June

COMMUNICATIONS:

Railroads: 599 mi. -- all 3'6" gage; 20 mi. double track; diesel locomotives gradually replacing steam engines
Highways: 21,350 mi., 3,100 mi. concrete or bituminous surface, 3,750 mi. gravel or laterite, 3,700 mi. improved earth, 10,800 mi. unimproved earth
Inland waterways: Volta, Ankobra, and Tana rivers provide 145 mi. of perennial navigation for launches and lighters; additional routes navigable seasonally by small craft; Lake Volta reservoir provides 700 mi. of arterial and feeder waterways
Pipelines: refined products, 2 mi.
Ports: 2 major, 1 naval base (Sekondi), 4 minor
Merchant marine: 16 cargo ships (1,000 GRT or over) totaling 114,000 GRT, 151,000 DWT
Civil air: 6 major transport aircraft
Airfields: 22 total, 19 usable; 4 with permanent-surface runways; 1 with runway 8,000-11,999 ft., 10 with runways 4,000-7,999 ft.; 1 seaplane station
Telecommunications: telephone fair to good in urban areas; fairly good telegraph services; 54,000 telephones; about 703,000 radio receivers; 16,000 TV receivers; 2 AM, no FM, and 5 TV stations; 2 submarine cables

DEFENSE FORCES:

Military budget: for fiscal year ending 30 June 1971, \$45,500,000; 8.8% of total budget

NIS 25A

GIBRALTAR

LAND:

2.5 sq. mi.

Limits of territorial waters: 3 n. mi.

PEOPLE:

Population: 27,000 (official estimate for 31 December 1968); males 15-49, about 6,000; about 3,000 fit for military service

Ethnic divisions: mostly Italian, English, Maltese, and Spanish descent

Religion: predominantly Roman Catholic

Language: English and Spanish are primary languages; Italian, Portuguese, and Russian also spoken; English used in the schools and for all official purposes

Literacy: illiteracy is negligible

Labor force: approx. 14,800, including non-Gibraltarian laborers

Organized labor: 3,369, in 27 registered trade unions



GOVERNMENT:

Legal name: Colony of Gibraltar

Type: U.K. colony

Capital: none

Legal system: English law; constitutional talks in July 1968; new system effected in 1969 after electoral enquiry

Branches: parliamentary system comprised of the Gibraltar House of the Assembly (15 elected members and 2 ex officio members), the Council of Ministers headed by the Chief Minister, and the Gibraltar Council; the Governor is appointed by the Crown

Government leaders: Governor and Commander in Chief, Adm. of the Fleet Sir Varyl Begg; Chief Minister, Maj. Robert Peliza; Deputy Chief Minister, Peter Isola

Suffrage: all adult Gibraltarians, plus other U.K. subjects resident 6 months or more

Elections: every 5 years; last held in July 1969

Political parties and leaders: Association for Advancement of Civil Rights (AACR), Sir Joshua Hassan; Labor, Sir Joshua Hassan; Independents, Peter Isola; Integrationists (IWBP), Maj. Robert Peliza

Voting strength: In 1969, the AACR won 7 seats in the Assembly, the IWBP won 5, the Independents won 3; a coalition between the latter two parties was formed

Communists: none known

Other political or pressure groups: the Housewives Association; the Chamber of Commerce

ECONOMY:

Economic activity in Gibraltar centers on commerce and large British naval and air bases. Nearly all trade in the well-developed port is transit trade and port serves also as important supply depot for fuel, water, and ships' wares. Recently built dockyards and machine shops provide maintenance and repair services to 3,500-4,000 vessels that call at Gibraltar each year.

U.K. military establishments and civil government employ nearly half the insured labor force. Local industry is confined to manufacture of tobacco, roasted coffee, ice, mineral waters, candy, and canned fish. Some factories for manufacture of clothing are being developed. A small segment of local population makes its livelihood by fishing. In recent years tourism has increased in importance.

Electric power: 29,170 kw. capacity (1970); 47 million kw.-hr. produced (1970); 1,500 kw.-hr. per capita

ECONOMY (cont'd):

Exports: \$4.0 million (f.o.b., 1968); principally reexports of tobacco, petroleum, and wine

Imports: \$19.8 million (1967)

Major trade partners: U.K., France, Spain, Netherlands, Italy, West Germany

Monetary conversion rate: 1 Gibraltar pound=US\$2.40

COMMUNICATIONS:

Railroads: none

Highways: 19 miles, all paved

Inland waterways: none

Ports: 1 major

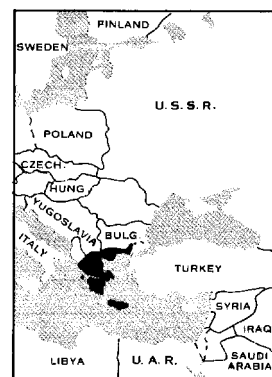
Civil air: 1 major transport aircraft (registered in U.K.)

Airfields: 1 permanent-surface runway, 4,000-7,999 ft.; 1 seaplane station

Telecommunications: international radiocommunication facilities; automatic telephone system serving 5,600 telephones; 6,000 radio receivers; 6,600 television receivers; 1 AM, 1 FM, and 2 TV stations; 14 submarine cables

NIS 24

GREECE



LAND:

51,200 sq. mi.; 28% arable and land under permanent crops, 35% meadows and pastures, 19% forested, 18% wasteland, urban, other (1965)
Limits of territorial waters: 6 n. mi. (fishing, 6 n. mi.)

PEOPLE:

Population: 8,747,000, average annual growth rate 0.4% (March 61-71); males 15-49, 2,126,000; 1,710,000 fit for military service; about 68,000 reach military age (21) annually
Ethnic divisions: 96% Greek, 2% Turkish, 1% Albanian, 1% other
Religion: 97% Greek Orthodox, 2.5% Muslim, 0.5% other
Language: Greek; English and French widely understood
Literacy: males about 92%; females about 73%; total about 82%
Labor force: 3.7 million (1967 est.); 50% agriculture, 15% industry, 9% trade, 26% other; unemployment and underemployment, 20% total in all fields; shortage of skilled labor in nonagricultural sectors aggravated by large-scale emigration
Organized labor: 10% of labor force

GOVERNMENT:

Legal name: Kingdom of Greece
Type: constitutional monarchy; power in hands of ex-military leaders since April 1967
Capital: Athens
Political subdivisions: 52 departments (nomoi) administered by the central government (probably will be altered)
Legal system: based on Roman and Byzantine law, substantially altered by civil codes of 1946-51; legal training at University of Athens; compulsory ICJ jurisdiction not accepted
Branches: new constitution implemented in November 1968, except for certain articles concerning individual rights, political activity, and powers of the courts theoretically implemented through new legislation in 1969; however, in practice repression of these rights still exists; Consultative Assembly elected in 1970
Government leaders: King Constantine, head of state (in exile); Lt. Gen. George Zoitakis, Regent; actual authority lies in hands of ex-military triumvirate headed by Georgis Papadopoulos, Prime Minister, Minister of Defense, and Foreign Minister; Stylianos Pattakos, Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Interior; Nikolaos Makarezos, Minister of Coordination
Suffrage: universal age 21 and over
Elections: subject to scheduling of government
Political parties and leaders: political activities suppressed; party leadership and organization in disarray
Communists: 12% of electorate in February 1964; hard-core elements imprisoned; Communist Party (KKE) outlawed since 1947
Member of: EEC (associate member), FAO, FUND, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, IDA, IFC, IHB, ILO, IMCO, ITU, NATO, OECD, U.N., UNESCO, UPU, WHO, WMO

ECONOMY:

GNP: \$8.4 billion (1969), \$940 per capita; 78% consumption, 22% investment; 1969 growth rate 8.5%, 1958 constant prices
Agriculture: subject to droughts; main crops -- wheat, olives, tobacco, cotton; nearly self-sufficient; food shortages -- livestock products; caloric intake, 2,960 calories per day per capita (1963)

ECONOMY (cont'd):

Major industries: food processing, tobacco, chemicals, textiles, petroleum refining, aluminum processing
Shortages: petroleum, minerals, feed grains
Crude steel: 210,000 metric tons produced (1965), 20 kg. per capita
Electric power: 2,614,000 kw. capacity (1970); 8,900 million kw.-hr. produced (1970); 780 kw.-hr. per capita
Exports: \$612 million (f.o.b., 1970); principal items -- tobacco, cotton, fruits, metals
Imports: \$1,696 million (c.i.f., 1970); principal items -- machinery and automotive equipment, manufactured consumer goods, petroleum and petroleum products, chemicals
Major trade partners: (1969) imports -- 42.2% EEC, 14% sterling area, 12% U.S., 7.3% CEMA countries; exports -- 38.2% EEC, 9.4% sterling area, 18.1% U.S., 15.8% CEMA countries
Aid:
economic (authorized) -- U.S., \$1,883 million (1946-69); International Finance Corporation, \$6.3 million through 1968; U.N. technical assistance, \$3.5 million through 1968; U.N. Special Fund, \$6.0 million through 1968; World Bank, \$12.5 million in 1968; Consortium, \$40 million in 1966; EEC (1964-68) \$69.2 million;
military -- U.S., \$2,018 million (1946-69)
Monetary conversion rate: 30 drachmae=US\$1 (official)
Fiscal year: calendar year

COMMUNICATIONS:

Railroads: 1,620 mi.; 980 mi. standard gage (4'8 1/2"), 610 mi. meter gage (3'3 3/8"), 20 mi. 1'11 5/8" narrow gage, 10 mi. 2'5 1/2" narrow gage
Highways: 24,200 mi.; 7,100 mi. paved, 9,100 mi. crushed stone and gravel
4,800 mi. improved earth, 3,200 mi. unimproved earth
Inland waterways: system consists of 3 coastal canals and 3 unconnected rivers which provide navigable length of just less than 50 mi.
Pipelines: crude oil, 16 mi., refined products, 340 mi.
Ports: 17 major, 37 minor
Merchant marine: 1,328 ships (1,000 GRT or over) totaling 12,520,000 GRT, 19,700,000 DWT; includes 52 passenger, 838 cargo, 223 tanker, 190 bulk, 25 specialized carrier; ethnic Greeks also own an estimated 18,000,000 GRT under other flags: about 15,780,000 GRT under Liberia, 745,000 under Panama, 1,400,000 under Cyprus, 55,000 under Lebanon, 5,000 under Malta, and 15,000 under Somali Republic
Airfields: 52 total, 45 usable; 31 with permanent-surface runways; 15 with runways 8,000-11,999 ft., 9 with runways 4,000-7,999 ft.; 1 seaplane station
Civil air: 32 major transport aircraft
Telecommunications: fairly modern networks reach all areas on mainland and islands; however, services generally inadequate; 881,000 telephones; 1.4 million radio receivers; 255,000 TV receivers; 27 AM, 6 FM and 12 TV stations; 9 submarine cables

DEFENSE FORCES:

Military budget: for fiscal year ending 31 December 1970, \$471 million; 26.3% of central government budget

NIS 67

GREENLAND



LAND:

840,000 sq. mi.; less than 1% arable (of which only a fraction cultivated), 83% permanent ice and snow, 16% other (1964)
Limits of territorial waters: 3 n. mi. (fishing, 12 n. mi.)

PEOPLE:

Population: 52,000, average annual growth rate 4.7% (FY68);
males 15-49, included with Denmark
Ethnic divisions: 86% Greenlander (Eskimos and Greenland-born whites), 14% Danes
Religion: Evangelical Lutheran
Language: Danish, Eskimo dialects
Literacy: 99%
Labor force: 12,000; largely engaged in fishing and sheep breeding

GOVERNMENT:

Legal name: Greenland
Type: province of Kingdom of Denmark; 2 representatives in Danish parliament;
separate Minister for Greenland in the Danish cabinet
Capital: Godthåb (administrative center)
Political subdivisions: 3 counties, 19 communes
Legal system: Danish law; transformed from colony to province in 1953
Branches: legislative authority rests jointly with Crown and Danish parliament;
executive power vested in Crown, acting through provincial governor
responsible to Minister for Greenland; local affairs handled by provincial
council (Landsråd) subject to approval of provincial governor; 19 lower courts
Government leader: King Frederick IX; Governor N.O. Christensen
Suffrage: universal, but not compulsory, over age 21
Elections: held every 4 years (next June 1971)
Political parties: Inuit (advocating close ties with Denmark); Sukaq (moderate
socialist, advocating more distinct Greenland identity)

ECONOMY:

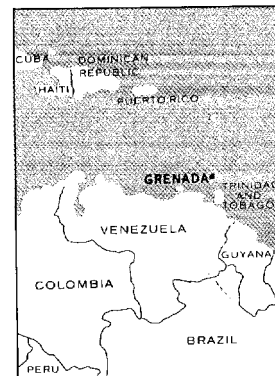
GNP: included in that of Denmark
Agriculture: arable areas largely in hay; sheep grazing; garden produce
Major industries: mining, slaughtering, fishing, sealing
Electric power: 25,000 kw. capacity (1970); 49 million kw.-hr. produced (1970);
580 kw.-hr. per capita
Exports: \$13.2 million (f.o.b., 1968); fish and fish products, nonmetallic minerals
Imports: \$45.7 million (f.o.b., 1968); machinery and transport equipment,
petroleum and petroleum products, food products
Major trade partners: (1968) Denmark 83.5%, U.S. 7.6%, Venezuela 3.2%
Monetary conversion rate: 7.5 Danish Kroner=US\$1
Fiscal year: 1 April - 31 March

COMMUNICATIONS:

Railroads: none
Highways: none
Ports: 7 major, 16 minor
Civil air: 2 major transport aircraft registered in Denmark
Airfields: 11 total, 8 usable; 3 with permanent-surface runways; 3 with runways
8,000-11,999 ft., 4 with runways 4,000-7,999 ft.; 7 seaplane stations
Telecommunications: adequate domestic and international service provided by
radio; 2,950 telephones; 7,100 radiobroadcast receivers; 5 AM, 1 FM, and
2 TV stations; 2 submarine cables

NIS 81A

GRENADA



LAND:

133 sq. mi. (Grenada and southern Grenadines); 47% cultivated, 3% pastures, 12% forests, 20% unused but potentially productive, 18% built on, wasteland, other (1964)
Limits of territorial waters: 3 n. mi.

PEOPLE:

Population: 107,000, average annual growth rate 1.7% (FY67-69)
Ethnic divisions: mainly of African-Negro descent
Religion: Church of England; other Protestant sects; Roman Catholic
Language: English; some French patois
Literacy: unknown
Labor force: 25,170 (1960); 40% in agriculture; 30% unemployed or underemployed
Organized labor: 33% of labor force

GOVERNMENT:

Legal name: Associated State of Grenada
Type: dependent territory with full internal autonomy as a British "Associated State"
Capital: St. George's
Political subdivisions: 6 parishes
Legal system: based on English common law
Government leaders: Premier Eric Matthew Gairy; U.K. Governor Dr. Hilda Bynoe
Suffrage: universal adult suffrage
Elections: every 5 years; most recent election August 1967
Political parties and leaders: Grenada United Labor Party (GULP), Eric Matthew Gairy; Grenada National Party (GNP), Herbert A. Blaize
Voting strength (1967 election): GULP 53.9%, GNP 46.1%; Legislative Council seats, GULP 7, GNP 3
Communists: negligible
Member of: CARIFTA

ECONOMY:

GDP: \$22.0 million (1967), \$220 per capita
Agriculture: main crops -- cocoa, spices, bananas
Electric power: 2,500 kw. capacity (1969); 8.75 million kw.-hr. produced (1969 est.); 82 kw.-hr. per capita
Exports: \$5.1 million (f.o.b., 1968); cocoa beans, bananas, nutmeg, mace
Imports: \$13.2 million (c.i.f., 1968); textiles, flour, clothing, miscellaneous manufactured goods
Major trade partners: U.K. 37%, U.S. 9%, Canada 9% (1966)
Monetary conversion rate: 2 West Indies dollars=US\$1 (official)

COMMUNICATIONS:

Railroads: none
Highways: 600 mi.; 380 mi. paved, 100 mi. gravel, crushed stone, or earth surface; 120 mi. unimproved
Ports: 1 minor
Civil air: no major transport aircraft
Airfields: 4 total, 3 usable; 1 with asphalt runway 5,000 ft.
Telecommunications: automatic, islandwide telephone system with 2,700 telephones; VHF island link to Trinidad; no data on radio or TV receivers; 1 AM station

NIS 71

GUATEMALA



LAND:

42,040 sq. mi.; 14% cultivated, 10% pasture, 57% forest, 19% other (1967)
Limits of territorial waters: 12 n. mi.

PEOPLE:

Population: 5,421,000, average annual growth rate 2.8% (current); males 15-49, 11,326,000; 670,000 fit for military service; about 60,000 reach military age (18) annually
Ethnic divisions: 44% Indian, 56% Ladino (mestizo and Indian -- Westernized)
Religion: predominantly Roman Catholic
Language: Spanish, but over 40% of the population speaks an Indian language as a primary tongue
Literacy: about 30%
Labor force: 1.5 million (1969); 63.2% agriculture, 12.4% manufacturing, 11.8% services, 12.6% other, 2% unemployed; severe shortage of skilled labor; oversupply of unskilled labor; of this total an estimated 10% are unemployed at any one time
Organized labor: 6.5% of labor force (1969)

GOVERNMENT:

Legal name: Republic of Guatemala
Type: republic
Capital: Guatemala City
Political subdivisions: 22 departments
Legal system: civil law system; constitution came into effect 1966; judicial review of legislative acts; legal education at University of San Carlos of Guatemala; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction
Branches: traditionally dominant executive; elected unicameral legislature; 7-member (minimum) Supreme Court
Government leader: President Carlos Arana
Suffrage: universal over age 18, compulsory for literates, optional for illiterates
Elections: next elections (President and Congress) March 1974
Political parties and leaders: Democratic Institutional Party (PID), Donaldo Alvarez Ruiz; Revolutionary Party (PR), Alberto Fuentes Mohr (Sec. Gen.); National Liberation Movement (MLN), Mario Sandoval Alarcon; Guatemalan Christian Democratic Party (DCG), Danilo Barillas Rodriguez
Voting strength: for President -- MLN-PID 251,135 (40%), PR 202,241 (32.5%), DCG 125,948 (20%) null, 7.5%; for congressional seats -- PR 16, MLN-PID 34, DCG 5
Other political or pressure groups: outlawed (Communist) Guatemalan Labor Party (PGT), Bernardo Alvarado; Revolutionary Democratic Unity (URD), Francisco Villagran Kramer
Member of: CACM, IADB, IAEA, ICAO, IHB, OAS, ODECA, U.N.

ECONOMY:

GNP: \$2.0 billion (purchasing power parity estimate, 1969), \$380 per capita; 80% private consumption, 8% government consumption, 14% domestic investment, -2% net foreign balance; real growth rate 1969, 5.5%
Agriculture: main products -- coffee, cotton, corn, beans, sugarcane, bananas, livestock; caloric intake, 2,200 calories per day per capita (1967)
Major industries: food processing, textiles and clothing, furniture, chemicals, nonmetallic minerals, metals
Electric power: 230,000 kw. capacity (1970 est.); 730 million kw.-hr. produced (1970 est.); 137 kw.-hr. per capita

ECONOMY (cont'd):

Exports: \$304 million (f.o.b., 1969); coffee, cotton, meat, bananas, sugar, textiles, tires
Imports: \$305 million (c.i.f., 1969); manufactured products, machinery, transportation equipment, chemicals, fuels
Major trade partners: exports -- U.S. 28%, CACM 29%, West Germany 10%, Japan 11%; imports -- U.S. 41%, CACM 20%, West Germany 10%, U.K. 17% (1968)
Aid:
 economic -- extensions from U.S. (FY46-69), \$150.3 million loans, \$164.1 million grants; from international organizations (FY46-69), \$108.8 million; from other western countries (1960-68) \$7.6 million;
 military -- assistance from U.S. (FY46-69), \$16.6 million
Monetary conversion rate: 1 quetzal=US\$1 (official)
Fiscal year: calendar year

COMMUNICATIONS:

Railroads: 550 mi., all narrow gage (3'0"); 510 mi. government owned, 40 mi. privately owned
Highways: 7,600 mi., 300 mi. bituminous, 4,200 mi. gravel, 2,100 mi. improved or unimproved earth (1965)
Inland waterways: 164 mi. navigable year-round; additional 458 mi. navigable during high-water season
Pipelines: crude oil, 28 mi.
Freight carried: rail (1960) -- 191.8 million ton/miles, 1.1 million tons
Ports: 4 major, 1 minor
Merchant marine: 2 cargo ships (1,000 GRT or over) totaling 3,600 GRT, 5,400 DWT
Airfields: 469 total, 316 usable; 4 with permanent-surface runways; 1 with runway 8,000-11,999 ft., 18 with runways 4,000-7,999 ft.; 1 seaplane station
Civil air: 11 major transport aircraft
Telecommunications: modern telecom facilities largely limited to Guatemala City; intercity open wire network; 38,500 telephones; est. 350,000 radio and 72,000 TV receivers, 77 AM, 25 FM, and 3 TV stations; construction of satellite earth station under consideration

DEFENSE FORCES:

Military budget: for fiscal year ending 31 December 1970, \$15,904,000; about 8.6% of central government budget

NIS 50E

GUINEA



LAND:

95,000 sq. mi.; 3.3% cropland, 10% forest (1969)
Limits of territorial waters: 130 n. mi. (fishing 130 n. mi.)

PEOPLE:

Population: 3,914,000, average annual growth rate 2.6% (FY67); males 15-49, 927,000; 445,000 fit for military service
Ethnic divisions: 99% African (3 major tribes - Fulani, Malinke, Soussou; and 13 smaller tribes)
Religion: 80% Muslim, 19% animist, 1% Christian
Language: French official; each tribe has own language
Literacy: 5% to 10%; French only significant written language
Labor force: 1.5 million, of which less than 10% are wage earners; most of population engages in subsistence agriculture
Organized labor: virtually 100% of wage labor force loosely affiliated with the National Confederation of Guinean Workers, which is closely tied to the PDG

GOVERNMENT:

Legal name: Republic of Guinea
Type: republic; under one-party presidential regime
Capital: Conakry
Political subdivisions: 30 administrative regions, 204 arrondissements, about 8,000 local entities of village or district level
Legal system: based on French civil law system and customary law; constitution adopted 1958; no constitutional provision for judicial review of legislative acts; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction
Branches: executive branch dominant, with power concentrated in President's hands and a small group who are both ministers and members of the party's politburo; unicameral National Assembly; separate judiciary
Government leader: President Ahmed Sekou Toure, who has been designated "The Supreme Leader of the Revolution"
Suffrage: universal over age 18
Elections: approximate schedule -- 5 years parliamentary, latest in 1968; 7 years Presidential, latest in 1968
Political parties and leaders: only party is Democratic Party of Guinea (PDG), headed by Sekou Toure
Communists: no Guinean Communists have been identified, although there are some sympathizers
Member of: FAO, ICAO, ILO, ITU, OAU, U.N., UNESCO, UPU, WHO, WMO

ECONOMY:

GDP: about \$275 million (1965), \$75 per capita
Agriculture: cash crops -- coffee, bananas, palm products, peanuts, and pineapples; staple food crops -- cassava, rice, millet, corn, sweet potatoes; livestock raised in some areas; not self-sufficient, but can become so
Major industries: alumina, light manufacturing and processing industries, bauxite
Electric power: 99,700 kw. capacity (1969); 200 million kw.-hr. produced (1969); 50 kw.-hr. per capita
Exports: export receipts, \$56 million (FY69-70); alumina, pineapples, bananas, palm nuts, coffee
Imports: \$66 million (FY69-70); petroleum products, metals, machinery and transport equipment, foodstuffs, textiles
Major trade partners: Western Europe (including France), Communist countries, U.S.

ECONOMY (cont'd):

Monetary conversion rate: 247 Guinea francs=US\$1 (provisional)

Fiscal year: 1 October - 30 September

COMMUNICATIONS:

Railroads: 500 mi. meter gage, 5 mi. standard gage

Highways: 6,000 mi.; 300 mi. paved, 2,000 mi. all weather, 3,700 mi. seasonal (dry)

Inland waterways: 1,115 mi.; 310 mi. navigable by small oceangoing vessels, 805 mi. navigable by shallow-draft steamers and barges

Ports: 1 major, 2 minor

Merchant marine: 1 bulk carrier (1,000 GRT or over) totaling 10,800 GRT, 15,290 DWT

Civil air: 5 major transport aircraft

Airfields: 19 total, 15 usable; 1 with permanent-surface runway; 2 with runways 8,000-11,999 ft., 6 with runways 4,000-7,999 ft.; 3 seaplane stations

Telecommunications: limited telephone service; fair telegraph facilities; 6,500 telephones; 91,000 radio receivers; 1 AM, no FM, and no TV stations; 3 submarine cables

DEFENSE FORCES:

Supply: totally dependent on Communist countries, mainly U.S.S.R.

Military budget: for fiscal year ending 30 September 1969, \$14.2 million; 16.2% of total budget

NIS 95A

GUYANA

LAND:

83,000 sq. mi.; 1% cropland, 3% pasture, 9% savanna, 77% forested, 10% water, urban, and waste (est. 1968)
Limits of territorial waters: 3 n. mi.

PEOPLE:

Population: 786,000, average annual growth rate 3.0% (FY69-70); males 15-49, 182,000; 125,000 fit for military service
Ethnic divisions: 50% East Indians, 44% Negro and Negro mixed, 4% Amerindian, 2% white and Chinese
Religion: 57% Christian, 33% Hindu, 9% Muslim, 1% other
Language: English
Literacy: 86%
Labor force: 175,000; about 75% agriculture; 10% mining, services, and manufacturing; 15% other; 21% unemployed; shortage of technical and managerial personnel
Organized labor: 25% of labor force



GOVERNMENT:

Legal name: Guyana
Type: republic within Commonwealth
Capital: Georgetown
Political subdivisions: 9 administrative districts
Legal system: based on English common law with certain admixtures of Roman-Dutch law; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction
Branches: Council of Ministers presided over by Prime Minister; 53-member unicameral legislative National Assembly (elected); Supreme Court
Government leader: Prime Minister L.F.S. Burnham
Suffrage: universal over age 21
Elections: last held in December 1968; next elections 1973
Political parties and leaders: People's Progressive Party (PPP), Cheddi Jagan; People's National Congress (PNC), L.F.S. Burnham; United Force (UF), Feilden Singh
Voting strength (1968 election): 36.5% PPP, 55.8% PNC, 7.4% UF, 0.3% other
Communists: unknown; top echelons of PPP and PYO (Progressive Youth Organization, militant wing of the PPP) include many Communists, but rank and file is non-Communist
Other political or pressure groups: Justice Party, Guyana United Muslim Party, Guyana All-Indian League, African Society for Cultural Relations with Independent Africa, Progressive Youth Organization (PPP affiliate), Young Socialist Movement (PNC affiliate), Guyana United Youth Society (UF affiliate), Afro-Asian-American Association, Committee for National Reconstruction, Guyana National Party (GNP)
Member of: CARIFTA, FAO, GATT, IBRD, ICAO, IFC, ILO, IMF, ITU, U.N., UNESCO, UPU, WHO, WMO

ECONOMY:

GDP: \$269 million (1970), \$350 per capita; real growth rate 1970 (est.) 3%
Agriculture: main crops -- sugarcane, rice, other food crops; food shortages -- wheat flour, potatoes, processed meat, dairy products; caloric intake, 2,110 calories per day per capita (1965)
Major industries: bauxite mining, alumina production, sugar and rice milling
Electric power: 112,000 kw. capacity (1970 est.); 448 million kw.-hr. produced (1970 est.), 578 kw.-hr. per capita
Exports: \$133 million (f.o.b., 1970); bauxite, sugar, alumina, rice, shrimp, timber, diamonds
Imports: \$118 million (c.i.f., 1969); machinery, manufactures, food, petroleum

ECONOMY (cont'd):

Major trade partners: U.K. 28%, U.S. 23%, Canada 14%, Commonwealth Caribbean countries 13% (1969)
Aid: economic -- extensions from U.S. (1953-69), \$41.2 million loans, \$19.8 million grants; from international organizations (FY46-69), \$18.8 million
Monetary conversion rate: 2 Guyana dollars=US\$1
Fiscal year: calendar year

COMMUNICATIONS:

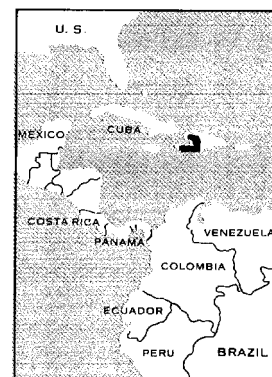
Railroads: 164 mi.; 146 mi. 4'8 1/2" gage, 18 mi. 3'6" gage, all single track, none electrified
Highways: 750 mi.; 300 mi. paved, 400 mi. gravel, crushed stone, and bauxite ore, 50 mi. earth and sand
Inland waterways: 3,700 mi.; Demerara River navigable to Mackenzie by ocean steamers, others by ferryboats, small craft only
Freight carried: 75,593 tons 1961
Ports: 1 major, 3 minor
Merchant marine: 1 cargo ship (1,000 GRT or over) totaling 2,959 GRT, 3,149 DWT
Civil air: 6 major transport aircraft
Airfields: 100 total, 87 usable; 4 with permanent-surface runways; 12 with runways 4,000-7,999 ft.; 2 seaplane stations
Telecommunications: highly developed telecom system with multistation radio relay network and over 13,500 telephones; tropospheric scatter link to Trinidad; 200,000 radio receivers, 2 AM stations

DEFENSE FORCES:

Supply: mostly U.K., some U.S. equipment
Military budget: for fiscal year ending 31 December 1969, \$2.35 million; 2.8% of central government budget

NIS 79

HAITI



LAND:

10,700 sq. mi.; 31% cultivated, 18% rough pastures,
10% forested, 44% unproductive (1960)
Limits of territorial waters: 6 n. mi.

PEOPLE:

Population: 4,968,000, average annual growth rate 2.1%
(FY69); males 15-49, 1,240,000; 660,000 fit for
military service; about 51,000 reach military age
(18) annually
Ethnic divisions: over 90% Negro, nearly 10% mulatto, few
whites
Religion: 10% Protestant, 75% to 80% Roman Catholic (of
which an overwhelming majority also practice Voodoo)
Language: French (official) spoken by only 10% of population; all speak Creole
Literacy: 10% to 12%
Labor force: 2.6 million (est. January 1968); 86% agriculture, 12% industry,
2% unemployed; shortage of skilled labor; unskilled labor abundant
Organized labor: less than 1% of labor force

GOVERNMENT:

Legal name: Republic of Haiti
Type: republic under the 14-year dictatorship of Francois Duvalier who was
succeeded upon his death on 21 April 1971 by his constitutional successor,
his son, Jean-Claude
Capital: Port-au-Prince
Political subdivisions: 5 departments (despite constitutional provision for 9)
Legal system: based on Roman civil law system; constitution adopted 1964; legal
education at State University in Port-au-Prince and private law colleges
in Cap Haitien, Les Cayes, Gonaives, and Jeremie; accepts compulsory ICJ
jurisdiction
Branches: lifetime President, powerless unicameral legislature, judiciary
appointed by President
Government leader: Jean-Claude Duvalier
Suffrage: universal over age 18
Election: constitution provides for lifetime presidency; provisions for
presidential succession not specified; legislative elections to be held
every 6 years
Political parties: National Unity Party, only legal party; United Haitian
Communist Party (PUCH), illegal (Communist)
Voting strength (1967 legislative elections): 100% National Unity Party
(Duvalier)
Member of: GATT, IADB, IAEA, ICAO, IMF, IBRD, OAS, U.N.

ECONOMY:

GDP: about one-half billion U.S. dollars (purchasing power parity estimate,
1969), \$100 per capita; economy has been stagnant in recent years, but some
growth probably occurred in 1969-70
Agriculture: main crops -- coffee, sugarcane, rice, corn, sorghum, pulses;
caloric intake, 1,850 calories per day per capita
Major industries: sugar refining, textiles, flour milling, cement manufacturing,
copper and bauxite mining, tourism
Electric power: 30,000 kw. capacity (1970 est.); 78 million kw.-hr. produced
(1969 est.); 16 kw.-hr. per capita
Exports: \$36.6 million (f.o.b., 1969); coffee, bauxite, light industrial
products, sisal, sugar, copper

ECONOMY (cont'd):

Imports: \$42.0 million (f.o.b., 1969); wheat, fish, vegetable oils, textiles, petroleum products, industrial equipment, medical supplies, construction materials

Major trade partners: U.S. 59%, EEC 15%, Japan 6% (1967 est.)

Aid:

economic -- extensions from U.S., \$34.0 million loans, \$80.4 million grants (FY46-69); international organizations, \$20.6 million (FY46-69);

military -- U.S., \$4.3 million (FY53-63)

Monetary conversion rate: 5 gourdes=US\$1 (official)

Fiscal year: 1 October - 30 September

COMMUNICATIONS:

Railroads: 51 mi. 2' 6" gage, single-track, privately owned industrial railway; 70 mi. narrow-gage, single-track, privately owned industrial railway; government line dismantled

Highways: 2,000 mi.; 325 mi. paved, 150 mi. otherwise improved, 1,525 mi. unimproved

Inland waterways: negligible; about 60 mi. navigable

Ports: 2 major, 12 minor

Civil air: 3 major transport aircraft owned by the air force

Airfields: 30 total, 15 usable; 3 with permanent-surface runways; 1 with runway 8,000-11,999 ft., 5 with runways 4,000-7,999 ft.; 2 seaplane stations

Telecommunications: all domestic facilities inadequate, international facilities only slightly better; large-scale telephone expansion program; only 4,450 telephones, est. 282,000 radio and 10,800 TV receivers, 25 AM, 1 FM, and 1 TV stations.

DEFENSE FORCES:

Military budget: for fiscal year ending 30 September 1970, \$5,800,000; about 20.7% of operational budget

NIS 73

HONDURAS



LAND:

43,300 sq. mi.; 27% forested, 30% pasture, 36% waste,
7% cropland (1966)
Limits of territorial waters: 12 n. mi.

PEOPLE:

Population: 2,667,000, average annual growth rate 3.4%
(FY69); males 15-49, 661,000; 390,000 fit for military
service; about 28,000 reach military age (18) annually
Ethnic divisions: 90% mestizo, 7% Indian, 2% Negro, and
1% white
Religion: Roman Catholic
Language: Spanish
Literacy: 47% of persons 10 years of age and over
Labor force: approx. 750,000 (1969); 66% agriculture, 12% services, 8%
manufacturing, 5% commerce, 6% unemployed, 3% unspecified
Organized labor: 5% of labor force (1969)

GOVERNMENT:

Legal name: Republic of Honduras
Type: republic
Capital: Tegucigalpa
Political subdivisions: 18 departments
Legal system: based on Roman and Spanish civil law; some influence of English
common law; constitution adopted 1965; judicial review of legislative acts
in Supreme Court; legal education at University of Honduras in Tegucigalpa;
accepts compulsory ICJ jurisdiction, with reservations
Branches: constitution provides for elected President, unicameral legislature,
and national judicial branch
Government leader: President Ramon Ernesto Cruz
Suffrage: universal and compulsory over age 18
Elections: February 1971, Nationalist Party candidate won election; next
election February 1977
Political parties and leaders: Liberal Party (PLH), Carlos Roberto Reina --
President of Central Executive Council, Jorge Bueso Arias, Ramon Villeda
Morales, Modesto Rodas Alvonado, Max Velasquez, Leonardo Godoy, Nationalist
Party (PNH), Ramon Ernesto Cruz, Ricardo Zuniga Augustinus, Mario Rivera
Lopez, Martin Aquevole, Manuel Acosta Bonilla; Popular Progressive Party
(PPP-uninscribed), Gonzalo Carias Castillo; Orthodox Republican Party (PRO-
uninscribed), Roque Jacinto Rivera; Communist Party of Honduras (PCH-outlawed),
Dionisio Ramos Bejarano, Tomas Ezra Pena; Christian Democrat (uninscribed),
Miguel Andonie Fernandez, Napoleon Alcerro Olivia
Voting strength (1971 elections): Nationalist Party (PNH) 304,753; Liberal
Party (PLH) 276,091
Member of: IADB, ICAO, ILO, OAS, CACM, U.N.

ECONOMY:

GNP: \$800 million (purchasing power parity estimate, 1969), \$310 per capita; 77%
private consumption, 9% government consumption, 19% domestic investment, -5%
net foreign balance; real growth rate 1969, 4.2%
Agriculture: main crops -- bananas, coffee, corn, beans, cotton, sugarcane,
tobacco; caloric intake, 2,300 calories per day per capita (1964-65)
Major industries: agricultural processing, textiles, clothing, wood products
Electric power: 113,000 kw. capacity (1969 est.); 380 million kw.-hr. produced
(1969 est.); 150 kw.-hr. per capita
Exports: \$177 million (f.o.b., est. 1970); bananas, coffee, corn, cotton, lumber,
minerals, beef

ECONOMY (cont'd):

Imports: \$222 million (c.i.f., est. 1970); manufactured products, machinery, transportation equipment, chemicals, fuels

Major trade partners: exports -- U.S. 43%, West Germany 18%, CACM 16%; imports -- U.S. 45%, CACM 26%, West Germany 4% (1968 est.)

Aid:

economic -- extensions from U.S. (FY46-69), \$60.8 million loans, \$50.5 million grants; from international organizations (FY46-68), \$118.5 million; from other Western countries (1960-68), \$5.3 million;

military -- assistance from U.S. (FY46-69), \$7.7 million

Monetary conversion rate: 2 lempiras=US\$1 (official)

Fiscal year: calendar year

COMMUNICATIONS:

Railroads: 743 mi.; 443 mi. of 3'6" gage, 300 mi. of 3'0" gage

Highways: 3,000 mi.; 520 mi. paved, 1,240 mi. gravel, 520 mi. improved earth, 720 mi. unimproved earth

Inland waterways: 750 mi. navigable by small craft

Ports: 3 major, 9 minor

Merchant marine: 14 ships (1,000 GRT or over) totaling 62,000 GRT, 61,000 DWT; includes 14 cargo; all foreign owned and operated

Civil air: 23 major transport aircraft

Airfields: 212 total, 136 usable; 4 with permanent-surface runways; 9 with runways 4,000-7,999 ft.; 2 seaplane stations

Telecommunications: improved, but still inadequate for all requirements; installation of radio relay system completed; over 12,500 telephones; 300,000 radio and 21,000 TV receivers; 58 AM, 5 FM, and 6 TV stations

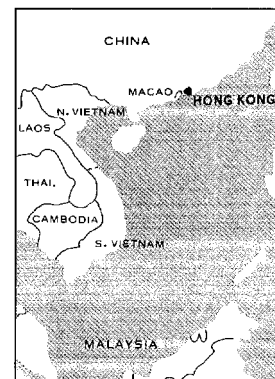
DEFENSE FORCES:

Supply: traditional dependence on U.S. has for the time being shifted to Western Europe

Military budget: for fiscal year ending 31 December 1971, \$11,400,000; about 9% of central government budget (includes the armed forces and the Special Security Corps)

NIS 39C

HONG KONG



LAND:

400 sq. mi.; 14% arable, 10% forested, 76% other (mainly grass, shrub, steep hill country) (1970)
Limits of territorial waters: 3 n. mi.

PEOPLE:

Population: 4,174,000, average annual growth rate 2.1% (FY69-70); males 15-49, 1,058,000; 815,000 fit for military service; about 47,000 reach military age (18) annually
Ethnic divisions: 98% Chinese, 2% other
Religion: 10% Christian, 90% eclectic mixture of local religions
Language: Chinese, English
Literacy: 75%
Labor force (1969 est.): 1.52 million; 40% manufacturing; 28% services; 11% construction, mining, quarrying and utilities; 11% commerce; 5% agriculture, forestry, fisheries, and hunting; 6% communications; 2% other; under-employment is a serious problem
Organized labor: 12% of 1969 labor force

GOVERNMENT:

Capital: Victoria
Type: U.K. crown colony
Political subdivisions: Hong Kong, Kowloon, and New Territories
Legal system: English common law
Branches: Governor assisted by advisory Executive Council; he legislates with advice and consent of Legislative Council; Urban Council which alone includes elected representatives, responsible for health, recreation, and resettlement; New Territories divided into 4 districts, each presided over by a District Officer advised by a locally elected Rural Committee; independent judiciary
Government leader: present Governor and Commander in Chief Sir David Trench is scheduled to be replaced by C. M. MacLehose in late 1971
Suffrage: limited to 200,000 to 300,000 professional or skilled persons
Elections: every 2 years to select one-half of elected membership of Urban Council; other Urban Council members appointed by the Governor
Political parties and leaders: Civic Association, Hu Pai-fu; Reform Club, B. A. Bernacchi; Socialist Democratic Party, Sun Po-kong; Hong Kong Labour Party, Tang Hon-tsai
Voting strength: (elected Urban Council members) Civic Association 4, Reform Club 3, and 1 independent
Other political or pressure groups: Federation of Trade Unions (Communist controlled), Hong Kong and Kowloon Trade Union Council (Nationalist Chinese dominated), Hong Kong General Chamber of Commerce, Chinese General Chamber of Commerce (Communist controlled), Federation of Hong Kong Industries, Chinese Manufacturers' Association of Hong Kong

ECONOMY:

GNP: \$3 billion 1969, \$750 per capita
Agriculture: agriculture occupies a minor position in the economy; main crops -- rice, vegetables, dairy products; less than 20% self-sufficient; food shortages -- rice, wheat
Major industries: textiles and clothing, tourism, plastics, electronics, light metal products, food processing
Shortages: industrial raw materials, water, food
Electric power: 1,367,500 kw. capacity (1969); 4 billion kw.-hr. produced (1969); 1,095 kw.-hr. per capita

ECONOMY (cont'd):

Exports: \$2.2 billion (f.o.b., 1969); including 442 million reexports; principal products clothing, plastic articles, textiles, electrical goods, wigs, footwear, light metal manufactures

Imports: \$2.5 billion (c.i.f., 1969)

Major trade partners: 1969 exports -- U.S. 35%, U.K. 12%, Japan 6%, West Germany 6%; imports -- Japan 23%, China 18%, U.S. 13%, U.K. 8%

Monetary conversion rate: HK\$6.06=US\$1

Fiscal year: 1 April - 31 March

COMMUNICATIONS:

Railroads: 22 mi. standard gage; government owned

Highways: 600 mi.; 410 mi. paved, 190 mi. gravel and crushed stone, or earth

Freight carried: rail -- 903,180 short tons (FY68)

Ports: 1 major

Merchant marine: 65 ships (1,000 GRT or over) totaling 527,000 GRT, 787,000

DWT; includes 2 passenger, 45 cargo, 5 tanker, 11 bulk cargo, 2 specialized carrier; ships registered in Hong Kong fly the British flag; over 400 Hong Kong-owned ships are registered elsewhere

Civil air: 7 major transport aircraft

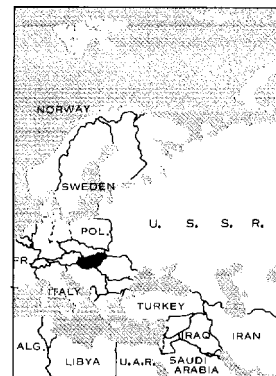
Airfields: 2 total, 2 usable; 2 with permanent-surface runways; 1 with runway 8,000-11,999 ft., 1 with runway 4,000-7,999 ft.; 1 seaplane station

DEFENSE FORCES:

Defense is the responsibility of U.K.

NIS 19

HUNGARY



LAND:

35,900 sq. mi.; 60% arable; 14% other agricultural; 16% forested; 10% other (January 1968)

PEOPLE:

Population: 10,372,000, average annual growth rate 0.4% (current); males 15-49, 2,644,000; 2,120,000 fit for military service; about 95,000 reach military age (18) annually
 Ethnic divisions: 96.3% Magyar, 2.5% German, 1.2% other
 Religion: 67.5% Roman Catholic, 20% Calvinist, 5% Lutheran, 7.5% atheist and other
 Language: 96.2% Magyar, 2.5% German, 1.3% other
 Literacy: 97%
 Labor force: 5.0 million; 30% agriculture, 40% industry and building, 29% other nonagricultural

GOVERNMENT:

Legal name: Hungarian People's Republic
 Type: Communist state
 Capital: Budapest
 Political subdivisions: 19 Megyes (counties), 5 autonomous cities in county status, 113 Jaras (districts)
 Legal system: based on Communist legal theory, with both civil law system (civil code of 1960) and common law elements; constitution adopted 1949; Supreme Court renders decisions of principle that sometimes have the effect of declaring legislative acts unconstitutional; legal education at Eotvos Lorand Tudomanyegyetem School of Law in Budapest and 2 other schools of law; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction
 Branches: executive -- Presidential Council (elected by Parliament); legislative -- Parliament (elected by direct suffrage); judicial -- Supreme Court (elected by Parliament)
 Government leaders: Jeno Fock, Chairman, Council of Ministers; Pal Losonczi, President, Presidential Council
 Suffrage: universal over age 18
 Elections: every 4 years
 Political parties and leaders: Hungarian Socialist (Communist) Workers' Party (sole party); Janos Kadar is First Secretary of Central Committee
 Voting strength (1967 election): 7,086,596 (99.7%) for Communist-approved candidates; 19,113 (0.3%) negative votes; total eligible electorate about 7.2 million
 Communists: 662,397 (November 1970)
 Member of: U.N. (FAO, IAEA, ILO, ITU, UNESCO, UPU, WHO), CEMA, Warsaw Pact

ECONOMY:

GNP: \$15.0 billion in 1970 (at 1969 prices), \$1,450 per capita; 1970 growth rate 2.4%
 Agriculture: normally self-sufficient; main crops -- corn, wheat, potatoes, sugar beets, wine grapes; caloric intake 3,100 calories per day per capita (1966/67)
 Major industries: mining, metallurgy, engineering industries, processed foods, textiles, chemicals (especially pharmaceuticals)
 Shortages: metallic ores (except bauxite), copper, high grade coal, forest products
 Crude steel: 3.11 million metric tons produced (1970), about 300 kg. per capita

ECONOMY (cont'd):

Exports: \$2,317 million (f.o.b., 1970); 25% machinery, 28% industrial consumer goods, 25% raw materials and semimanufactures, 22% food and raw materials for the food industry (distribution for 1967)

Imports: \$2,505 million (1970); 24% machinery, 8% industrial consumer goods, 57% raw materials and semimanufactures, 11% food and raw materials for the food industry (distribution for 1967)

Trade: \$4,822 million (1970); 65% with Communist countries, 35% with non-Communist countries

Monetary conversion rate: 11.74 forints=US\$1 (arbitrary commercial); 30 forints=US\$1 (noncommercial)

Fiscal year: same as calendar year; economic data reported for calendar years

COMMUNICATIONS:

Railroads: 5,948 route mi.; 5,102 mi. standard gage, 824 mi. narrow gage (mostly 2' 5 7/8"), 22 mi. broad gage (5'0"), 685 mi. double track, 486 mi. electrified; government owned (1970)

Highways: 18,300 mi.; 7,700 mi. paved, 9,700 mi. crushed stone or gravel, 900 mi. earth (1971)

Pipelines: crude oil, 330 mi.; natural gas, over 1,500 mi.

Freight carried: rail -- 124 million short tons (1969), 12.8 billion short ton/mi. (1970); highway -- 277 million short tons, 2.4 million short ton/mi. (1969); waterway -- 3.5 million short tons, 1.9 billion short ton/mi. (January 1971)

River ports: 2 principal (Budapest, Dunaujvaros); no maritime ports; outlets are Rostock, East Germany and ports in Poland (1971)

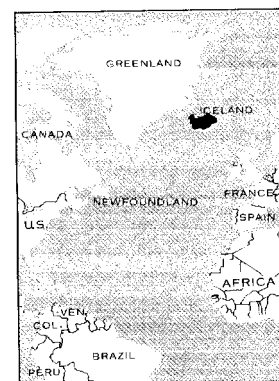
Merchant marine: 18 cargo ships (1,000 GRT or over) totaling 33,000 GRT, 45,000 DWT

DEFENSE FORCES:

Military budget: for fiscal year ending 31 December 1971, 9.44 billion forints; about 4.8% of total budget

NIS 68

ICELAND



LAND:

39,750 sq. mi.; arable negligible, 22% meadows and pastures, forested negligible, 78% other (1967)
Limits of territorial waters: 4 n. mi. (fishing, 12 n. mi.)

PEOPLE:

Population: 209,000, average annual growth rate 1.4% (FY66-69); males 15-49, 49,000; 40,000 fit for military service (Iceland has no conscription or compulsory military service)
Ethnic divisions: homogeneous white population
Religion: 95% Evangelical Lutheran, 3% other Protestant and Roman Catholic, 2% no affiliation
Language: Icelandic
Literacy: 99%
Labor force: 80,000; 22.6% agriculture, forestry, fishing; 25.6% mining and manufacturing; 10.7% construction; 12.8% commerce; 7.8% transportation and communications; 15.2% services; and 4.0% other; 1.3% unemployed
Organized labor: 60% of labor force

GOVERNMENT:

Legal name: Republic of Iceland
Type: republic
Capital: Reykjavik
Political subdivisions: 16 districts, 213 rural communes, 14 towns
Legal system: civil law system based on Danish law; constitution adopted 1944; legal education at University of Iceland; does not accept compulsory ICJ jurisdiction
Branches: legislative authority rests jointly with President and parliament (Althing); executive power vested in President but exercised by cabinet responsible to parliament; Supreme Court and 26 lower courts
Government leaders: President Kristjan Eldjarn; Prime Minister Johann Hafstein
Suffrage: universal, over age 20; not compulsory
Elections: parliamentary, every 4 years (next in June 1971); presidential, every 4 years (next in 1972)
Political parties and leaders: Independence (conservative), Johann Hafstein; Progressive, Olafur Johannesson; Social Democratic, Gylfi Gislason; Labor Alliance (Communist front), Ragnar Arnalds; Organization of Liberals, Hannibal Valdimarsson
Voting strength (1967 election): 37.5% Independence, 28.1% Progressive, 15.7% Social Democratic, 17.6% Labor Alliance, 1.1% other
Communists: 1,000; a number of sympathizers, as indicated by 13,400 votes cast for Labor Alliance in 1967 election
Member of: Council of Europe, EFTA, FAO, GATT, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, IDA, IFC, IHB, ILO, IMCO, IMF, ITU, NATO, Nordic Council, OECD, U.N., UNESCO, UPU, WHO, WMO

ECONOMY:

GNP: \$383 million (1969), \$1,859 per capita; 65.4% consumption, 33.8% investment, 10.8% government, -10% net foreign balance (1968); 1968 growth rate -5.0%, 1960 constant prices
Agriculture: potatoes, turnips, animals, dairy products, hay; food shortages -- grains, sugar, vegetable and other fibers; caloric intake, 2,900 calories per day per capita (1964-66)
Major industries: fish processing
Shortages: grain, fuel, wood, minerals, vegetable fibers
Electric power: 320,000 kw. capacity (1970); 1,351 million kw.-hr. produced (1970); 3,800 kw.-hr. per capita

ECONOMY (cont'd):

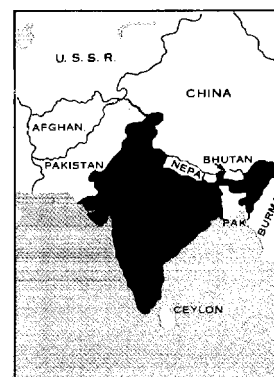
Exports: \$107.6 million (f.o.b., 1969); fish and fish products, animal oils and fats, aluminum
Imports: \$123.4 million (c.i.f., 1969); machinery and transportation equipment, petroleum, foodstuffs, textiles
Major trade partners: (1969) EFTA 36.7%, EEC 21.9%, U.K. 13.3%, U.S. 17.5%, West Germany 13.0%, U.S.S.R. 8.4%, Communist countries 11.9%
Aid: economic -- U.S. authorized (1946-68) \$87.2 million, \$2.0 million (1968); IBRD \$25.9 million through June 1968, none in 1968, \$1.6 million in 1969, authorized \$4.1 million loan in 1970
Monetary conversion rate: 88 kronur=US\$1 (official)
Fiscal year: calendar year

COMMUNICATIONS:

Railroads: none
Ports: 5 major, 55 minor
Merchant marine: 22 ships (1,000 GRT or over) totaling 55,000 GRT, 74,000 DWT; includes 1 passenger, 18 cargo, 2 tanker, 1 specialized carrier
Civil air: 12 major transport aircraft
Airfields: 107 total, 93 usable; 4 with permanent-surface runways; 1 with runway 8,000-11,999 ft., 15 with runways 4,000-7,999 ft.; 5 seaplane stations
Telecommunications: adequate domestic service provided by wire telephone and telegraph system which circles island; good international radiocommunication service; 67,973 telephones; 62,000 radiobroadcast receivers; 38,000 TV receivers; main AM and FM station in Reykjavik is relayed by 5 AM, 15 FM, and 32 TV stations; 2 submarine cables

NIS 35

INDIA



LAND:

1,211,000 sq. mi. (includes Indian part of Jammu-Kashmir, Sikkim, Goa, Damao and Diu); 50% arable, 5% permanent meadows and pastures, 20% desert, waste, or urban, 22% forested, 3% inland water (1968)
Limits of territorial waters: 12 n. mi. (fishing, 12. n. mi.) (100 mi. is fisheries conservation zone, December 1968)

PEOPLE:

Population: 550,166,000 (including Sikkim and the Indian-held part of disputed Jammu-Kashmir), average annual growth rate 2.2% (March 61-April 71); males 15-49, 135,066,000; 75,750,000 fit for military service; about 5,975,000 reach military age (17) annually
Ethnic divisions: 72% Indo-Aryan, 25% Dravidian, 3% Mongoloid and other
Religion: 83.5% Hindu, 10.7% Muslim, 1.8% Sikh, 2.5% Christian, .7% Buddhist, .8% other
Language: 24 languages spoken by a million or more persons each; numerous other languages and dialects, for the most part mutually unintelligible; Hindi is the national language and primary tongue of 30% of the people; English enjoys "associate" status but is the most important language for national, political, and commercial communication; Hindustani, a popular variant of Hindi/Urdu, is spoken widely throughout northern India
Literacy: males 27%; females 13%; both sexes 24% (1961 census)
Labor force: about 220 million; 72% agriculture, more than 10% unemployed and underemployed; shortage of skilled labor is significant and unemployment is rising
Organized labor: 2.5% to 3% of total labor force

GOVERNMENT:

Legal name: Republic of India
Type: federal republic
Capital: New Delhi
Political subdivisions: 18 states, 10 union territories, 1 protectorate (Sikkim), 1 substate (Meghalaya)
Legal system: based on English common law; constitution adopted 1950; judicial review of legislative acts; accepts compulsory ICJ jurisdiction, with reservations
Branches: parliamentary government, national and state; independent judiciary
Government leader: Prime Minister Indira Gandhi
Suffrage: universal over age 21
Elections: national and state elections ordinarily held every 5 years; may be postponed in emergency and may be held more frequently if government loses confidence vote; next general election to be held by March 1976
Political parties and leaders: Indian National Congress split into two factions in 1969, largest faction (the Ruling Congress) loyal to Prime Minister Gandhi led by D. Sanjivayya, and smaller faction (the Organization Congress) led by S. Nijalingappa; Communist Party of India (CPI), S. A. Dange, general secretary; Communist Party of India/Marxist (CPI/M), P. Sundarayya, general secretary; Swatantra, N. Dandekar, president (acting); Bharatiya Jana Sangh, A. B. Vajpayee, president; Samyukta Socialist, Kappori Thakur, chairman; Praja Socialist Party, N. G. Goray, chairman; Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam (DMK), N. Karunanidhi, president
Voting strength (1971 election): 43.7% Ruling Congress, 10.5% Organization Congress, 7.4% Bharatiya Jana Sangh, 3.1% Swatantra, 4.8% CPI, 5.2% CPI/M, 1.1% Praja Socialist, 2.4% Samyukta Socialist, 3.7% DMK, 18.1% other
Member of: ADB, Colombo Plan, Commonwealth, FAO, IAEA, ICAO, IDA, IFC, IHB, ILO, IMCO, IMF, U.N., UNESCO, UPU, WHO, WMO

ECONOMY:

GNP: \$44 billion est. (year ending 31 March 1970), less than \$100 per capita; real average annual growth (1 April 1966 - 31 March 1970), 3.5%
Agriculture: main crops -- rice, other cereals, pulses, oilseeds, cotton, jute, sugarcane, tobacco, tea, and coffee; 95% self-sufficient in food grains; shortages -- rice, wheat; caloric intake, roughly 2,000 calories per capita per day, of which some 1,500 calories or 15 oz. is from cereals and pulses
Major industries: textiles, food processing
Crude steel: 6.2 million metric tons produced (1969)
Electric power: 15,135,000 kw. capacity (1969); 54 billion kw.-hr. produced (1969); 100 kw.-hr. per capita
Exports: \$1.9 billion (f.o.b., FY69); tea, jute manufactures, iron ore, cotton textiles, leather and leather products, iron and steel
Imports: \$2.1 billion (c.i.f., FY69); machinery and transport equipment, grains and flour
Major trade partners: U.S., U.K., U.S.S.R. and Eastern Europe, Japan
Monetary conversion rate: 7.5 rupees=US\$1
Fiscal year: 1 April, stated year - 31 March

COMMUNICATIONS:

Railroads: 36,188 mi.; 15,628 mi. meter (3'3 3/8") gage, 17,462 mi. broad gage, 2,687 mi. (2'6" and 2'0") narrow gage government owned; 411 mi. 2'6" and 2'0" gage privately owned; 5,555 mi. double track; 1,305 mi. electrified
Highways: 589,650 mi.; 96,550 mi. paved, 95,000 gravel or crushed stone, 167,550 improved earth, 235,550 mi. unimproved earth
Inland waterways: 8,410 mi.; 1,600 mi. navigable by river steamers
Ports: 7 major 53 minor
Merchant marine: 245 ships (1,000 GRT or over) totaling 2,538,000 GRT, 3,889,000 DWT; includes 3 passenger, 187 cargo, 12 tanker, 35 bulk, and 8 specialized carrier
Airfields: 603 total, 371 usable; 192 with permanent-surface runways; 2 with runway over 12,000 ft., 49 with runways 8,000-11,999 ft., 141 with runways 4,000-7,999 ft.; 4 seaplane stations
Telecommunications: fair domestic telephone service where available in and between major cities; facilities and services diminish in quantity and quality as size of communities decreases and distance between increases; telephone distribution is less than 2 per 1,000 population; telegraph facilities widespread; AM broadcast adequate; TV limited to Delhi -- New Delhi; international telephones and telegraph adequate; 1,159,279 telephones; 9.3 million radio and 9,000 TV sets; AM stations at 70 locations, 1 TV station; submarine cables extend to Malaysia, Ceylon, and Aden

DEFENSE FORCES:

Military budget: for fiscal year ending 31 March 1972, \$1.66 billion; 22% of total budget

NIS 100

INDONESIA



LAND:

736,000 sq. mi.; 11% small holdings and estates, 64% forests, 25% inland water, waste, urban, and other (1970)
Limits of territorial waters: 12 n. mi.

PEOPLE:

Population: 122,451,000 (including West Irian),
average annual growth rate 2.5% (FY68); males 15-49,
28,068,000; 15,980,000 fit for military service; about
1,440,000 reach military age (18) annually
Ethnic divisions: 45% Javanese, 14% Sundanese, 7.5%
Madurese, 7.5% Coastal Malays, 26% other
Religion: 90% Muslim, 4% Christian, 2% Buddhist, 2% Hindu, 2% other
Language: Indonesia (modified form of Malay) official; English leading
foreign language
Literacy: 60% (est.); 72% in 6-16 age group
Labor force: 41 million; 70% agriculture, 15% industry, 15% miscellaneous and
unemployed
Organized labor: 10% of labor force

GOVERNMENT:

Legal name: Republic of Indonesia
Type: republic
Capital: Djakarta
Political subdivisions: 26 first-level administrative subdivisions or provinces
which are further subdivided into 219 second-level areas
Legal system: based on Roman-Dutch law, substantially modified by indigenous
concepts; constitution of 1945 is legal basis of government; legal education
at University of Indonesia, Djakarta; has not accepted compulsory ICJ
jurisdiction
Branches: executive headed by President who is chief of state, titular head of
cabinet, and Minister for Defense and Security; cabinet selected by President;
unicameral legislature (Parliament) theoretically independent of executive;
second and larger body (Congress), which includes legislature, elects
President and Vice President, and decides outline of national policy; both
now composed of appointed members; judiciary consists of Supreme Court and
system of state courts
Government leader: President Suharto (elected by Congress March 1968)
Suffrage: universal over age 17 and married persons regardless of age
Elections: scheduled for July 1971
Political parties and leaders: Indonesian National Party (PNI), Mohamad Isnaeni
(acting); Nahdlatul Ulama (NU), Idham Chalid; Indonesian Muslim Party (PMI),
Mintaredja
Voting strength (1955 election): 22.3% National Party, 18.4% Nahdlatul Ulama,
16.4% Communist, 20.9% Masjumi (now banned), 22% other
Communists: Communist Party (PKI) was officially banned in March 1966; current
strength est. at 3,000-4,000, with less than 10% engaged in organized
activity; pre-October 1965 hard core membership has been estimated at 1.5
million
Minor legal parties: Catholic Party, Christian Party, Islamic Unity Party (PSII),
Association of Supporters of Indonesian Independence (IPKI), Islamic Unity
Party (PERTI), Murba
Member of: ADB, ASEAN, FAO, IAEA, ICAO, IHB, ILO, IMF, U.N. (resumed membership
in September 1966 and is now active in U.N. affiliated organizations),
UNESCO

ECONOMY:

GNP: \$9 billion (1969), less than \$100 per capita; real average annual growth (1960-68), 2.5%

Agriculture: subsistence food production, and smallholder and plantation production for export; main crops -- rice, rubber, copra, other tropical products; substantially self-sufficient; food shortage -- rice

Major industries: processing agricultural products and petroleum, textiles, cement, mining

Electric power: 960,000 kw. capacity (1969); 2.35 billion kw.-hr. produced (1969); 20 kw.-hr. per capita

Exports: \$975 million (f.o.b., 1969); petroleum, rubber, tin, copra, tea, coffee, tobacco, palm oil

Imports: \$961 million (f.o.b., 1969); rice, other foodstuffs, textiles, chemicals, iron and steel products, machinery, transport equipment, consumer durables

Major trade partners: exports (1967) -- 27% U.S., 15% Japan, 10% U.K., 4% Communist countries; imports -- 18% U.S., 17% Japan, 10% West Germany, 7% Communist countries

Monetary conversion rate: multiple exchange rate system; major import rate 378 rupiah=US\$1, major export rate 340 rupiah=US\$1

Fiscal year: 1 April - 31 March

COMMUNICATIONS:

Railroads: 4,364 mi.; 3,990 mi. 3'6" gage, 317 mi. 2'5 1/2" gage, 57 mi. 1'11 5/8" gage; 132 mi. double track; 74 mi. electrified; government owned

Highways: 57,460 mi.; 12,600 mi. paved, 25,200 mi. gravel or crushed stone, 19,660 mi. improved or unimproved earth

Inland waterways: 14,010 mi.; Sumatra 4,000 mi., Java and Madura 510 mi., Borneo 6,500 mi., Celebes 150 mi., and West New Guinea 2,850 mi.

Ports: 10 major, 62 minor

Merchant marine: 156 ships (1,000 GRT or over) totaling 502,000 GRT, 608,000 DWT; includes 9 passenger, 117 cargo, 15 tanker, 11 bulk, 3 specialized carrier; a small proportion of the fleet is in overseas trade; in the interisland fleet over two-thirds are commercially inoperable

Airfields: 314 total, 200 usable; 33 with permanent-surface runways; 8 with runways 8,000-11,999 ft., 56 with runways 4,000-7,999 ft.; 11 seaplane stations

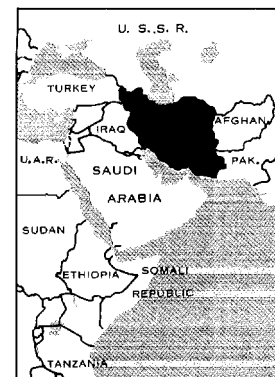
Telecommunications: extensive police net for interisland service; international and domestic service is limited; radiobroadcast coverage adequate but TV available on Java only; 182,319 telephones; 3.2 million radio sets; 90,000 TV sets; AM stations at 53 locations; 1 FM and 5 TV stations; 2 submarine cables to Singapore

DEFENSE FORCES:

Military budget: for fiscal year ending 31 March 1971, \$330 million; about 24% of total budget

NIS 33

IRAN



LAND:

636,000 sq. mi.; 14% agricultural, 11% forested, 16% cultivable with adequate irrigation, 51% desert, waste, or urban, 8% migratory grazing and other (1968)
Limits of territorial waters: 12 n. mi. (fishing, 12 n. mi.)

PEOPLE:

Population: 29,588,000, average annual growth rate 3.0% (FY69); males 15-49, 6,985,000; 4,125,000 fit for military service; about 304,000 reach military age (21) annually
Ethnic divisions: 63% Ethnic Persians, 3% Kurds, 13% other Iranian, 18% Turkic, 3% Arab and other Semitic, 1% other
Religion: 93% Shia Muslim; 5% Sunni Muslim; 2% Zoroastrians, Jews, and Christians
Language: Farsi (Persian), Turki, Kurdish, Arabic
Literacy: about 30% of those 10 years of age and older
Labor force: 7.5 million; 47% agriculture; 53% industry, commerce, services, etc.; shortage of skilled labor substantial
Organized labor: 1.1% of labor force

GOVERNMENT:

Legal name: Empire of Iran (becoming obsolete)
Type: constitutional monarchy, actually controlled by the Shah
Capital: Teheran
Political subdivisions: 13 provinces and 6 independent governorates, subdivided into counties, municipalities, and rural districts
Legal system: based largely on Belgian law, with elements drawn from other continental systems; personal law based on Islamic practice generally with residual traces of Roman law; constitution adopted 1906 and constitutional law of 1907; High Court of Appeal may judge disputes relating to government departments acting according to law; legal education at University of Teheran; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction
Branches: executive power rests in Shah who appoints a Prime Minister; Prime Minister must be approved by lower house (Majlis); while Cabinet theoretically responsible to Prime Minister, Shah usually exerts strong influence over its selection; bicameral legislature; Majlis has 219 seats (with 2 vacant for islands of the Persian Gulf) elected to 4-year terms, and Senate 60 members serving 4-year terms; half of Senate members appointed by Shah, other half elected; no provision for judicial review of constitutionality of legislative acts
Government leaders: Shah Mohammad Reza Pahlavi and Prime Minister Amir Abbas Hoveyda
Suffrage: universal over age 20
Elections: Majlis every 4 years; Senate every 4 years; latest national elections August 1967, district and provincial elections in September 1970
Political parties and leaders: New Iran Party, Manuchehr Kalali; Mardom (Peoples) Party, Yahya Adl; Pan Iranist Party, Mohsen Pezeshkpur (apparently moribund)
Voting strength (1967 election): Majlis -- New Iran Party, 151 seats; Mardom Party, 30 seats; Pan Iranist Party, 5 seats; Independent, 1 seat (the speaker of the Majlis); Senate -- New Iran Party, 48 seats; Mardom Party, 11 seats; Independent, 1 seat (the President of the Senate); all candidates government approved
Communists: 1,000-2,000 (hard-core, est.); sympathizers (15,000-20,000 est.); mostly pro-U.S.S.R. but pro-Chinese faction developing
Other political or pressure groups: Tudeh Party (Communist, illegal); National Front (coalition of neutralist urban elements virtually discredited because of opposition to Shah's reform program); Confederation of Iranian Students (illegal)
Member of: CENTO, Colombo Plan, FAO, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, IDA, IFC, IHB, ILO, IMCO, IMF, ITU, OPEC, RCD, U.N., UNESCO, UPU, WHO, WMO

ECONOMY:

GNP: \$9,770 million (1970 est.), \$335 per capita; real GNP growth, FY69-70, 9% est.
Agriculture: dates, fruit, nuts, vegetables, grains, sugar beets, cotton, gum, rice, sheep, and goats
Electric power: 2,842,000 kw. capacity (1970); 12 billion kw.-hr. produced (1970); 410 kw.-hr. per capita
Exports: \$2,099 million (f.o.b., 1969); 88% petroleum; also carpets, raw cotton, fresh and dried fruits, hide and leather items, ores; Communist countries (primarily U.S.S.R.) took about 4.4% of total exports
Imports: \$1,384 million (c.i.f., 1969); machinery, iron and steel products, chemicals, pharmaceuticals, electrical equipment; Communist countries supplied 8.3% of commodity imports
Major trade partners: exports -- U.K., Japan, U.S., South Africa, U.S.S.R. and other Communist countries; imports -- West Germany, U.S., U.S.S.R., U.K., Japan, Italy, France, Netherlands
Monetary conversion rate: 75.75 rials=US\$1
Fiscal year: 21 March - 20 March

COMMUNICATIONS:

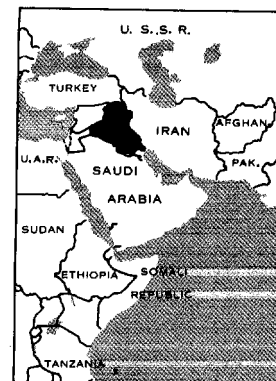
Railroads: 2,212 mi.; 2,167 mi. 4'8 1/2" gage
Highways: 24,309 mi.; 6,524 mi. paved, 10,637 mi. gravel and crushed stone, 7,148 mi. improved
Inland waterways: 565 mi., not including Caspian Sea and Shatt al Arab
Pipelines: crude oil, 2,351 mi.; refined products, 2,241 mi.; natural gas, 1,552 mi.
Ports: 7 major, 6 minor
Merchant marine: 13 ships (1,000 GRT or over) totaling 124,000 GRT, 178,000 DWT; includes 10 cargo, 3 tanker
Civil air: 17 major transport aircraft
Airfields: 220 total, 142 usable; 49 with permanent-surface runways; 7 with runways over 12,000 ft., 14 with runways 8,000-11,999 ft., 51 with runways 4,000-7,999 ft.
Telecommunications: excellent international radiocommunications; good domestic telecommunication facilities; 286,200 telephones; 1.8 million radio and 200,000 TV receivers; 17 AM, 2 FM, and 11 TV stations; satellite earth station

DEFENSE FORCES:

Military budget: for fiscal year ending 20 March 1971, \$912.2 million; about 17.0% of total budget

NIS 30

IRAQ



LAND:

172,000 sq. mi.; 18% cultivated, 68% desert, waste, or urban, 10% seasonal and other grazing land, 4% forest and woodland

Limits of territorial waters: 12 n. mi. (fishing, 12 n. mi.)

PEOPLE:

Population: 9,681,000, average annual growth rate 3.5% (FY69); males 15-49, 2,179,000; 1,225,000 fit for military service; about 113,000 reach military age (18) annually

Ethnic divisions: 70.9% Arabs, 18.3% Kurds, 0.7% Assyrians, 2.4% Turkomans, 7.7% other

Religion: 90% Muslim, 8% Christian, 2% other

Language: Arabic, Kurdish minority speaks Kurdish

Literacy: 20% to 40%

Labor force: 2.4 million; 70% agriculture, 6.5% industry, 6.7% government, 16.8% other; rural underemployment high, but not serious because low subsistence levels make it easy to care for unemployed; severe shortage of technically trained personnel

Organized labor: 11% of labor force

GOVERNMENT:

Legal name: Republic of Iraq

Type: republic; one-party military regime established in July 1968

Capital: Baghdad

Political subdivisions: 16 provinces under centrally appointed officials

Legal system: based on Islamic law in special religious courts, civil law system elsewhere; provisional constitution adopted in 1968; judicial review was suspended; legal education at University of Baghdad; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

Branches: moderate wing of Ba'th Party of Iraq has been in power since 1968 coup

Government leaders: President Hasan al-Bakr; Deputy Chairman of the Revolutionary Command Council Saddam Tikriti

Suffrage: no elective bodies exist

Elections: none since overthrow of monarchy in 1958

Communists: Communist Party repressed and disorganized

Political or pressure groups: political parties banned, major opposition to regime is from leftwing of the Ba'th Party, Communist Party and Nasirist groups, disaffected members of the regime and army officers

Member of: Arab League, FAO, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, IDA, IFC, ILO, IMF, ITU, OPEC, U.N., UNESCO, UPU, WHO, WMO

ECONOMY:

GNP: \$2,693 million in 1969, \$286 per capita

Agriculture: dates, wheat, barley, rice, livestock; largely self-sufficient in food

Major industry: crude petroleum (fourth largest producer in Middle East)

Electric power: 740,000 kw. capacity (1970); 2 billion kw.-hr. produced (1970); 210 kw.-hr. per capita

Exports: \$1,045 million (f.o.b., 1969); \$973 million oil exports

Imports: \$410 million (c.i.f., 1969); 21% from Communist countries (1968)

Major trade partners: exports (non oil) -- U.S. 4%, Western European countries 3%, Communist countries 21%, Arab countries 52%, other 20%; imports -- U.S. 4%, Western European countries 43%, Japan 8%, Communist countries 23%, Arab countries 8%, other 14%

ECONOMY (cont'd):

Monetary conversion rate: 1 Iraqi dinar=US\$2.80 (freely convertible); 0.357

Iraqi dinar=US\$1

Fiscal year: 1 April - 31 March

COMMUNICATIONS:

Railroads: 1,377 mi.; 667 mi. 4'8 1/2" gage, 710 mi. meter (3'3 3/8") gage;
10 mi. meter gage double track

Highways: 12,900 mi.; 4,000 mi. paved; 2,900 mi. crushed stone, gravel, or
improved earth; 6,000 mi. earth and sand tracks

Inland waterways: 1,950 mi.; Shatt al Arab navigable by maritime traffic for
about 80 mi.; Tigris and Euphrates navigable by shallow-draft steamers

Ports: 3 major

Pipelines: crude oil, 2,162 mi.; 100 mi. refined products; 548 mi. natural gas

Merchant marine: 2 cargo ships (1,000 GRT or over) totaling 7,700 GRT, 12,000
DWT

Civil air: 6 major transport aircraft

Airfields: 162 total, 65 usable; 19 with permanent-surface runways; 33 with
runways 8,000-11,999 ft., 13 with runways 4,000-7,999 ft.

Telecommunications: excellent international radiocommunication service; poor
domestic telephone and telegraph service; 119,600 telephones; 185,000 radio
receivers; 177,000 TV receivers; 2 TV and 3 AM stations

DEFENSE FORCES:

Military budget: for fiscal year ending 31 March 1969, \$270 million; about
27.0% of total budget

NIS 2

IRELAND



LAND:

26,600 sq. mi.; 17% arable, 51% meadows and pastures, 3% forested, 2% inland water, 27% waste and urban (1967)

Limits of territorial waters: 3 n. mi. (fishing, 12 n. mi.)

PEOPLE:

Population: 2,959,000, average annual growth rate 0.5% (FY67-70); males 15-49, 674,000; 530,000 fit for military service; about 28,000 reach military age (17) annually

Ethnic divisions: racially homogeneous Celts

Religion: 94% Roman Catholic, 4% Episcopalian, 2% other

Language: English and Gaelic official; English is generally spoken

Literacy: 98%-99%

Labor force: about 1,130,000; 28% agriculture, forestry, fishing; 19% manufacturing; 15% commerce; 6% construction; 5% transportation; 4% government; 18% other

Organized labor: 36% of labor force

GOVERNMENT:

Legal name: Republic of Ireland, Eire (Gaelic)

Type: republic

Capital: Dublin

Political subdivisions: 26 counties

Legal system: based on English common law, substantially modified by indigenous concepts; constitution adopted 1937; judicial review of legislative acts in Supreme Court; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

Branches: elected President; bicameral parliament reflecting proportional and vocational representation; judiciary appointed by President on advice of government

Government leader: Taoiseach (Prime Minister) John (Jack) Lynch

Suffrage: universal over age 21

Elections: Dail (lower house) elected every 5 years -- last election June 1969; President elected for 7-year term

Political parties and leaders: Fianna Fail, John (Jack) Lynch; Labor Party, Brendan Corish; Fine Gael, Liam Cosgrave; Irish Workers' Party (Communist), Michael O'Riordan

Voting strength (1969 election): 75 seats Fianna Fail, 50 seats Fine Gael, 18 seats Labor Party, 10 Independents

Communists: approximately 200

Member of: Council of Europe, FAO, IBRD, ICAO, ILO, IMCO, IMF, ITU, U.N., UNESCO, UPU, WHO, WMO

ECONOMY:

GNP: \$3,473 million (1969), \$1,180 per capita; 67.3% consumption, 24.2% investment, 13.2% government; -4.8% net export of goods and services; 1970 real growth rate 1.4% est., 1958 constant prices

Agriculture: about 2/3 of agricultural area used for permanent hay and pasture; main products -- livestock and dairy products, barley, potatoes, sugar beets, wheat; 85% self-sufficient; food shortages -- grains, fruits, vegetables; caloric intake 3,450 calories per day per capita (1968)

Major industries: food products, brewing, textiles and clothing, machinery and transportation equipment

Shortages: coal, petroleum, timber and woodpulp, steel and nonferrous metals, fertilizers, cereals and animal feeds, textile fibers and textiles

Crude steel: 67,000 metric tons produced in 1968, 20 kilograms per capita

ECONOMY (cont'd):

Electric power: 1,500,000 kw. capacity (1970); 5,652 million kw.-hr. produced (1970); 1,555 kw.-hr. per capita
Exports: \$1,090 million (f.o.b., 1970); live animals, meat, textile products, clothing, machinery, dairy products, chemicals
Imports: \$1,480 million (f.o.b., 1970 est.); machinery, chemicals, textiles, transportation equipment, petroleum, metal manufactures, cereals
Major trade partners: 14% EEC, 6% West Germany, 62% EFTA, 58% U.K., 10% U.S., 1% Communist countries (1969)
Aid: economic -- U.S., \$193 million authorized (FY46-69), no activity (FY55-66), \$46.5 million authorized (FY67-69), \$14.7 million authorized in FY69; IBRD \$14.5 million authorized (FY69)
Monetary conversion rate: 1 Irish pound=US\$2.40 (official)
Fiscal year: 1 April - 31 March

COMMUNICATIONS:

Railroads: 1,370 mi., 5'3" gage; government-owned
Highways: 53,300 mi.; 41,300 mi. paved, 12,000 mi. otherwise improved
Inland waterways: approx. 650 mi.
Ports: 6 major, 38 minor
Merchant marine: 16 ships (1,000 GRT or over) totaling 136,000 GRT, 190,000 DWT; includes 8 cargo, 5 bulk, 2 specialized carrier
Civil air: 23 major transport aircraft
Airfields: 26 total, 21 usable; 6 with permanent-surface runways; 1 with runway 8,000-11,999 ft., 4 with runways 4,000-7,999 ft.; 1 seaplane station
Telecommunications: small, modern system; all cities interconnected for telephone and telegraph service and broadcast netting; 287,100 telephones; 700,000 radiobroadcast receivers; 432,000 TV receivers; 3 AM, 9 FM, and 20 TV stations; 12 submarine cables

DEFENSE FORCES:

Supply: formerly from the U.K. primarily, but since 1961 from other European countries
Military budget: for fiscal year ending 31 March 1970, \$38.3 million; about 4.5% of total budget

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NIS 50K

IVORY COAST



LAND:

125,000 sq. mi.; 40% forest and woodland, 7% cultivated, 53% grazing, fallow, and waste, 200 mi. of lagoons and connecting canals along eastern coast (1965)
Limits of territorial waters: 6 n. mi. (fishing, 12 n. mi.)

PEOPLE:

Population: 4,392,000, average annual growth rate 2.3% (FY69); males 15-49, 1,521,000; 455,000 fit for military service
Ethnic divisions: 7 major indigenous ethnic groups; no single tribe more than 15% of population; most important are Agni, Baoule, Krou, Senoufou, Mandingo; approx. 1 million foreign Africans, mostly Voltaics; about 33,000 non-Africans (25,000 French)
Religion: 67% animist, 22% Muslim, 11% Christian
Language: French official, over 60 native dialects, Dioula most widely spoken
Literacy: about 20%
Labor force: over 85% of population engaged in agriculture, forestry, livestock raising; about 11% of labor force are wage earners, nearly half in agriculture, remainder in government, industry, commerce, and professions
Organized labor: 20% of wage labor force

GOVERNMENT:

Legal name: Republic of Ivory Coast
Type: republic, one-party presidential regime
Capital: Abidjan
Political subdivisions: 6 departments subdivided into 127 subprefectures
Legal system: based on French civil law system and customary law; constitution adopted 1960, amended 1963; judicial review in the Constitutional Chamber of the Supreme Court; legal education at Abidjan School of Law; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction
Branches: President has sweeping powers, unicameral legislature, separate judiciary
Government leader: President Felix Houphouet-Boigny
Suffrage: universal over age 21
Elections: uncontested Presidential and legislative elections held in November 1965; similar elections held November 1970
Political parties and leaders: Parti Democratique de la Cote d'Ivoire (PDCI), (only party); official party leader is Secretary General Philippe Yace, but Houphouet-Boigny is in control
Communists: no Communist party; some Communists and probably some sympathizers
Member of: EAMA, Entente, FAO, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, ILO, IMCO, IMF, ITU, OAU, OCAM, U.N., UNESCO, UPU, WHO, WMO

ECONOMY:

GDP: \$1.3 billion (1968), \$300 per capita (1968); average annual growth rate 1960-68, about 7% a year
Agriculture: commercial -- coffee, cocoa, timber, bananas, pineapples, fish, palm oil; food crops -- cassava, plaintain, yams, rice, peanuts, sorghum, corn; largely self-sufficient, but some rice and meat imported
Major industries: diamond and manganese mining, wood and food processing, light consumer goods industries; 12,000 b/d oil refinery, auto assembly plant
Electric power: 144,000 kw. capacity (1969); 540 million kw.-hr. produced (1969); 128 kw.-hr. per capita
Exports: \$427 million (f.o.b., 1969; converted at exchange rate prevailing since August 1969) tropical woods, coffee, cocoa 78% of total; bananas, pineapples, palm kernels

ECONOMY (cont'd):

Imports: \$312 million (c.i.f., 1969); textiles and other consumer goods, machinery, transport equipment, petroleum products, rice, wheat, dairy products
Major trade partners: U.S.; France and other EEC countries (about 65%); \$6.5 million to Communist countries, \$3.0 million from Communist countries (1968); preferential tariffs and quotas favor EEC
Aid:
 economic -- France (1960-69) \$218 million; EEC (1962-69) \$82.8 million; U.S. (1962-69) about \$71.2 million;
 military -- non-Communist countries, \$7.3 million (1954-67)
Monetary conversion rate: 277 Comunaute Financiere Africaine francs=US\$1 (official) since August 1969
Fiscal year: calendar year

COMMUNICATIONS:

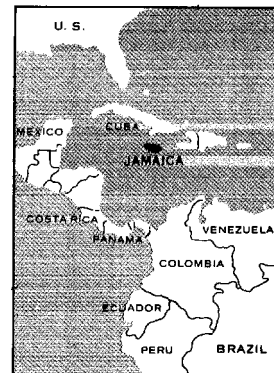
Railroads: 408 mi. of the 728 mi. Abidjan to Ouagadougou, Upper Volta line, all single track meter gage; only diesel locomotives in use
Highways: 22,570 mi.; 720 mi. bituminous and bituminous-surface treatment; 11,200 mi. gravel, crushed stone, laterite, and improved earth; 12,600 mi. unimproved earth roads
Inland waterways: 429 mi. navigable rivers and numerous coastal lagoons
Ports: 2 major, 3 minor
Merchant marine: 8 cargo ships (1,000 GRT or over) totaling 53,000 GRT, 74,000 DWT
Civil air: 16 major transport aircraft
Airfields: 48 total, 43 usable; 3 with permanent-surface runways; 3 with runways 8,000-11,999 ft., 6 with runways 4,000-7,999 ft.; 1 seaplane station
Telecommunications: system only slightly above African average; consists of open-wire lines and radio relay links, which provide incomplete coverage of country; Abidjan is only center; 24,800 telephones; 75,000 radio and 10,500 TV receivers; 3 AM, no FM, and 4 TV stations; 2 submarine cables

DEFENSE FORCES:

Supply: dependent on French
Military budget: for fiscal year ending 31 December 1970, \$16,506,000; about 7.9% of total budget

NIS 81C

JAMAICA



LAND:

4,410 sq. mi.; 21% arable, 23% meadows and pastures, 19% forested, 37% waste, urban, or other (1964)
Limits of territorial waters: 12 n. mi.

PEOPLE:

Population: 1,900,000, average annual growth rate 1.5% (April 60-70); males 15-49, 398,000; 270,000 fit for military service; no conscription; average number currently reaching minimum volunteer age (18) 22,000
Ethnic divisions: African 76.3%, Afro-European 15.1%, European 0.8%, Chinese and Afro-Chinese 1.2%, East Indian and Afro-East Indian 3.4%, other 3.2%
Religion: predominantly Protestant, some Roman Catholic (12%), some spiritualist cults
Language: English
Literacy: Ministry of Education estimates between 43% and 57% of adult population truly literate
Labor force: about 687,000; 33% in agriculture, 1% forestry and fishing, 13% manufacturing, 7% construction, 8% commerce, 2% transportation and communications, 13% services, 23% unaccounted for; 16% to 18% (est.) unemployed (seasonal unemployment in agriculture can push the unemployment figure to 25%); shortage of technical and managerial personnel
Organized labor: about 25% of labor force (1966)

GOVERNMENT:

Legal name: Jamaica
Type: independent state within Commonwealth since August 1962, recognizing Elizabeth II as head of state
Capital: Kingston
Political subdivisions: 12 parishes and the Kingston-St. Andrew corporate area
Legal system: based on English common law; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction
Branches: cabinet headed by Prime Minister; 53-member elected House of Representatives; 21-member Senate (13 nominated by the Prime Minister, 8 by opposition leader); judiciary follows British tradition under a Chief Justice
Government leader: Prime Minister Hugh Shearer
Suffrage: universal, age 21 and over
Elections: at discretion of Governor-General upon advice of Prime Minister but within 5 years; latest held 21 February 1967
Political parties and leaders: Jamaica Labor Party (JLP), Sir Alexander Bustamante, Hugh Shearer; People's National Party (PNP), Michael Manley
Voting strength (1969 local elections): 48.59% JLP, 51.54% PNP, 0.24% other
Communists: a few hundred Marxist and Communist sympathizers
Other political or pressure groups: New World Group (Caribbean regionalists, nationalists, and leftist intellectual fraternity); Rastafarians (Negro religious/racial cultists, pan-Africanists); New Creation International Peacemakers Tabernacle (leftist group)
Member of: CARIFTA, FAO, GATT, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, IFC, ILO, IMF, OAS, Pan American Health Organization, U.N.; wishes to gain Associated Overseas Territory status with EEC if U.K. joins

ECONOMY:

GNP: \$1,063.8 million (1969), \$550 per capita; real growth rate 1969, 3%
Agriculture: main crops -- sugarcane, citrus fruits, bananas, pimento, coconuts, coffee, cocoa
Major industries: bauxite, textiles, food processing, light manufactures, tourism

ECONOMY (cont'd):

Electric power: 550,000 kw. capacity (1970 est.); 1,270 million kw.-hr. produced (1969); 650 kw.-hr. per capita

Exports: \$336 million (f.o.b., 1970); bauxite, alumina, sugar, rum, bananas, citrus fruits and fruit products, cocoa

Imports: \$480 million (c.i.f., 1970); food, machinery, fuels, transportation and electrical equipment, fertilizer

Major trade partners: exports -- U.S. 38%, U.K. 19%, Canada 17%, Norway 9%; imports -- U.S. 42%, U.K. 21%, Canada 9% (1969)

Aid:

economic -- extensions from U.S. (FY56-69), \$37.4 million in loans; (AID \$10.7 million, Import-Export Bank \$26.7 million), \$36.3 million grants (AID technical assistance \$12.5 million, Food for Freedom \$23.8 million); from international organizations (FY46-69), \$52.3 million; from other Western countries (1960-68), \$35.4 million;

military -- assistance from U.S. (FY63-69), \$1.1 million

Monetary conversion rate: 1 Jamaican dollar=US\$1.20

Fiscal year: 1 April - 31 March

COMMUNICATIONS:

Railroads: 204 mi. government-owned, 43 mi. privately owned, all standard gage, single track

Highways: 7,100 mi.; 1,200 mi. paved, 4,400 mi. gravel, 1,500 mi. unimproved earth surfaces

Pipelines: refined products, 6 mi.

Ports: 1 major, 10 minor

Merchant marine: 2 cargo ships (1,000 GRT or over) totaling 11,900 GRT, 10,500 DWT

Civil air: 5 major transport aircraft

Airfields: 47 total, 37 usable; 10 with permanent-surface runways; 1 with runway 8,000-11,999 ft., 1 with runway 4,000-7,999 ft.; 3 seaplane stations

Telecommunications: fully automatic domestic telephone network with 66,700 telephones; intransit VHF network; planned satellite ground station to be operational in 1971; 500,000 radio and 70,000 TV receivers; 8 AM, 5 FM, and 8 TV stations; 5 submarine cables, including 2 coaxial

DEFENSE FORCES:

Supply: dependent on materiel from U.K. and U.S.

Military budget: for fiscal year ending 31 March 1970, \$5 million; about 2.0% of central government budget

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NIS 29

JORDAN



NOTE: The war between Israel and the Arab states in June 1967 ended with Israel in control of West Jordan. Although approx. 930,000 persons resided in this area prior to the start of the war, fewer than 750,000 of them remain there under the Israeli occupation, the remainder having fled to East Jordan. Over 14,000 of those who fled were repatriated in August 1967, but their return has been more than offset by other Arabs who have crossed and are continuing to cross from West to East Jordan. These and certain other effects of the Arab-Israeli war are not included in the data below.

LAND:

37,100 sq. mi. (including about 2,100 sq. mi. occupied by Israel); 11% agricultural, 88% desert, waste, or urban, 1% forested (1964)
Limits of territorial waters: 3 n. mi. (fishing 3 n. mi.)

PEOPLE:

Population: 2,395,000, average annual growth rate 3.9% (FY67-69); males 15-49, 553,000; 405,000 fit for military service; average number currently reaching military age (18) annually 26,000
Ethnic divisions: 97% Arab, 2% Circassian, 1% Armenian
Religion: 94% Sunni Muslim, 6% Christian
Language: Arabic official; English widely understood among upper and middle classes
Literacy: 33% West Jordan, 32% East Jordan
Labor force: 434,000; 33% unemployed
Organized labor: 5% of labor force

GOVERNMENT:

Legal name: Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan
Type: constitutional monarchy
Capital: 'Amman

Political subdivisions: 8 districts (3 are under Israeli occupation) under centrally appointed officials

Legal system: based on Islamic law and French codes; constitution adopted 1952; judicial review of legislative acts in a specially provided High Tribunal; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

Branches: executive branch holds balance of power; King is effective ruler with Prime Minister exercising executive authority in name of King; Cabinet appointed by King and responsible to parliament; bicameral parliament with Chamber of Deputies chosen by national elections, Senate appointed by King; each house contains equal representation from East and West Jordan; present parliament subservient to executive as a result of rigged elections (April 1967); secular court system based on differing legal systems of the former Transjordan and Palestine; law Western in concept and structure; Sharia (religious) courts for Muslims, and religious community council courts for non-Muslim communities; desert police carry out quasi-judicial functions in desert areas

Government leader: King Husayn ibn Talal al-Hashimi

Suffrage: male citizens over age 20

Political parties and leaders: political party activity illegal since 1957; Palestine Liberation Organization and Fatah, Yasir Arafat; various smaller fedayeen groups; Ba'th Party of Jordan, Dr. Mun'if Razzaz; National Socialist Party, Sulayman al-Nabulusi; Communist Party actively repressed; Muslim Brethren

Member of: Arab League, FAO, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, IDA, IFC, ILO, IMF, ITU, U.N., UNESCO, UPU, WHO, WMO

ECONOMY:

GNP: \$567 million (1968), \$270 per capita
Agriculture: main crops -- cereals, fruits, vegetables, olive oil; not self-sufficient in many foodstuffs
Major industries: phosphate mining, petroleum refining, and cement
Electric power: 61,800 kw. capacity (1970); 140 million kw.-hr. produced (1970); 60 kw.-hr. per capita
Exports: \$35 million (f.o.b., 1970); major items -- fruits and vegetables, phosphate rock; Communist share less than 3% of total (1969)
Imports: \$180 million (c.i.f., 1969); major items -- petroleum products, textiles, capital goods, motor vehicles, foodstuffs; Communist share 13% of total (1969)
Aid:
 economic -- U.S., \$590 million economic assistance (FY51-69), of which \$23 million loans, \$567 million grants;
 military -- \$150 million total from U.S. (July 1949-September 1970) including \$53 million in MAP grants
Monetary conversion rate: 1 Jordanian dinar=US\$2.80, freely convertible; 0.357 Jordanian dinar=US\$1
Fiscal year: 1 January - 31 December

COMMUNICATIONS:

Railroads: 230 mi. 3'5 3/8" gage, single track
Highways: 3,971 mi.; 3,210 mi. bituminous, 224 mi. improved, 537 unimproved earth (these mileages include the Jordanian territory held by Israel)
Pipelines: crude oil, 168 mi.
Ports: 1 major
Civil air: 3 major transport aircraft
Airfields: 51 total, 15 usable; 9 with permanent-surface runways; 1 with runway over 12,000 ft., 9 with runways 8,000-11,999 ft., 2 with runways 4,000-7,999 ft.; 1 seaplane station
Telecommunications: adequate telecommunication system for the needs of the country; 34,500 telephones; 170,000 radio and 55,000 TV receivers; 1 AM and 2 TV stations; planned earth satellite station

DEFENSE FORCES:

Supply: dependent on outside sources; U.S., U.K., France, and West Germany principal suppliers of military equipment

NIS 56D

KENYA



LAND:

225,000 sq. mi.; about 21% forest and woodland, 13% suitable for agriculture, 66% mainly grassland adequate for grazing (1970)
Limits of territorial waters: 12 n. mi. (fishing, 12 n. mi.)

PEOPLE:

Population: 11,474,000, average annual growth rate 2.9% (FY69); males 15-49, 2,673,000;
1,295,000 fit for military service; no conscription
Ethnic divisions: 97% native African (including Bantu, Nilotic, Hamitic and Nilo-Hamitic); 3% European, Asian, and Arab
Religion: 56% Christian, 36% animist, 7% Muslim, 1% Hindu
Language: English and Swahili official; each tribe has own language
Literacy: 20% to 25%
Labor force: 2.5 million; about 977,000, (39%) in monetary economy (1967)
Organized labor: about 215,000

GOVERNMENT:

Legal name: Republic of Kenya
Type: republic within Commonwealth since December 1963
Capital: Nairobi
Political subdivisions: 7 provinces plus Nairobi Area
Legal system: based on English common law, tribal law and Islamic law; constitution enacted 1963; judicial review in Supreme Court; legal education at University Kenya School of Law in Nairobi; accepts compulsory ICJ jurisdiction, with reservations
Branches: President and Cabinet responsible to unicameral legislature (National Assembly) of 170 seats, 158 directly elected by constituencies and 12 specially elected by the Assembly; Assembly must be reelected at least every 5 years; High Court, with Chief Justice and at least 11 justices, has unlimited original jurisdiction to hear and determine any civil or criminal proceeding; provision for systems of courts of appeal with ultimate appeal to East African Court of Appeals
Government leader: President Jomo Kenyatta
Suffrage: universal over age 21
Elections: general election (December 1969) elected present National Assembly
Political party and leaders: Kenyan African National Union (KANU), president - Jomo Kenyatta, 8 vice presidents
Voting strength: KANU controls National Assembly; holds all seats
Communists: may be a few Communists and sympathizers
Member of: EAC, IAEA, ICAO, OAU, U.N.

ECONOMY:

GNP: \$1.33 billion (1969), \$120 per capita; 6.3% real growth per year between 1964 and 1969
Agriculture: main cash crops -- coffee, sisal, tea, pyrethrum, cotton, livestock; food crops -- corn, wheat, rice, cassava; largely self-sufficient in food
Major industries: small-scale consumer goods (plastic, furniture, batteries, textiles, soap, agricultural processing, cigarettes, flour), oil refining, cement
Electric power: 153,000 kw. capacity (1969); 402 million kw.-hr. produced (1969); 38 kw.-hr. per capita
Exports: \$250.2 million (f.o.b., 1969); coffee, tea, livestock products, pyrethrum, soda ash, wattle-bark tanning extract
Imports: \$338.6 million (c.i.f., 1969); machinery, transport equipment, crude oil, paper and paper products, iron and steel products, and textiles

ECONOMY (cont'd):

Major trade partners: U.K. and Common Market countries, also Uganda and Tanzania, which are part of East African Economic Community
Monetary conversion rate: 1 Kenya shilling=US\$0.14 (official); 7.143 Kenya shillings=US\$1
Fiscal year: 1 July - 30 June

COMMUNICATIONS:

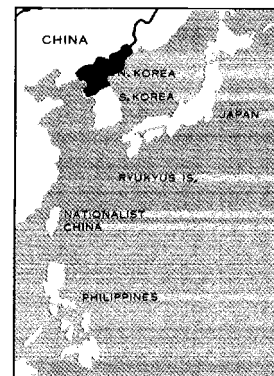
Railroads: 1,275 mi.; meter gage
Highways: 26,970 mi.; 1,532 mi. paved, 8,849 mi. gravel or improved earth, about 16,589 mi. unimproved or tracks
Inland waterways: part of Lake Victoria and Lake Rudolph are within boundaries of Kenya
Ports: 1 major, 3 minor
Merchant marine: 5 ships (1,000 GRT or over) totaling 13,800 GRT, 21,600 DWT; includes 2 cargo, 1 tanker, 1 specialized carrier
Civil air: 10 major transport aircraft
Airfields: 257 total, 202 usable; 5 with permanent-surface runways; 1 with runway over 12,000 ft., 1 with runways 8,000-11,999 ft., 44 with runways 4,000-7,999 ft.; 3 seaplane stations
Telecommunications: in top group of African systems; consists of radio-relay links, open-wire lines, and radiocommunication stations; principal center Nairobi, secondary centers Mombasa and Nakuru; 72,300 telephones; 774,000 radio and 16,400 TV receivers; 5 AM, 2 FM, and 3 TV stations; 2 submarine cables

DEFENSE FORCES:

Supply: dependent on U.K.
Military budget: for fiscal year ending 30 June 1969, \$14 million; about 5.6% of ordinary budget

NIS 41A

KOREA, NORTH



LAND:

47,000 sq. mi.; 17% arable and cultivated, 74% in forest, scrub, and brush; remainder wasteland and urban (1970)
Limits of territorial waters: 12 n. mi.

PEOPLE:

Population: 14,561,000, average annual growth rate 2.8% (current); males 15-49, 3,201,000; 1,900,000 fit for military service; 150,000 reach military age (18) annually
Ethnic divisions: racially homogeneous
Religion: Buddhism and Confucianism; religious activities now almost nonexistent
Language: Korean
Literacy: 90% (est.)
Labor force: 5.7 million; 50% agriculture, 50% industry; shortage of skilled and unskilled labor

GOVERNMENT:

Legal name: Democratic People's Republic of Korea
Type: Communist state; one-man rule
Capital: P'yongyang
Political subdivisions: 9 provinces, 3 special cities (P'yongyang, Hamhung, Ch'ongjin), and 1 special district (Kaesong)
Legal system: based on German civil law system with Japanese influences and Communist legal theory; constitution adopted 1948; no judicial review of legislative acts; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction
Branches: constitution provides for a Supreme People's Assembly (SPA), with provincial government under complete control of central authorities
Government and party leaders: Kim Il-song, Premier and General Secretary of the Korean Labor Party
Suffrage: universal at age 18
Elections: election to SPA every 4 years, but this constitutional provision not necessarily followed -- last election (November 1967), with claimed 100% of electorate voting for official slate
Political party: Korean Labor (Communist) Party; claimed membership of about 1.6 million, or about 12% of population

ECONOMY:

Agriculture: main crops -- rice, corn, vegetables; food shortages -- meat, cooking oils; production of foodstuffs adequate for domestic needs at low levels of consumption
Major industries: machine building, electric power, chemicals, mining, metallurgy, textiles
Shortages: heavy machinery and equipment, bituminous and coking coal, petroleum, rubber
Crude steel: 2.2 million metric tons produced (1970), about 150 kilograms per capita
Exports: minerals, chemical and metallurgical products
Imports: machinery and equipment, petroleum, foodstuffs, coking coal
Major trade partners: total trade turnover about \$640 million (1970); 19% with non-Communist countries, 81% with Communist countries (50% with the U.S.S.R.)
Monetary conversion rate: 2.57 won=US\$1 (noncommercial), 1.20 won=US\$1 (commercial)
Fiscal year: calendar year

COMMUNICATIONS:

Railroads: 2,818 route mi. operating in 1968; 2,137 mi. standard gage, 681 mi. 2'6" narrow gage; 99 mi. double tracked; about 524 mi. electrified; government owned

COMMUNICATIONS (cont'd):

Highways: about 12,600 mi., 95% gravel or earth surface

Inland waterways: 1,400 mi.; mostly navigable by small craft only

Freight carried (1969): rail -- 13 billion metric ton/km., 62 million metric tons; highway -- 765 million metric ton/km., 116 million metric tons; waterway -- 540 million metric ton/km., 7.7 million metric tons; coastal -- 170 million metric ton/km., 0.4 million metric tons

Ports: 6 major, 26 minor

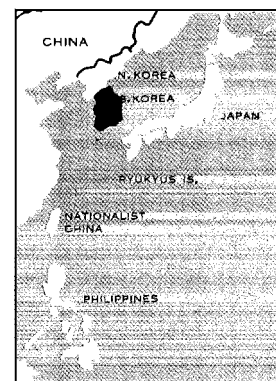
Merchant marine: 5 cargo ships (1,000 GRT and over) totaling 17,000 GRT, 25,000 DWT

DEFENSE FORCES:

Military budget: for fiscal year ending 31 December 1970, announced at \$746 million; 31% of total budget (converted at 2.57 won=US\$1)

NIS 41B

KOREA, SOUTH



LAND:

38,000 sq. mi.; 23% arable (22% cultivated), 10% urban and other, 67% forested (1968)
Limits of territorial waters: 3 n. mi.

PEOPLE:

Population: 31,913,000, average annual growth rate 1.9% (October 66-70); males 15-49, 7,680,000; 4,860,000 fit for military service; average number reaching military age (18) annually 334,000
Ethnic divisions: homogeneous; small Chinese minority (approx. 20,000)
Religion: strong Confucian tradition; pervasive folk religion (Shamanism); vigorous Christian minority (5.5% of population); Buddhism (including estimated 20,000 members of Soka Gakkai); Chondokyo (religion of the heavenly way), eclectic religion with nationalist overtones founded in 19th century, claims about 1.5 million adherents
Language: Korean
Literacy: about 90%
Labor force: about 10.5 million (September 1969); 53% agriculture, fishing, forestry, 27.5% services, 12% mining and manufacturing, 3.5% construction, 4% unemployed
Organized labor: about 10% of nonagricultural labor force

GOVERNMENT:

Legal name: Republic of Korea
Type: republic; power centralized in a strong executive
Capital: Seoul
Political subdivisions: 9 provinces, 2 special cities; heads centrally appointed
Legal system: combines elements of continental European civil law systems, Anglo-American law, and Chinese classical thought; constitution approved 1962; judicial review of legislative acts in Supreme Court; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction
Branches: executive, legislative (unicameral), and judiciary
Government leaders: President Pak Chong-hui; Prime Minister Paek Tu-chin
Suffrage: universal over age 20
Elections: presidential and National Assembly elections must be held every 4 years; next elections due in 1971; National Assembly elections due about 1 month after Presidential elections
Principal political parties and leaders: Democratic Republican Party, Pak Chong-hui; New Democratic Party, Yu Chin-san; Masses Party, So Min-ho
Voting strength: April 1971 presidential election -- Democratic Republican Party, 51.1%; New Democratic Party, 43.4%; minor parties, 1.5%; invalid, 4.0% June 1967 National Assembly elections -- Democratic Republican Party, 50.6%; New Democratic Party, 32.7%; minor parties, 16.7%; composition of legislature (1 June 1970) -- Democratic Republican Party, 112 seats; New Democratic Party, 42 seats; Political Friends Society (a group of unaffiliated assemblymen), 10 seats; Masses Party, 1 seat; independents, 6 seats, 4 vacancies; referendum to remove prohibition on third term for President Pak, 67.5% yes, 32.5% no
Other political or pressure groups: Federation of Korean Trade Unions; Korean Veterans' Association; large volatile student population concentrated in Seoul
Member of: ADB, Asian Parliamentary Union, Asian People's Anti-Communist League (APACL), ASPAC, Colombo Plan, ECAFE, FAO, GATT, Geneva Conventions of 1949 for the protection of war victims, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, IDA, IFC, IHB, IMCO, IMF, INTELSAT, Inter-Parliamentary Union, INTERPOL, ITU, UNESCO, U.N. Special Fund, UPU, WHO, WMO, World Anti-Communist League (WACL); does not hold U.N. membership

ECONOMY:

GNP: \$7.0 billion (1969), \$220 per capita; real growth 15%
Agriculture: 50% of the population live on the land, but agriculture constitutes 27% GNP; main crops -- rice, barley, wheat; not self-sufficient; food shortages -- barley, wheat, dairy products, rice, corn
Major industries: textiles and clothing, food processing, chemical fertilizers, chemicals, plywood, coal
Shortages: base metals, fertilizer, petroleum, lumber and certain food grains
Electric power: 1,794,000 kw. capacity (1968); 8.1 billion kw.-hr. produced (1969); 260 kw.-hr. per capita
Exports: \$.6 billion (f.o.b., 1969); cotton and synthetic clothing and textiles, veneer and plywood, silk, wigs, fish
Imports: \$1.8 billion (c.i.f., 1969)
Major trade partners: 1969 exports -- U.S. 50.1%, Japan 21.4%; imports -- Japan 41.3%, U.S. 29.1%
Aid:
 economic -- U.S. (FY46-70), \$5.1 billion committed; Japan (1965-70), \$580 million extended;
 military -- U.S. (FY46-70), \$3.6 billion committed
Monetary conversion rate: 290 won=US\$1 (floating-rate average value in 1969), 312 won=US\$1 by end of July 1970
Fiscal year: calendar year

COMMUNICATIONS:

Railroads: 1,964 mi.; 1,887 mi. standard gage, 77 mi. (2'6") narrow gage; 280 mi. double track; government owned
Highways: 25,340 mi.; 1,600 mi. paved, 16,140 mi. gravel, 4,000 mi. improved earth, 3,600 mi. unimproved earth
Inland waterways: 1,000 mi.; use restricted to small native craft
Freight carried: rail (1963) 2,708.2 million short ton/mi., 19.8 million short tons; highway (1963) 21.9 million short tons; air (1959) 796,260 lbs. carried
Pipelines: 255 mi., refined products, under construction
Ports: 10 major, 10 minor
Merchant marine: 111 ships (1,000 GRT or over) totaling 849,000 GRT, 1,390,000 DWT; includes 79 cargo, 17 tanker, 11 bulk, 4 specialized carriers
Airfields: 254 total, 122 usable; 44 with permanent-surface runways; 7 with runways 8,000-11,999 ft., 16 with runways 4,000-7,999 ft.; 2 seaplane stations

NIS 32C

KUWAIT



LAND:

6,200 sq. mi. (excluding neutral zone but including islands); insignificant amount forested; nearly all desert, waste, or urban (1969)
Limits of territorial waters: 12 n. mi. (fishing, 12 n. mi.)

PEOPLE:

Population: 818,000, average annual growth rate 9.4% (FY65-70); males 15-49, about 282,000; about 150,000 fit for military service
Ethnic divisions: 37% Kuwaiti Arabs; 40% immigrant Arabs; 23% Iranians, Indians, Pakistani, other
Religion: 98% Muslim (75% Sunni, 25% Shiah); 2% Christian, Hindu, Parsi, other
Language: Arabic; English commonly used foreign language
Literacy: about 55%
Labor force: 185,000; 9% manufacturing, 16% construction, 45% services, 13% commerce
Organized labor: labor unions, first authorized in 1964, formed in oil industry and among government personnel

GOVERNMENT:

Legal name: State of Kuwait
Type: nominal constitutional monarchy
Capital: Kuwait
Political subdivisions: 3 governates, 10 voting constituencies
Legal system: based on Islamic law in personal matters, civil law system elsewhere; constitution adopted 1962; judicial review of legislative acts not yet determined; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction
Branches: Council of Ministers appointed by ruler; 50-member National Assembly
Government leader: Amir Sabah Al Salim Al Sabah
Suffrage: universal and compulsory over age 21 for all native-born literate males
Elections: latest election January 1971
Communists: insignificant
Member of: Arab League, FAO, FUND, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, IDA, IFC, ILO, IMCO, ITU, OPEC, OAU, U.N., UNESCO, UPU, WHO, WMO

ECONOMY:

Agriculture: virtually none, dependent on imports for food; approx. 75% of potable water must be distilled or imported
Major industries: crude petroleum production averaging 2.99 million b.p.d. (includes Kuwait's share of neutral zone) (1970); government revenues from taxes and royalties on production, refining, and consumption was \$850 million in FY69; refinery capacity est. at 504,000 bbls. per day (1970); other major industries include fishing, processing of building materials, fertilizers, chemicals, and flour
Electric power: 838,000 kw. capacity (1970); 1,670 million kw.-hr. produced (1970); 2,140 kw.-hr. per capita
Exports: \$1.6 billion (1968), of which petroleum accounted for 98%; nonpetroleum exports are mostly reexports and totaled \$58 million (1969)
Imports: \$646 million (1969); major suppliers -- U.S., Japan, U.K., West Germany
Aid: \$50 million loan from Export-Import Bank, 1967; extended about \$50 million in credits to other Arab nations from 1961 to January 1969
Monetary conversion rate: 1 Kuwaiti dinar=US\$2.80 (freely convertible)
Fiscal year: 1 April - 31 March

COMMUNICATIONS:

Railroads: none

Pipelines: crude oil, 195 mi.; refined products, 27 mi.; natural gas, 30 mi.;

Neutral Zone of Kuwait: crude oil, 93 mi.; natural gas, 32 mi.

Ports: 2 major, 1 minor

Merchant marine: 29 ships (1,000 GRT or over), totaling 584,000 GRT, 1,002,000

DWT; includes 20 cargo, 6 tankers, 2 specialized carrier

Civil air: 8 major transport aircraft

Airfields: 12 total, 5 usable; 2 with permanent-surface runways; 1 with runway 8,000-11,999 ft., 2 with runways 4,000-7,999 ft.

Telecommunications: excellent international radiocommunications; adequate domestic telecommunication facilities; 58,000 telephones; 105,000 radio and 100,000 TV sets; 3 AM and 3 TV stations

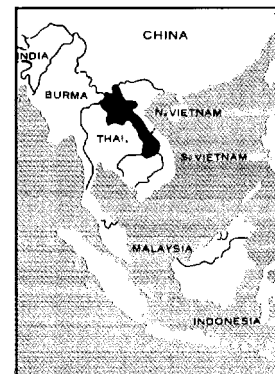
DEFENSE FORCES:

Supply: dependent on U.K.

Military budget: for fiscal year ending 31 March 1971, \$72,800,000; about 8.6% of total budget

NIS 43B

LAOS



LAND:

91,430 sq. mi.; 7% agricultural, 60% forests; except in very limited areas, soil is very poor; most of forested area is not exploitable (May 1969, est.)

PEOPLE:

Population: 3,033,000, average annual growth rate 2.4% (FY69); males 15-49, 724,000; 380,000 fit for military service; average number currently reaching usual military age (18) annually, 32,000; no conscription age specified
 Ethnic divisions: 47% Lao; 14% Tai; 25% Phoutheng (Kha), Meo, Yao, and other
 Religion: 50% Buddhist, 50% animist and other
 Language: Lao official, French predominant foreign language also used in administration
 Literacy: about 12%
 Labor force: about 1,268,000; over 90% agriculture; 159,286 engaged in manufacturing and services; 11,864 government employees
 Organized labor: only civil servants are organized

GOVERNMENT:

Legal name: Kingdom of Laos
 Type: constitutional monarchy
 Capital: Vientiane (Louangphrabang royal capital)
 Political subdivisions: 16 provinces subdivided into districts, cantons, and villages
 Legal system: based on civil law system; constitution of 1947 superseded by international agreements of 1962 and subsequent events; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction
 Branches: King, 59-member National Assembly, 12-member King's Council; provisional coalition government formally composed of 3 "tendencies" -- neutralists, Communists, rightists -- but Communists not participating
 Government leaders: King Savang Vatthana; Premier Souvanna Phouma, neutralist; Deputy Premier Prince Souphanouvong, Communist (absent); Deputy Premier Leuam Insiengmay, rightist
 Suffrage: universal over age 18
 Elections: National Assembly designated by King; general election last held in 1967
 Political parties and leaders: Neo Lao Hak Sat, Communist-front organization which includes the Lao People's Party (Communist), only party active
 Communists: Lao People's Party (clandestine) membership unknown
 Other political or pressure groups: Communists are resisting "neutralist" government; insurgent Communist forces with North Vietnamese backing pose serious threat to existing government; other political groups are informal and associated with regional family and military leaders; Prince Boun Oum is the acknowledged, though not formal leader of the Laotian rightists; Royal Armed Forces (FAR) leaders, Commander in Chief Ouan Rathikoun, and Generals Kouprasith Abhay, Phasouk Somly, and Vang Pao
 Member of: Colombo Plan, ECAFE, ICAO, IMF, Mekong Committee, SEAMES, U.N., UNCTAD

ECONOMY:

GNP: \$202 million (1968 est.), \$70 per capita
 Agriculture: main crops -- rice (overwhelmingly dominant), corn, coffee, cotton and tobacco; largely self-sufficient; food shortages (due in part to distribution deficiencies) including rice
 Major industries: tin mining, timber

ECONOMY (cont'd):

Shortages: capital equipment, petroleum, transportation system
Electric power: 25,000 kw. capacity (1969); 29 million kw.-hr. produced (1969);
11 kw.-hr. per capita
Exports: \$2.0 million (f.o.b., 1969); forest products, coffee, tin concentrates,
and timber; undeclared exports of opium significant but value unknown
Imports: \$51.4 million (c.i.f., 1969); rice, petroleum products, textiles,
transportation equipment, machinery
Major trade partners: imports from Thailand, U.S., Japan, France, Hong Kong,
U.K., Indonesia, and West Germany; exports to Malaysia and Thailand; trade
with Communist countries insignificant; Laos a major transit point in world
gold trade; gold imports and approx. offsetting gold exports excluded from
official trade data; value of 1969 gold imports \$36.7 million
Monetary conversion rate: 240 kip=US\$1; open market rate approx. 505 kip=US\$1
(1969); all but restricted list of developmental commodities now imported
at open market rate
Fiscal year: 1 July - 30 June

COMMUNICATIONS:

Highways: about 9,200 mi. (including Communist-held areas); 500 mi. bituminous
or bituminous treated, 1,900 mi. gravel, crushed stone, or improved earth;
6,800 mi. unimproved earth and often impassable during rainy season
mid-May to mid-September
Inland waterways: about 2,850 mi., primarily Mekong and tributaries; 1,800
additional miles are sectionally navigable by craft drawing less than 1.5 ft.
Ports (river): 5 major, 4 minor
Airfields: 377 total, 221 usable; 3 with permanent-surface runways; 17 with
runways 4,000-7,999 ft., 1 with runway 8,000-11,999 ft.
Telecommunications: service to general public considered poor; radio network
provides generally erratic service to government users; poor international
service recently improved by radio relay link to Thailand; radiobroadcast
transmitters operate in a few towns; 1,148 (est.) telephones; 70,000 (est.)
radio receivers

DEFENSE FORCES:

Supply: Royal Armed Forces and Neutralist forces dependent on U.S. and France;
Pathet Lao dependent on North Vietnam, U.S.S.R., Communist China
Military budget: for fiscal year ending 30 June 1971, \$37,600,000; about 49%
of total budget

NIS 28B

LEBANON



LAND:

4,000 sq. mi.; 27% agricultural land, 64% desert, waste, or urban, 9% forested
Limits of territorial waters: fishing, 6 n. mi.

PEOPLE:

Population: 2,780,000, average annual growth rate 2.5% (FY69); males 15-49, 678,000; 400,000 fit for military service; average of about 28,000 reach military age (18) annually
Ethnic divisions: 93% Arab, 6% Armenian, 1% other
Religion: 55% Christian, 44% Muslim and Druze, 1% other (official estimates); Muslims believed to constitute slight majority
Language: Arabic (official); French is widely spoken
Literacy: 86%
Labor force: about 1 million economically active; 49% agriculture, 11% industry, 14% commerce, 26% other; moderate unemployment
Organized labor: about 55,000

GOVERNMENT:

Legal name: Republic of Lebanon
Type: republic
Capital: Beirut
Political subdivisions: 5 provinces
Legal system: mixture of Ottoman law, canon law, and civil law system; constitution mandated in 1920; no judicial review of legislative acts; legal education at University of Lebanon; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction
Branches: power lies with President elected by parliament (Chamber of Deputies); Cabinet appointed by President, approved by parliament; independent secular courts on French pattern; religious courts for matters of marriage, divorce, inheritance, etc.; by custom, President is a Maronite Christian, Prime Minister a Sunni Muslim, and president of parliament a Shia Muslim; each of 9 religious communities represented in parliament in proportion to national numerical strength
Government leader: President Sulayman Franjiyyah
Suffrage: compulsory for all males over 21; authorized for women over 21 with elementary education
Elections: for Chamber of Deputies, held every 4 years or within 3 months of dissolution of Chamber; held March-April 1968
Political parties and leaders: political party activity is organized along sectarian lines; numerous political groupings exist, consisting of individual political figures and followers motivated by religious, clan, and economic considerations; political stability dependent on maintenance of balance between religious communities; Communist Party one of largest in Middle East, was made a legal party on 15 August 1970
Member of: Arab League, FAO, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, IDA, IFC, ILO, IMF, ITU, U.N., UNESCO, UPU, WHO, WMO

ECONOMY:

Agriculture: fruits, wheat, corn, barley, potatoes, tobacco, olives, onions; not self-sufficient in food
Major industries: service industries, food processing, textiles, cement, oil refining, chemicals, some metal fabricating, tourism
Electric power: 664,100 kw. capacity (1970); 1,394 million kw.-hr. produced (1970); 500 kw.-hr. per capita

ECONOMY (cont'd):

Major trade partners: exports \$179 million (f.o.b., 1969 est.); 67% to Arab countries and only 4.5% to Communist countries; imports \$643 million (c.i.f., 1969 est.); chiefly from EEC, U.K., and Arab countries; 8.4% from Communist countries; trade deficit covered by large net receipts from invisibles (particularly tourism and transportation) and private capital inflow
Monetary conversion rate: 3.08 Lebanese pounds=US\$1 (provisional parity); free market (January 1971) 3.24 Lebanese pounds=US\$1
Fiscal year: calendar year

COMMUNICATIONS:

Highways: 5,133 mi.; 3,821 mi. paved, 342 mi. gravel and crushed stone, 373 mi. improved earth, 597 mi. unimproved earth
Inland waterways: none
Pipelines: crude oil, 85 mi.
Ports: 3 major, 5 minor
Merchant marine: 46 ships (1,000 GRT or over) totaling 136,000 GRT, 208,200 DWT; includes 42 cargo, 4 bulk; at least 20 ships are foreign owned or operated
Civil air: 14 major transport aircraft
Airfields: 11 total, 4 usable; 3 with permanent-surface runways; 3 with runways 8,000-11,999 ft.; 1 seaplane station
Telecommunications: excellent international telecommunication facilities include satellite ground station; good domestic telephone and telegraph service; 150,500 telephones; 600,000 radio and 300,000 TV receivers; 7 TV, 1 FM, and 1 AM radiobroadcast stations; 1 submarine cable

DEFENSE FORCES:

Military budget: for fiscal year ending 31 December 1970, \$63.2 million; about 23.5% of proposed total budget

NIS 61

LESOTHO



LAND:

11,700 sq. mi. (1969); 12% cultivable; largely mountainous

PEOPLE:

Population: 919,000, average annual growth rate 1.6% (FY69); males 15-49, 184,000; fit for military service 95,000

Ethnic divisions: 99.7% Bantu, 1,600 Europeans, 800 Asians

Religion: 70% or more Christian, rest animist

Language: all Africans speak Sesotho vernacular; English is second language for literates

Literacy: 40%

Labor force: 87.4% of resident population engaged in subsistence agriculture; 150,000 to 250,000 spend 6 months to many years as wage earners in South Africa

Organized labor: negligible

GOVERNMENT:

Legal name: Kingdom of Lesotho

Type: constitutional monarchy under King Moshoeshoe II

Capital: Maseru

Political subdivisions: 9 administrative districts

Legal system: based on English common law and Roman-Dutch law; constitution came into effect 1966; judicial review of legislative acts in High Court and Court of Appeal; legal education at University of Botswana, Lesotho, and Swaziland (located in Lesotho); has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

Branches: executive, divided between a largely ceremonial King and a Prime Minister who leads cabinet of at least 7 members; a bicameral legislature consisting of a National Assembly (60 seats) and a Senate (33 seats); judicial -- 63 Lesotho courts administer customary law for Africans, High Court and subordinate courts have criminal jurisdiction over all residents, Court of Appeal at Maseru has appellate jurisdiction

Government leader: Prime Minister Chief Leabua Jonathan

Suffrage: universal for adults

Elections: elections held in January 1970; nullified allegedly because of election irregularities; subsequent elections promised at unspecified date

Political parties and leaders: Basutoland Congress Party (BCP), Ntsu Mokhele; Marema-tlou Freedom Party (MFP), Dr. Seth Makotoko; National Party (BNP), Chief Leabua Jonathan; Marema-tlou Party (MTP), Chief S.S. Matete; Lesotho Democratic Party (LDP), Charles Mofeli; Communist Party of Lesotho, split into two factions, one led by John Motloheloa, and the other by Jacob M. Kena

Voting strength: National Assembly -- BNP 32 seats, BCP 22 seats, MFP 2 seats, LDP 2 seats, 2 seats vacant; Senate -- BNP holds 24 of 33 seats (1965 elections)

Communists: Communist Party of Lesotho banned in early 1970, although in past it received support from Chinese Communists

Member of: Commonwealth, FAO, ILO, ITU, U.N., UNESCO, UPU, WHO

ECONOMY:

GNP: \$90 million (1968), about \$100 per capita

Agriculture: exceedingly primitive, mostly subsistence farming and livestock; principal crops are corn, wheat, pulses, sorghum, barley

Major industries: none

Electric power: 2,820 kw. capacity (1969); 2.5 million kw.-hr. produced (1969); 3 kw.-hr. per capita

Exports: labor to South Africa (remittances \$15 million in 1969); \$5 million (f.o.b., 1968), wool, mohair, wheat, cattle, diamonds, peas, beans, corn, hides, skins

ECONOMY (cont'd):

Imports: \$29 million (f.o.b., 1968); mainly corn, building materials, clothing, vehicles, machinery, POL

Major trade partner: South Africa

Aid: economic aid \$17 million (1968) -- U.K. \$10 million (1969-70); others \$9 million (1968); no military aid

Monetary conversion rate: 1 SA Rand=US\$1

Fiscal year: 1 April - 31 March

COMMUNICATIONS:

Railroads: 1 mi.; owned, operated, and included in the statistics of the Republic of South Africa

Highways: approx. 1,136 mi.; 76 mi. paved; 269 mi. crushed stone, gravel, or stabilized soil; 791 mi. improved or unimproved earth

Civil air: no major transport aircraft

Airfields: 36 total, 21 usable; 3 with runways 4,000-7,000 ft.

Telecommunications: system a modest one consisting of a few landlines, a small radio-relay system, and minor radiocommunication stations; Maseru is the center; 2,000 telephones; 5,000 radio receivers; 2 AM, no FM or TV stations

DEFENSE FORCES:

None, police only

NIS 51

LIBERIA



LAND:

43,000 sq. mi.; 20% agricultural, 30% jungle and swamps, 40% forested, 10% unclassified (1969)
Limits of territorial waters: 12 n. mi. (fishing, 12 n. mi.)

PEOPLE:

Population: 1,576,000, average annual growth rate 3.5% (January 70-71); males 15-49, 282,000; 155,000 fit for military service; no conscription
Ethnic divisions: 5% coastal descendants of immigrant Negroes; 95% indigenous Negroid African tribes including Gola, Kissi, Vai, Kpelle, Kru, and Mandingo
Religion: probably more Muslims than Christians; 80%-90% animist
Language: English official; 28 tribal languages or dialects, pidgin English used by about 20%
Literacy: about 24% over age 5
Labor force: 450,000, of which 360,000 are in tribal, nonmonetary economy; of 90,000 in modern economy, 45% in agriculture; 23% government services; 20% mining, construction, and manufacturing; and 12% in trade and transportation; about 3,000 non-African foreigners hold about 95% of the top level management and engineering jobs
Organized labor: 2% of labor force

GOVERNMENT:

Legal name: Republic of Liberia
Type: republic; dominated by President Tubman since 1944
Capital: Monrovia
Political subdivisions: country divided into 9 counties; President appoints all officials of significance
Legal system: based on U.S. constitutional theory; recent codes drawn up by Cornell University; constitution adopted 1847; amended 1907, 1926, 1934, and 1955; no constitutional provision for judicial review of legislative acts; legal education at Louis Arthur Grimes School of Law, University of Liberia; accepts compulsory ICJ jurisdiction, with reservations
Branches: President, elected by popular vote initially for 8-year term and eligible for successive 4-year terms, controls through appointive powers and authority over national expenditures; 2-house legislature elected by popular vote is rubber stamp; judiciary consisting of Supreme Court and variety of lower courts theoretically independent but in fact subordinate to executive
Government leader: President William V.S. Tubman
Suffrage: universal over age 21
Elections: members of House of Representatives elected for 4-year terms, most recently in May 1971; Senate members elected for 6-year terms, one-half elected in May 1971; President Tubman reelected without opposition to seventh term in May 1971
Political parties and leaders: True Whig Party, in power since 1878, only political party; President Tubman is leader
Voting strength: 1971 elections uncontested; True Whig Party won all but a handful of votes
Communists: no Communist Party and only a few sympathizers
Member of: ECA, FAO, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, ILO, IMCO, IMF, ITU, OAU, U.N., UNESCO, UPU, WHO

ECONOMY:

GDP: \$387 million (1969), 6% growth rate approx., \$330 per capita
Agriculture: rubber, oil palm, cassava, coffee, rice; imports of rice, wheat, and meat are necessary for basic diet

ECONOMY (cont'd):

Industry: rubber processing, food processing, construction materials, furniture, palm oil processing, mining (iron ore, diamonds), 10,000 b/d oil refinery
Electric power: 152,000 kw. capacity (1970); 540 million kw.-hr. produced (1970); 470 kw.-hr. per capita
Exports: \$196 million (f.o.b., 1969); iron ore, diamonds, rubber, palm kernels, coffee, cocoa
Imports: \$115 million (c.i.f., 1969); machinery, transportation equipment, foodstuffs, manufactured goods
Major trade partners: U.S., Netherlands, U.K., West Germany
Aid:
 economic -- (1962-69) U.S., \$152.1 million;
 military -- (1962-68) U.S., \$5.7 million (other aid sources include IBRD, U.N., IMF, and West Germany)
Monetary conversion rate: Liberia uses U.S. currency
Fiscal year: calendar year

COMMUNICATIONS:

Railroads: 310 mi.; 220 mi. standard gage, 90 mi. narrow gage (3'6"); all lines single track; rail systems owned and operated by foreign steel and financial interests in conjunction with Liberian Government
Highways: 4,150 mi.; 325 mi. bituminous treated, 875 mi. laterite, 2,950 mi. unimproved
Inland waterways: 230 mi. navigable
Ports: 3 major, 4 minor
Merchant marine: 1,876 ships (1,000 GRT or over) totaling 35,302,000 GRT, 62,671,000 DWT; includes 12 passenger, 472 cargo, 696 tanker, 484 bulk, 119 specialized carrier; though this registry ranks first in tonnage in the world, all but 3 ships are foreign owned and operated
Civil air: 2 major transport aircraft
Airfields: 59 total, 41 usable; 3 with permanent-surface runways; 1 with runway 8,000-11,999 ft., 7 with runways 4,000-7,999 ft.; 1 seaplane station
Telecommunications: telephone and telegraph limited; main center is Monrovia; 6,000 telephones; 155,000 radio and 6,500 TV receivers; 3 AM, no FM, 2 TV stations; 2 submarine cables

DEFENSE FORCES:

Military budget: for year ending 31 December 1970, \$3,383,000; 5.6% of total budget

NIS 49

LIBYA



LAND:

679,000 sq. mi.; 6% agricultural, 1% forested, 93% desert, waste, or urban (1962)
Limits of territorial waters: 12 n. mi. (fishing, 12 n. mi.)

PEOPLE:

Population: 2,008,000, average annual growth rate 3.7% (FY69); males 15-49, 468,000; 280,000 fit for military service; about 20,000 reach military age (17) annually; conscription now being implemented
Ethnic divisions: 97% Berber and Arab with some Negroid stock; some Greeks, Maltese, Jews, Italians
Religion: 100% Muslim
Language: Arabic; Italian and English widely understood in major cities
Literacy: 35%
Labor force: 458,000-500,000; between ages 15-64, 405,000-430,000; 61% of labor force in agriculture (1964)

GOVERNMENT:

Legal name: Libyan Arab Republic
Type: republic; under military control following ouster of king on 1 September 1969; provisional constitution promulgated December 1969
Capital: Tripoli (defacto)
Political subdivisions: 10 administrative provinces closely controlled by central government; district commissioners appointed by Revolutionary Command Council
Legal system: based on Italian civil law system and Islamic law; separate religious courts; no constitutional provision for judicial review of legislative acts; legal education at Law School, at University of Libya at Benghazi; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction
Branches: paramount political power and authority rests with the Revolutionary Command Council; cabinet of 12 ministers; Parliament has been dissolved
Government leaders: Revolutionary Command Council President Lt. Colonel Mu'ammarr Qadhafi
Elections: last held in May 1965, none scheduled
Political parties and leaders: political parties banned
Communists: no organized party, negligible membership
Other political or pressure groups: various Arab nationalist movements and the Arab Socialist Resurrection (Ba'th) Party with small, almost negligible memberships may be functioning clandestinely
Member of: Arab League, FAO, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, IDA, IFC, ILO, IMF, ITU, OAU, OPEC, OAS, U.N., UNESCO, UPU, WHO, WMO

ECONOMY:

GNP: \$2.96 billion (1969 prelim.), \$1,530 per capita
GDP: \$3.6 billion (1969 prelim.), \$1,900 per capita
Agriculture: main crops -- wheat, barley, olives, dates, citrus fruits, peanuts; not self-sufficient in food
Major industries: petroleum production averaged 3.3 million b.p.d. (1970); estimated oil revenues for FY71 about \$1.5 billion; food processing, textiles, handicrafts
Electric power: 146,600 kw. capacity (1969); 430 million kw.-hr. produced (1969); 230 kw.-hr. per capita
Exports: \$2,160 million (1969); 99% petroleum
Imports: \$676 million (1969)
Major trade partners: imports -- Italy 23%, U.S. 19%; exports -- Italy 23%, West Germany 22% (1969)

ECONOMY (cont'd):

Aid: no Communist country assistance; U.S. aid extended \$201.7 million economic aid (1946-69), \$34.5 million military aid (1958-69)
Monetary conversion rate: 1 Libyan pound=US\$2.80
Fiscal year: 1 April - 31 March

COMMUNICATIONS:

Railroads: none
Highways: 5,300 mi.; 3,450 mi. bituminous or bituminous surface treated, 1,250 mi. improved earth and gravel, 600 mi. unimproved earth
Pipelines: crude oil 1,890 mi.; natural gas 311 mi.; refined products 143 mi.
Ports: 4 major, 12 minor
Civil air: 7 major transport aircraft; an additional 27 major transports are operated by external carriers engaged in charter work for several oil companies
Airfields: 102 total, 81 usable; 13 with permanent-surface runways; 4 with runways 8,000-11,999 ft., 36 with runways 4,000-7,999 ft.; 2 seaplane stations
Telecommunications: system is just within top one-third of African systems; consists of radio-relay and tropospheric-scatter links, open-wire lines, and radiocommunication stations; principal centers are Tripoli and Benghazi; 34,790 telephones; 225,000 radio and 12,500 TV receivers; 7 AM, 5 FM, and 3 TV stations; 3 submarine cables

DEFENSE FORCES:

Military budget: for fiscal year ending 31 March 1970, \$254,500,000; 21.3% of total budget

NIS 15

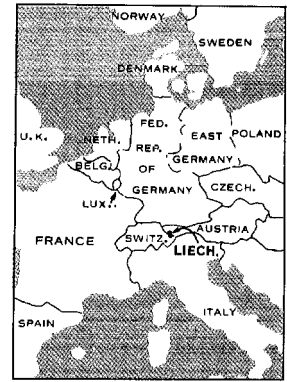
LIECHTENSTEIN

LAND:

65 sq. mi.

PEOPLE:

Population: 24,000, average annual growth rate 4.8% (FY69)
Ethnic divisions: 95% Germanic, 5% Italian and other
Religion: 92% Roman Catholic
Language: German (dialect)
Literacy: 98%
Labor force: about 7,000 domestic force; some 3,500 foreign



GOVERNMENT:

Legal name: Principality of Liechtenstein
Type: constitutional monarchy
Capital: Vaduz
Political subdivisions: 11 districts
Legal system: based on Swiss law; constitution adopted 1921; judicial review of legislative acts in a special Constitutional Court; accepts compulsory ICJ jurisdiction, with reservations
Branches: unicameral Parliament, hereditary Prince, independent judiciary
Government leaders: Head of State, Prince Franz Joseph II; Chief of Government, Dr. Alfred Hilbe
Suffrage: males age 20 and over
Elections: every 4 years; next elections 1974
Political parties and leaders: Fatherland Union Party (VU), Dr. Alfred Hilbe; Progressive Citizens Party (PCP), Dr. Gerard Batliner
Voting strength (1970 election): 50.5% VU, 49.5% PCP
Communists: none
Member of: IAEA; under a 1923 treaty, Switzerland handles Liechtenstein's post and telegraph systems, customs, and foreign relations

ECONOMY:

Despite its small size and sparse natural resources, Liechtenstein has a prosperous economy based primarily on small-scale light industry and farming. Textiles, ceramics, precision instruments, pharmaceuticals, and canned foods are the principal manufactures produced, almost entirely for export. Live-stock raising and dairying are the main sources of farm income; cereals and potatoes are the most important farm crops. The Liechtenstein economy is tied closely to that of Switzerland in a virtual customs union. No national accounts data are available.
Major trade partners: exports (1967) -- \$45.5 million; 41% Switzerland, 28% EEC, 56.1% EFTA
Electric power: 22,600 kw. capacity (1970); 55 million kw.-hr. produced (1970); 1,800 kw.-hr. per capita; power is exchanged with Switzerland, but net exports average 35 million kw. yearly

COMMUNICATIONS:

Railroads: 9.94 mi. 4'8 1/2" gage; owned, operated, and included in statistics of Austrian Federal Railways
Highways: no information on total mileage
Inland waterways: none
Ports: none
Civil air: no major transport aircraft
Airfields: none
Telecommunications: automatic telephone system serving about 9,500 telephones; no broadcast facilities; 4,000 radio and 3,400 TV receivers (programed from Switzerland)

DEFENSE FORCES:

Defense is responsibility of Switzerland

NIS 6

LUXEMBOURG



LAND:

1,000 sq. mi.; 26% arable, 26% meadows and pasture, 16% waste or urban, 32% forested, negligible amount of inland water (1969)

PEOPLE:

Population: 343,000, average annual growth rate 0.8% (FY61-69); males 15-49, 78,000; 62,000 fit for military service; about 2,000 reach military age (19) annually
 Ethnic divisions: 83% Luxembourgish, including an estimated 5% of Italian descent; remainder French, German, Belgian, etc.
 Religion: more than 90% Roman Catholic
 Language: Luxembourgish, German, French; most educated Luxembourgers also speak English
 Literacy: 98%
 Labor force: (1969) 139,000; 11.1% agriculture (including forestry and fishing), 44.2% industry, 44.7% services, no significant unemployment; shortage of skilled labor 1,000
 Organized labor: 45% of labor force

GOVERNMENT:

Legal name: Grand Duchy of Luxembourg
 Type: constitutional monarchy
 Capital: Luxembourg
 Political subdivisions: unitary state, but for administrative purposes has 3 districts (Luxembourg, Diekirch, Grevenmacher) and 12 cantons
 Legal system: based on civil law system; constitution adopted 1868; judicial review of legislative acts in the Cassation Court only; accepts compulsory ICJ jurisdiction
 Branches: parliamentary democracy; seven ministers comprise Council of Government headed by President, which constitutes the executive; it is responsible to the unicameral legislature, the Chamber of Deputies; the Council of State, appointed for indefinite term, exercises some powers of an upper house; judicial power exercised by independent courts
 Government leader: Pierre Werner, Minister of State and President of the Government as well as Minister of Treasury
 Suffrage: universal and compulsory over age 21
 Elections: every 5 years for entire Chamber of Deputies; latest elections December 1968; next election, December 1973
 Political parties and leaders: Christian Social Union, Pierre Werner and Jean Dupong (Party President); Socialist, Antone Wehenkel (Party President); Social Democrat, Ernst Lay (Party President); Democratic, Gaston Thorn (Party President and Foreign Minister); Communist, Dominique Urbany
 Voting strength (1968 election, approx.): 32% Socialist, 35% Christian Socialist, 15% Communist, 17% Democratic, 1% other; it should be noted that these are percentages of votes cast rather than voters, since Luxembourg has a weighted proportional representation system in which voters in most populous areas have largest multiple votes
 Communists: 520 party members
 Other political or pressure groups: group of steel industries representing iron and steel industry, Centrale Paysanne representing agricultural producers; Christian and Socialist labor unions, Federation of Industrialists; Artisans and Shopkeepers Federation
 Member of: Benelux, BLEU (Belgium-Luxembourg Economic Union), Council of Europe, ECSC, EEC, EURATOM, FAO, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, IFC, ILO, IMF, NATO, OECD, U.N., UPU, WEU, WHO, WMO

ECONOMY:

GNP: \$995.7 million (1970), \$2,930 per capita; 56.4% consumption, 29.8% investment, 11.0% government, 2.8% net exports of goods and services, 1970 growth rate 3.5% at 1963 constant prices
Agriculture: mixed farming; main crops -- grains, potatoes, fodder beets; food shortages -- sugar, bread grains, fats; caloric intake, 3,090 calories per day per capita (1967-68 est.)
Major industries: iron and steel, food processing, chemicals, metal products and engineering, tires
Shortages: crude petroleum, coal, textile materials
Crude steel: 5.5 million metric tons produced (1969), about 16,320 kg. per capita
Electric power: 1,177,000 kw. capacity (1970); 2,520 million kw.-hr. produced (1970); 6,450 kw.-hr. per capita
Exports: \$869.0 million (f.o.b., 1970)
Imports: \$686.4 million (c.i.f., 1970)
Major trade partners: Luxembourg and Belgium form an economic and customs union and report their foreign trade jointly (see Belgium); Luxembourg's principal exports are iron and steel products; principal imports are coal and consumer products; most foreign trade is with Germany, Belgium, and other Common Market countries; about 7% of steel exports to the U.S. (1969)
Aid: foreign aid to Luxembourg is included in aid to Belgium
Monetary conversion rate: 50 Luxembourg francs=US\$1 (official); under the BLEU agreement, the Luxembourg franc is equal to the Belgian franc which circulates freely in Luxembourg
Fiscal year: calendar year

COMMUNICATIONS:

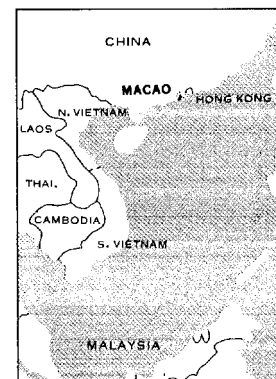
Railroads: 210 mi. standard gage; 100 mi. double track; 90 mi. electrified
Highways: 2,700 mi.; all paved
Pipelines: refined products, 30 mi.
Inland waterways: 23 mi.; Moselle River
Port: Mervelt
Civil air: 5 major transport aircraft
Airfields: 2 total, 1 usable with permanent-surface runway 8,000-11,999 ft.
Telecommunications: adequate and efficient modern system; serves as transfer point for international European communications; 105,500 telephones; 152,000 radiobroadcast receivers; 66,600 TV receivers; AM megawatt service of Radio Luxembourg reaches most of Europe; 3 FM stations; 1 TV station with 6 relays

DEFENSE FORCES:

Military budget: for fiscal year ending 31 December 1971, \$8.5 million; 3.0% of central government budget

NIS 39C

MACAO



LAND:

6 sq. mi.; 10% agricultural, 90% urban (1968)
Limits of territorial waters: no claim; Portuguese Navy asserts territorial sea claim for Portugal and possessions of 6 n. mi.; Portuguese Foreign Office says there is no law on books concerning claims to territorial sea; fishing, 12 n. mi.

PEOPLE:

Population: 254,000 (official estimate for 1 July 1968); males 15-49, 67,000; 42,000 fit for military service
Ethnic divisions: 99% Chinese, 1% Portuguese
Religion: mainly Buddhist; 17,000 Catholics, about one-half are Chinese
Language: Chinese 98%, Portuguese 2%
Literacy: almost 100% among Portuguese and Macanese; no data on Chinese population
Labor force: 5% agriculture, 30% manufacturing, 3% construction, 1% utilities, 27% commerce, 8% transportation and communications, 26% services (1960 data)

GOVERNMENT:

Legal name: Province of Macao
Type: overseas province of Portugal
Capital: Lisbon (Portugal)
Political subdivisions: municipality of Macao, and 2 islands
Legal system: Portuguese civil law system
Branches: Governor, who dominates legislative and executive branches, assisted by Legislative Council with unknown number of appointed and 8 elected members; the Urban Council with 3 Governor-appointed and 4 elected members; all high-ranking officials appointive under provisions of revised Organic Overseas Law
Government leader: Brigadier Jose Manuel Nobre De Carvalho, Governor
Suffrage: restricted to Portuguese citizens
Elections: conducted every 4 years; last held November 1968
Political parties and leaders: Portuguese National Union (Uniao Nacional) only legal party, as in Portugal; Governor is leading political figure
Other political or pressure groups: wealthy Macanese and Chinese representing local interests, wealthy pro-Communist merchants representing Communist China's interests; in January 1967 Macao Government acceded to Chinese demands which gave Chinese Communists veto power over administration of the enclave

ECONOMY:

Agriculture: main crops -- rice, vegetables; food shortages -- rice, vegetables, meat; depends mostly on imports for food requirements
Major industries: textiles, fireworks
Electric power: 14,000 kw. capacity (1969); 30.6 million kw.-hr. produced (1969); 110 kw.-hr. per capita
Exports: \$28 million (f.o.b., 1968); textiles and clothing, foodstuffs, fireworks
Imports: \$50 million (f.o.b., 1968)
Major trade partners: exports -- Hong Kong 24%, West Germany 21%; imports -- Hong Kong 67%, Communist China 30% (1968)
Monetary conversion rate: 6.06 patacas=US\$1
Fiscal year: calendar year

COMMUNICATIONS:

Highways: 26 mi. paved
Ports: 1 major
Civil air: no major transport aircraft
Airfields: none; 1 seaplane station

DEFENSE FORCES:

Defense is responsibility of Portugal

NIS 62

MALAGASY REPUBLIC



LAND:

230,000 sq. mi.; 5% cultivated, 58% pastureland, 21% forested, 8% wasteland, 2% rivers and lakes, 6% other (1965)

Limits of territorial waters: 12 n. mi. (fishing, 12 n. mi.)

PEOPLE:

Population: 6,903,000, average annual growth rate 2.3% (FY70); males 15-49, 1,546,000; 910,000 fit for military service; average number reaching military age (20) annually about 60,000

Ethnic divisions: basic split between highlanders of predominantly Malayo-Indonesian origin, consisting of Merina (1,643,000) and related Betsileo (760,000), on the one hand, and coastal tribes with mixed Negroid, Malayo-Indonesian, and Arab ancestry on the other; coastal tribes include Betsimisaraka 941,000, Tsimihety 442,000, Sakalava 375,000, Antaisaka 415,000; there are also 38,000 French, 66,000 other

Religion: more than half animist; about 35% Christian, less than 10% Muslim

Language: French and Malagasy official

Literacy: 30% to 35%

Labor force: about 3.4 million, of which 90% are nonsalaried family workers engaged in subsistence agriculture; of 175,000 wage and salary earners, 26% agriculture, 17% domestic service, 15% industry, 14% commerce, 11% construction, 9% services, 6% transportation, 2% miscellaneous

Organized labor: 4% of labor force

GOVERNMENT:

Legal name: Malagasy Republic

Type: republic; under one-party rule since independence in June 1960

Capital: Tananarive

Political subdivisions: 6 provinces

Legal system: based on French civil law system and Islamic law; constitution adopted 1959, amended 1960 and 1962; judicial review of legislative acts in High Council of Institutions; legal education at National School of Law, University of Tananarive; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

Branches: executive -- President has wide powers, elected for 7-year term by direct universal suffrage; legislative -- bicameral (National Assembly and Senate); judicial -- patterned after French system

Government leader: President Philibert Tsiranana

Suffrage: universal for adults

Elections: held regularly but opposition parties are hampered by restrictions on campaigning

Political parties and leaders: Parti Social Democrate (PSD), led by Secretary General Andre Resampa; leading opposition party is AKFM (Congress Party for the Independence of Madagascar), led by Pastor Richard Andriamanjato

Voting strength: (1970 elections) President Tsiranana received 97% of votes cast; PSD candidates for National Assembly won 94%; AKFM 3%

Communists: small Communist party under close surveillance by government security forces; Communist party virtually of no importance; small and vocal group of Communists has gained strong position in leadership of AKFM, the rank and file of which is non-Communist

Member of: EAMA, FAO, IAEA, ICAO, ILO, IMCO, ITU, OAU, OCAM, U.N., UNESCO, UPU, WHO, WMO

ECONOMY:

GNP: \$794.2 million (1969), about \$120 per capita; a real increase of 8.9% between 1968 and 1969, almost all due to price increases because of franc devaluation

Agriculture: cash crops -- coffee, vanilla, sugar, tobacco, sisal, rice, cloves, raphia; food crops -- rice, cassava, cereals, potatoes, corn, beans, bananas, coconuts, and peanuts; animal husbandry widespread; self-sufficient in foodstuffs, but some milk and cereals imported

Major industries: agricultural processing (meat canneries, soap factories, brewery, tanneries, sugar refining), light consumer goods industries (textiles, glassware), cement plant, auto assembly plant, paper mill, oil refinery

Electric power: 14,600 kw. capacity (1970); 200 million kw.-hr. produced (1970); 30 kw.-hr. per capita

Exports: \$104.9 million (f.o.b., 1969); coffee 28%, rice 8%, vanilla 10%, sugar 7%, petroleum products 4%, sisal 3%; mineral products, graphite and mica 3%; agricultural and livestock products account for about 85% of export earnings

Imports: \$145.0 million (f.o.b., 1969); consumer goods 46% -- food, beverages, textiles, clothing; capital equipment 26% -- machinery, appliances, and electrical; raw materials 28% -- cement, energy products, fertilizers (percent figures for 1969)

Major trade partners: France (in 1969 accounted for 36% of exports and 52% of imports); U.S., preferential tariffs to EEC and franc zone countries; trade with Communist countries remains a minute part of total trade

Monetary conversion rate: 278 Malagasy francs=US\$1 (official); member of French franc zone

Fiscal year: calendar year

COMMUNICATIONS:

Railroads: 540 mi. of meter gage

Highways: 5,300 mi.; 1,550 mi. paved 2,550 mi. crushed stone, gravel, or stabilized soil; 1,200 mi. improved and unimproved earth; remainder are tracks

Inland waterways: 1,200 mi. navigable; Lac Alaotra (200 sq. mi.)

Ports: 4 major, 13 minor

Merchant marine: 8 ships (1,000 GRT or over) totaling 38,000 GRT, 54,000 DWT; includes 6 cargo, 1 tanker, 1 specialized carrier

Civil air: 13 major transport aircraft

Airfields: 352 total, 179 usable; 21 with permanent-surface runways; 3 with runways 8,000-11,999 ft., 44 with runways 4,000-7,999 ft.; 6 seaplane stations

Telecommunications: telephone and telegraph generally adequate in urban areas; 25,300 telephones; 500,000 radio and 300 TV receivers; 4 AM, no FM, and 1 TV stations

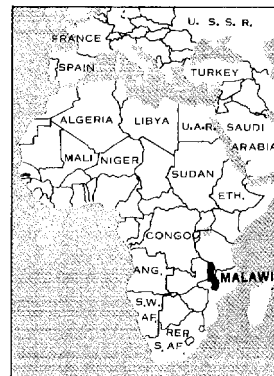
DEFENSE FORCES:

Supply: largely dependent on France; has received some ground force materiel from Israel and West Germany

Military budget: for fiscal year ending 31 December 1970, \$12.2 million; about 7.8% of total budget

NIS 57C

MALAWI



LAND:

36,700 sq. mi.; about 31% of land area arable (of which less than half is cultivated), nearly 25% forested, 6% meadow and pasture, 38% other (1966)

PEOPLE:

Population: 5,144,000, average annual growth rate 3.0% (FY69-70); males 15-49, 1,088,000; about 550,000 fit for military service
Ethnic divisions: over 99% native African, less than 1% European and Asian
Religion: majority animist; rest Christian and Muslim
Language: English and Chichewa official; Lomwe is second African language
Literacy: 6% of population over 21 years old
Labor force: 120,000-150,000 wage earners (1966); 6,000 Europeans permanently employed; 300,000 live and work in Rhodesia, South Africa, and Zambia; 30% agriculture, 11% construction, 10% commerce, 13% manufacturing, 10% administration, 26% miscellaneous services
Organized labor: small minority of wage earners are unionized

GOVERNMENT:

Legal name: Republic of Malawi
Type: republic since July 1966; independent member of Commonwealth
Capital: Zomba
Political subdivisions: local government unit is the district
Legal system: based on English common law and customary law; constitution adopted 1964; judicial review of legislative acts in the Supreme Court of Appeal; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction
Branches: strong presidential system with cabinet appointed by President; unicameral National Assembly of 60 elected and 15 nominated members; High Court with Chief Justice and at least 2 justices
Government leader: President Hastings Kamuzu Banda
Suffrage: universal adult
Elections: scheduled for April 1964; not held since MCP candidates were unopposed
Political parties and leaders: Malawi Congress Party (MCP), Dr. Hastings Kamuzu Banda
Communists: no Communist Party; may be a few Communist sympathizers
Member of: FAO, GATT, IBRD, ICAO, IFC, ILO, IMF, ITU, OAU, U.N., UNESCO, WHO, WMO

ECONOMY:

GDP: \$282 million (1969), \$60 per capita; average annual growth rate in constant prices 6.1% (1969)
Agriculture: cash crops -- tea, tobacco, peanuts, cotton, tung; subsistence crops -- corn, sorghum, millet, pulses, root crops, fruit, vegetables, rice
Electric power: 38,200 kw. capacity (1970); 133 million kw.-hr. produced (1970); 30 kw.-hr. per capita
Major industries: agricultural processing (tea, tobacco, sugar), sawmilling, cement, consumer goods
Exports: \$52.8 million (f.o.b., 1969); tea, tobacco, cotton, tung, peanuts
Imports: \$73.7 million (f.o.b., 1969); manufactured goods, machinery and transport equipment, food, fuels
Major trade partners: exports -- U.K., Zambia, Rhodesia, U.S.; imports -- U.K., Rhodesia, South Africa
Aid:
economic -- U.K. provides both budgetary and development support, about \$20 million cumulative through (1970); U.S. aid commitments, \$18 million through FY70;

ECONOMY (cont'd):

military -- U.K., \$0.9 million (1954-68)
Monetary conversion rate: 1 Malawi pound=US\$2.40 (official)
Fiscal year: 1 April - 31 March

COMMUNICATIONS:

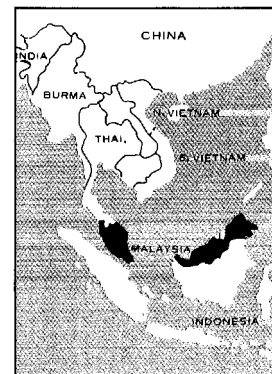
Railroads: 355 mi. (3'6" gage)
Highways: 6,610 mi.; 430 mi. paved; 555 mi. crushed stone, gravel, or stabilized soil; 5,625 mi. earth
Inland waterways: Lake Malawi, 800 route mi. and Shire River, 90 mi.
Ports: 2 minor
Civil air: 4 major transport aircraft
Airfields: 34 total, 32 usable; 1 with permanent-surface runway; 7 with runways 4,000-7,999 ft.; 1 seaplane station
Telecommunications: the system is barely above average for African countries and consists of thinly spread open-wire lines, radio-relay links, and radiocommunication stations; principal centers are Blantyre and Zomba; 11,500 telephones; 106,000 radio receivers; 5 AM, 4 FM and no TV stations

DEFENSE FORCES:

Supply: dependent on U.K.
Military budget: for fiscal year ending 31 December 1969, \$1,426,000; 1.7% of total budget

NIS 44

MALAYSIA



NOTE:

Malaysia, which came into being on 16 September 1963, consists of West Malaysia, which includes 11 states of the former Federation of Malaya, plus East Malaysia, which includes the 2 former colonies of North Borneo (renamed Sabah) and Sarawak
Limits of territorial waters: 12 n. mi.

LAND:

West Malaysia: 50,700 sq. mi.; 20% cultivated, 26% forest reserves, 54% other (1965)
Sabah: 29,400 sq. mi.; 13% cultivated, 34% forest reserves, 53% other (1966)
Sarawak: 48,300 sq. mi.; 21% cultivated, 24% forest reserves, 55% other (1966)

PEOPLE:

Population: 10,765,000, average annual growth rate 2.7% (current)
West Malaysia: 9,089,000, average annual growth rate 2.7% (June 57-August 70); males 15-49, 2,117,000; 1,295,000 fit for military service
Sabah: 645,000, average annual growth rate 3.3% (July 60-August 70); males 15-49, 155,000; 93,000 fit for military service
Sarawak: 1,031,000, average annual growth rate 2.8% (June 60-August 70); males 15-49, 248,000; 150,000 fit for military service; conscription age for Malaysia is 21 -- an age reached by about 112,000 annually

Ethnic divisions:

Malaysia: 44% Malay, 36% Chinese, 8% tribal, 10% Indian and Pakistani, 2% other
West Malaysia: 50.1% Malay, 36.9% Chinese, 11% Indian and Pakistani, 2% other
Sabah: 23.1% Chinese, 67.3% indigenous tribes, 9.6% other
Sarawak: 31.5% Chinese, 50% indigenous tribes, 17.5% Malay, 1% other

Religion:

West Malaysia: Malays nearly all Muslim; Chinese predominantly Buddhists; Indians predominantly Hindu
Sabah: 38% Muslim, 17% Christian, 45% other
Sarawak: 23% Muslim, 24% Buddhist and Confucianist, 16% Christian, 35% tribal religion, 2% other

Language:

West Malaysia: Malay (official); English, Chinese dialects, Tamil
Sabah: English, Malay, numerous tribal dialects; Mandarin and Hakka dialects predominate among Chinese
Sarawak: English, Malay, Mandarin, numerous tribal languages

Literacy:

West Malaysia: about 48%
Sabah and Sarawak: 23%

Labor force:

Malaysia: 3.45 million (1967)
West Malaysia: 2.9 million; 55% agriculture, forestry, and fishing; 11% manufacturing and construction; 34% trade, transport, and services
Sabah: 213,000 (1967); 80% agriculture, forestry, and fishing; 6% manufacturing and construction; 13% trade and transportation; 1% other

ECONOMY (cont'd):

Labor force (cont'd):

Sarawak: 341,000 (1967); 80% agriculture, forestry, and fishing; 6% manufacturing and construction; 13% trade, transportation, and services; 1% other

Organized labor: 370,000 members -- official 1967 estimate -- (about 10.5% of total labor force; 28% of wage labor force); unemployment about 8% of total labor force, but higher in urban areas

GOVERNMENT:

Legal name: Malaysia

Type:

Malaysia: constitutional monarchy nominally headed by Paramount Ruler (King)
West Malaysian states: hereditary rulers in all but Penang and Malacca where Governors appointed by Malaysian Government; powers of state governments limited by federal constitution

Sabah: self-governing state within Malaysia in which it holds 16 seats in House of Representatives; foreign affairs, defense, internal security, and other powers delegated to federal government

Sarawak: self-governing state within Malaysia in which it holds 24 seats in House of Representatives; foreign affairs, defense, and internal security, and other powers are delegated to federal government

Capital:

West Malaysia: Kuala Lumpur

Sabah: Kota Kinabalu (formerly Jesselton)

Sarawak: Kuching

Political subdivisions: 13 states (including Sabah and Sarawak)

Legal system: based on English common law; constitution came into force 1963; judicial review of legislative acts in the Supreme Court at request of Supreme Head of the Federation; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

Branches: 9 state rulers alternate as Paramount Ruler for 5-year terms; locus of executive power vested in Prime Minister and cabinet, who are responsible to bicameral parliament; following communal rioting in May 1969, government imposed state of emergency and suspended constitutional rights of all parliamentary bodies; parliamentary democracy is now scheduled to be resumed in February 1971

West Malaysia: executive branches of 11 states vary in detail but are similar in design; a Chief Minister, appointed by hereditary ruler or Governor, heads an executive council (cabinet) which is responsible to an elected, unicameral legislature

Sarawak and Sabah: executive branch headed by Governor appointed by central government, largely ceremonial role; executive power exercised by Chief Minister who heads parliamentary cabinet responsible to unicameral legislature; judiciary part of Malaysian judicial system

Government leader: Head of State, Tun Abdul Razak

Suffrage: universal over age 20

Elections: minimum of every 5 years

Political parties and leaders:

West Malaysia: Alliance Party consisting of United Malays National Organization (UMNO), Tun Abdul Razak; Malaysian Chinese Association (MCA), Tan Siew Sin; and Malaysian Indian Congress (MIC), V.T. Sambanthan; major opposition parties -- Pan Malayan Islamic Party (PMIP), Dato Asri bin Haji

GOVERNMENT (cont'd):

Political parties and leaders (cont'd):

West Malaysia (cont'd):

Muda (acting); Labor Party of Malaya (LPM), Lim Kean Siew (acting); Democratic Action Party (DAP); Gerakan Rakyat Malaysia (GRM); minor opposition parties -- Party Rakyat (PR), People's Progressive Party (PPP), United Malaysian Chinese Organization (UMCO); Communist Party illegal

Sabah: United Sabah National Organization (USNO), Tun Mustapha bin Dato Harun; Sabah Chinese Association (SCA), Khoo Siak Chiew; no organized opposition

Sarawak: coalition composed of Sarawak Alliance and Sarawak United Peoples Party (SUPP), Ong Kee Hui; Opposition Sarawak National Party, Stephen Ningkan

Voting strength:

West Malaysia: (1969 election) Alliance Party controls 9 of 11 state legislatures, won estimated 49% of total vote; Pan-Malaysian Islamic Party polled 24%; Democratic Action Party polled 12%; Gerakan 7%

Sabah: (April 1967 Assembly elections) USNO and SCA polled 50% of votes; United Pasok-Momogun Kadazan Organization (UPKO) (now dissolved) 41%; remainder cast for independent candidates

Sarawak: (1970 elections) Alliance 24 seats, SNAP 12 seats, SUPP 11 seats; SUPP has joined the Alliance to form a coalition state government

Member of: ADB, ASEAN, ASPAC, Commonwealth, FAO, GATT, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, IFC, ILO, IMF, ITU, U.N., UNESCO, UPU, WHO, WMO

ECONOMY:

GNP:

Malaysia: \$3.7 billion (1969), \$346 per capita; average annual real growth (1966-69) 6%

Agriculture:

West Malaysia: mixed plantation and subsistence; main crops -- rubber, rice, oil palm; 25% of rice requirements imported

Sabah: mainly subsistence; main crops -- rubber, coconut, rice; food deficit -- rice

Sarawak: main crops -- rubber, pepper; food deficit -- rice

Major industries:

West Malaysia: rubber and oil palm processing and manufacturing, tin mining and smelting, logging and processing timber, light consumer goods

Sabah: logging

Sarawak: agriculture processing, petroleum refining, logging

Electric power:

West Malaysia: 938,000 kw. capacity (1969); 3.1 billion kw.-hr. produced (1969); 338 kw.-hr. per capita

Sabah: 30,000 kw. capacity (1969); 85 million kw.-hr. produced (1969); 133 kw.-hr. per capita

Sarawak: 44,000 kw. capacity (1969); 98 million kw.-hr. produced (1969); 99 kw.-hr. per capita

Exports: \$1,653 million (f.o.b., 1969); 40% rubber, 18.4% tin, 15.3% timber

Imports: \$1,134 million (f.o.b., 1969)

Major trade partners: exports -- Singapore, Japan, U.S.; imports -- Japan, U.S., Singapore, Communist China

ECONOMY (cont'd):

Monetary conversion rate:

Malaysia: 3.06 Malaysian dollars=US\$1

Fiscal year: calendar year

COMMUNICATIONS:

Railroads:

West Malaysia: 1,014 mi. 3'3 3/8" gage; 8 mi. double track; government-owned
East Malaysia: 96 mi. meter gage in Sabah

Highways:

West Malaysia: 10,500 mi.; 8,925 mi. hard surfaced (mostly bituminous surface treatment), 1,150 mi. crushed stone/gravel, 425 mi. improved or unimproved earth
East Malaysia: about 3,140 mi. (1,608 in Sarawak, 1,532 in Sabah); 520 mi. hard surfaced (mostly bituminous surface treatment), 1,853 mi. gravel or crushed stone, 767 mi. earth

Inland waterways:

West Malaysia: 1,985 mi.

East Malaysia: 2,540 mi. (975 mi. in Sabah, 1,565 mi. in Sarawak)

Ports:

West Malaysia: 3 major, 10 minor

East Malaysia: 4 major, 7 minor (3 major, 3 minor in Sabah; 1 major, 4 minor in Sarawak)

Merchant marine: 11 ships (1,000 GRT or over) totaling 44,000 GRT, 57,000 DWT; includes 9 cargo, 2 tanker

Civil air: 10 major transport aircraft

Pipelines: crude oil, 90 mi.; refined products, 35 mi.

Airfields:

West Malaysia: 105 total, 71 usable; 15 with permanent-surface runways; 2 with runways 8,000-11,999 ft., 11 with runways 4,000-7,999 ft.; 3 seaplane stations

Sabah: 37 total, 32 usable; 5 with permanent-surface runways; 5 with runways 4,000-7,999 ft.; 3 seaplane stations

Sarawak: 48 total, 43 usable; 5 with permanent-surface runways; 4 with runways 4,000-7,999 ft.

Telecommunications:

West Malaysia: good intercity service provided mainly by microwave relay; international service good; good coverage by radio and television broadcasts; 146,212 telephones; 430,000 radio and 130,000 TV receivers; 9 towns have AM stations; no FM, 8 TV stations; submarine cables extend to India, Ceylon, and Singapore; connected to SEACOM submarine cable terminal at Singapore by microwave relay

Sabah: adequate intercity radio-relay network extends to Sarawak via Brunei; 10,246 telephones; 48,800 radio receivers; 2 AM, 1 FM, no TV stations; SEACOM submarine cable links to Hong Kong and Singapore

Sarawak: adequate intercity radio-relay network extends to Sabah via Brunei; 12,188 telephones; 65,000 radio and no TV receivers; 1 AM, no FM, no TV stations

DEFENSE FORCES:

External defense dependent on U.K. forces furnished under terms of Anglo-Malayan defense agreement of 1957 as amended in 1963; to be replaced by loose 5-power defense arrangement by end of 1971

Military budget: for fiscal year ending 31 December 1970, \$262.3 million; 24% of total budget

NIS 63

MALDIVE ISLANDS

LAND:

115 sq. mi.; 2,000 islands grouped into 12 atolls, 214 islands inhabited

Limits of territorial waters: 2.75-55 n. mi. (fishing, 100-150 n. mi.)

PEOPLE:

Population: 112,000, average annual growth rate 1.9% (FY69)

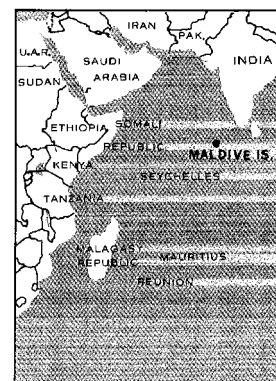
Ethnic divisions: presumed Aryan stock with Arab admixtures

Religion: official Sunni Muslim

Language: Divehi (dialect of Sinhala)

Literacy: largely illiterate

Labor force: fishing industry employs almost all the male population



GOVERNMENT:

Legal name: Republic of Maldives

Type: republic

Capital: Male

Political subdivisions: 19 administrative areas broken down by clusters of atolls

Legal system: based on Islamic law with admixtures of English common law primarily in commercial matters; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

Branches: popularly elected unicameral national legislature (Majilis) (members elected for 5-year terms); elected President, chief executive; appointed Chief Justice responsible for administration of Islamic law

Government leaders: President Ibrahim Nasir

Suffrage: universal over age 21

Political parties and leaders: no organized political parties; country governed by the Didi clan for the past eight centuries

Member of: Colombo Plan, U.N.

ECONOMY:

GNP: under \$100 per capita

Agriculture: crops -- coconut and millet; shortages -- rice, wheat

Major industries: fishing; some coconut processing

Electric power: 2,500 kw. capacity (1969); 7 million kw.-hr. produced (1969); 65 kw.-hr. per capita

Exports: \$2.5 million (f.o.b., 1967); fish

Imports: \$2.5 million (c.i.f., 1967)

Major trade partner: Ceylon

Aid: U.K. (1960-65), \$1.4 million drawn; Ceylon (1967), \$1 million committed

Monetary conversion rate: 4.76 rupees=US\$1

Fiscal year: calendar year

COMMUNICATIONS:

Railroads: none

Highways: none

Inland waterways: none

Ports: 2 minor ports (Male and Gan)

Merchant marine: 18 ships (1,000 GRT or over) totaling 49,000 GRT, 64,000 DWT; includes 16 cargo, 2 bulk

Civil air: no major transport aircraft

Airfields: 3 total, 2 usable; 2 with permanent-surface runways; 1 with runway 8,000-11,999 ft., 1 with runway 4,000-7,999 ft.

Telecommunications: no domestic and international telecommunication facilities; 200 telephones; 1,250 radio sets; 1 AM station

NIS 50H

MALI



LAND:

465,000 sq. mi.; only about a fourth of area arable, forests negligible, rest sparse pasture or desert (1967)

PEOPLE:

Population: 5,144,000, average annual growth rate 2.4% (FY69-70); males 15-49, 1,217,000; 680,000 fit for military service; no conscription
Ethnic divisions: 99% native African including tribes of both Berber and Negro descent
Religion: 90% Muslim, 9% animist, 1% Christian
Language: French official; several African languages, of which Mande group most widespread
Literacy: under 5%
Labor force: approximately 60,000 salaried, 40,000 of whom are civil servants; most of population engaged in agriculture and animal husbandry
Organized labor: UNTM, which claimed all eligible employees, dissolved and activity tightly controlled

GOVERNMENT:

Legal name: Republic of Mali
Type: republic; under military regime since November 1968
Capital: Bamako
Political subdivisions: 6 administrative regions; 42 administrative districts (cercles), arrondissements, villages; all subordinate to central government
Legal system: based on French civil law system and customary law; constitution adopted 1960, amended 1961; judicial review of legislative acts in Constitutional Section of Court of State; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction
Branches: executive authority exercised by Military Committee of National Liberation (MCNL) composed of 11 army officers; under MCNL functional cabinet composed of civilians and army officers; judiciary
Government leaders: Lt. Moussa Traore, president of MCNL, Chief of State and head of government
Suffrage: universal over age 21
Political parties and leaders: former Union Soudanaise-RDA dissolved and political activity proscribed by military government
Elections: MCNL promises elections at unspecified date
Communists: there are a few Communists and a somewhat larger number of sympathizers; some are under detention by MCNL
Member of: EAMA, FAO, IAEA, ICAO, ILO, IMF, ITU, OAU, U.N., UNESCO, UPU, WHO, WMO

ECONOMY:

GNP: about \$245 million (FY69), per capita about \$50
Agriculture: main crops -- millet, sorghum, rice, corn, peanuts; cash crops -- peanuts, cotton, livestock
Major industries: small local consumer goods and processing
Electric power: 22,500 kw. capacity (1970); 38 million kw.-hr. produced (1970); 7 kw.-hr. per capita
Exports: \$23.3 million (f.o.b., 1969); livestock, peanuts, dried fish, cotton, skins
Imports: \$38.3 million (c.i.f., 1969); textiles, vehicles, petroleum products, machinery, and sugar
Major trade partners: mostly with franc zone, Communist China, and U.S.S.R.

ECONOMY (cont'd):

Monetary conversion rate: since August 1969, 555.4 Mali francs=US\$1

Fiscal year: 1 July - 30 June

COMMUNICATIONS:

Railroads: 400 mi. meter gage

Highways: approximately 7,500 mi.; 870 mi. bituminous, 3,215 mi. gravel, 580 mi. improved earth, 2,835 mi. unimproved earth

Inland waterways: 1,141 mi. navigable

Civil air: 7 major transport aircraft

Airfields: 55 total, 39 usable; 6 with permanent-surface runways; 2 with runway 8,000-11,999 ft., 11 with runways 4,000-7,999 ft.

Telecommunications: system poor and provides only minimum service to government, business, and public; open-wire and radiocommunication used for long distance telecommunications; radio sometimes only link to outlying points; 6,670 telephones; 60,000 radio receivers; 2 AM, no FM, and no TV stations

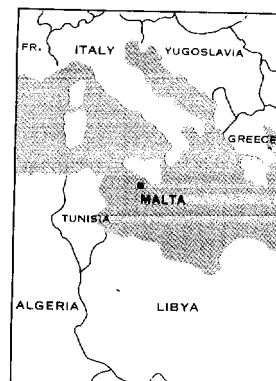
DEFENSE FORCES:

Supply: dependent primarily on foreign countries, mainly France and the U.S.S.R.

Military budget: for fiscal year ending 31 December 1969, \$3,904,000; about 9% of total budget

NIS 25B

MALTA



LAND:

121 sq. mi.; 50% arable, negligible amount forested, remainder urban, waste, or other (1965)
Limits of territorial waters: 3 n. mi. (fishing, 3 n. mi.)

PEOPLE:

Population: 328,000, average annual growth rate 0.9% (FY70); males 15-49, 71,000; 54,000 fit for military service
Ethnic divisions: mixture of Arab, Sicilian, Norman, Spanish, Italian, British
Religion: 98% Roman Catholic
Language: English and Maltese
Literacy: about 70%; compulsory education introduced in 1946
Labor force: 98,700; 58% industry, 6% agriculture, 10% military base support, 19% government, 2% other; 5% unemployed (est.)
Organized labor: approximately 33% of labor force

GOVERNMENT:

Legal name: Malta
Type: independent state since September 1964, recognizing Elizabeth II as chief of state
Capital: Valletta
Political subdivisions: 2 main populated islands, Malta and Gozo, divided into 10 electoral districts (divisions)
Legal system: based on English common law; constitution adopted 1961, came into force 1964; has accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction, with reservations
Branches: executive, consisting of prime minister and cabinet; legislative, comprising 50-member House of Representatives; independent judiciary
Government leader: Prime Minister George Borg Olivier
Suffrage: universal over age 21; registration required
Elections: last held in March 1966; next statutory election (1971)
Political parties and leaders: Nationalist Party George Borg Olivier (Prime Minister); Malta Labor Party, Dom Mintoff; Christian Workers' Party, Anthony Pellegrini; Progressive Constitutional Party, Mabel Strickland; the Christian Workers' Party and the Progressive Constitutional Party, although without representation in parliament, continue to publicize their views through party organs and news conferences
Voting strength (1966 election): 48% Nationalist, 42% Malta Labor Party, 10% other
Member of: Commonwealth, Council of Europe, FAO, GATT, ICAO, ILO, IMF, TDB, U.N., UNESCO, WHO

ECONOMY:

GNP: \$139.4 million (1968 constant prices), \$580 per capita; 68.9% private consumption, 16.7% public consumption, 29.5% gross investment; 1968 growth rate 10% in constant prices
Agriculture: overall, 20% self-sufficient; adequate supplies of vegetables, poultry, milk and pork products; shortages in beef, grain, animal fodder, and fruits at various seasons; main products -- potatoes, cauliflowers, grapes, wheat, barley, tomatoes, citrus, cut flowers, green peppers, hogs, poultry, eggs
Major industries: ship repair yard, building industry, food manufacturing, textiles, tourism
Shortages: most consumer and industrial needs (fuels and raw materials) must be imported
Electric power: 85,000 kw. capacity (1970); 276 million kw.-hr. produced (1970); 570 kw.-hr. per capita
Exports: \$38.2 million (1969); textiles, scrap metal, wine, agricultural products, and footwear

ECONOMY (cont'd):

Imports: \$147.6 million (1969)

Major trade partners: U.K. 44%, Italy 15.7%; EFTA 48%; EEC 28.2%; Communist countries 2.5%; North and Central America 3.8%

Aid: economic -- U.S., \$8.2 million (1949-69), of which \$1.2 million authorized in 1966, \$0.3 million authorized in 1968, \$1.7 million authorized 1969; U.K. Financial Agreement (loans and grants) 1964-74, \$140 million; IBRD \$8.2 million through 1968, none since 1965; U.N. Special Fund \$2.1 million through 1968, none in 1968; U.N. Technical Assistance \$0.9 million through 1968, of which \$0.2 million in 1968

Monetary conversion rate: 1 Maltese Pound=US\$2.40 (official)

Fiscal year: 1 April - 31 March

COMMUNICATIONS:

Highways: 743 mi., 625 mi. paved (asphalt), 85 mi. crushed stone, 15 mi. improved earth, 18 mi. unimproved

Ports: 2 minor

Merchant marine: 6 ships (1,000 GRT or over) totaling 45,000 GRT, 52,000 DWT; includes 1 passenger, 3 cargo, 2 bulk; 2 ships are foreign owned and operated

Civil air: no major transport aircraft

Airfields: 4 total, all usable; 4 with permanent-surface runways; 3 with runways 4,000-7,999 ft.; 1 seaplane station

Telecommunications: modern automatic telephone system centered in Valletta; 33,100 telephones; 67,000 radio receivers (including 46,700 subscribers to the wired broadcast service of Rediffusion Malta, Ltd.); 50,000 television receivers; 3 AM, 2 FM, and 1 TV stations; extensive wired broadcast service; 10 submarine cables

DEFENSE FORCES:

Military budget: for fiscal year ending 31 March 1971, \$739,200; about 1.6% of central government budget

NIS 50F

MAURITANIA



LAND:

419,000 sq. mi.; less than 1% suitable for crops, 10% pasture, 90% desert (1967)
Limits of territorial waters: 12 n. mi. (fishing, 12 n. mi.)

PEOPLE:

Population: 1,199,000, average annual growth rate 2.3% (FY67-68); males 15-49, 284,000; 150,000 fit for military service; conscription law not implemented
Ethnic divisions: 80% Moor, 20% Negro
Religion: nearly 100% Muslim
Language: French and Arabic official
Literacy: under 5%
Labor force: about 18,000 wage earners (1964); remainder of population in farming and herding
Organized labor: 18,000 union members claimed by single union, Mauritanian Workers' Union

GOVERNMENT:

Legal name: Islamic Republic of Mauritania
Type: republic; one-party presidential rule since 1960
Capital: Nouakchott
Political subdivisions: 7 regions and a capital administration
Legal system: based on French civil law system and Islamic law; constitution adopted 1961; judicial review of legislative acts in the Supreme Court; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction
Branches: president; unicameral National Assembly of 40 elected members; separate judiciary (appointed by president)
Government leader: President Moktar Ould Daddah
Suffrage: universal for adults
Elections: parliamentary elections held May 1965; uncontested presidential election held August 1966; 5-year terms for both
Political parties and leaders: Mauritanian People's Party is only legal party, Secretary General Moktar Ould Daddah
Communists: no Communist Party; sympathizers exist, particularly for Chinese Communists
Member of: EAMA, FAO, ICAO, ILO, IMCO, ITU, OAU, Organization of Riparian States of the Senegal River (OERS), U.N., UNESCO, WHO, WMO

ECONOMY:

GDP: about \$170 million (1968), about \$150 per capita; average annual rate of growth (real terms, 1962-66) 9%
Agriculture: most Mauritaniens are nomads or subsistence farmers; main crops -- livestock, small grains, dates; cash crops -- livestock, gum arabic
Major industries: mining of iron ore, salt fishing, exploitation of copper resources planned
Electric power: 20,200 kw. capacity (1970); 38 million kw.-hr. produced (1970); 32 kw.-hr. per capita
Exports: \$71 million (f.o.b., 1967); iron ore, fish, gum arabic
Imports: \$25 million (c.i.f., 1967); sugar, cloth, tea, and fuels
Major trade partners: (trade figures not complete because Mauritania has a form of customs union with Senegal and much local trade unreported) France and other EEC members, U.K., and U.S. are main overseas partners
Monetary conversion rate: 277 Communaute Financiere Africaine francs=US\$1 (official)
Fiscal year: calendar year

COMMUNICATIONS:

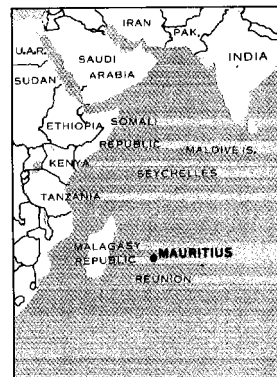
Railroads: 400 mi. standard gage, single track, privately owned
Highways: 3,785 mi.; 220 mi. paved; 500 mi. gravel, crushed stone, or otherwise improved; 3,065 mi. unimproved
Inland waterways: 500 mi.
Ports: 3 major
Merchant marine: 1 cargo ship (1,000 GRT or over) totaling 1,520 GRT, 1,695 DWT
Civil air: 5 major transport aircraft
Airfields: 40 total, 29 usable; 9 with permanent-surface runways; 16 with runways 4,000-7,999 ft.; 1 seaplane station
Telecommunications: telephone poor, telegraph fair; 1,200 telephones; 55,000 radio receivers; 1 AM, no FM or TV stations

DEFENSE FORCES:

Supply: dependent on France
Military budget: for fiscal year ending 31 December 1969, \$5,002,000; 19.2% of ordinary budget

NIS 63

MAURITIUS



LAND:

720 sq. mi., excluding dependencies; 55% agricultural, intensively cultivated; 35% forests, woodlands, mountains, river, and natural reserves; 5% built-up areas; 5% water bodies (1970)

Limits of territorial waters: 12 n. mi. (fishing, 12 n. mi.) (1967)

PEOPLE:

Population: 849,000, average annual growth rate 1.5% (FY69); males 15-49, 198,000; 95,000 fit for military service

Ethnic divisions: Hindus 51%, Muslims 16%, Creoles 29%, Chinese 3.5%, English and French 0.5%

Religion: 51% Hindu, 33% Christian (mostly Catholic with a few Anglican Protestants), 16% Muslim

Language: English official language; Hindi, Chinese, French Creole

Literacy: not known, but very high (90% of school age children in school)

Labor force: 120,000; 65% agriculture, 5% industry; 30% are unemployed, under-employed, or self-employed

Organized labor: about 10% of labor force

GOVERNMENT:

Legal name: Mauritius

Type: independent state since 1968, recognizing Elizabeth II as chief of state

Capital: Port Louis

Political subdivisions: 5 "organized municipalities" and various island dependencies

Legal system: based on French civil law system with elements of English common law in certain areas; constitution adopted 6 March 1968

Branches: executive power exercised by Prime Minister and 15-man Council of Ministers; unicameral legislature (National Assembly) with 62 members elected by direct suffrage and 8 specially elected

Government leader: Prime Minister Dr. S. Ramgoolam

Suffrage: universal over age 21

Elections: last held in August 1967; next scheduled in 1972 postponed at least 4 years by constitutional amendment

Political parties and leaders: a loose government coalition consisting of Labor Party (S. Ramgoolam), Muslim Committee of Action (A. R. Mohamed), and Parti Mauricien Social Democrate (G. Duval); Independent Forward Bloc (S. Bissoondoyal); Mauritius Democratic Union (M. Lesale); a few independents; Mouvement Militant Mauritian (P. Berenger)

Voting strength: Muslim Committee of Action, 6 seats; Independent Forward Bloc, 7 seats; Mauritius Labor Party, 32 seats; Mauritius Democratic Union, 12 seats; Parti Mauricien Social Democrate, 10 seats; independent 2 seats; Mouvement Militant Mauritian 1 seat

Communists: may be 2,000 sympathizers; several Communist organizations; Mauritius Lenin Youth Organization, Mauritius Women's Committee, Mauritius Communist Party, Mauritius People's Progressive Party, Mauritius Young Communist League, Mauritius Liberation Front, Chinese Middle School Friendly Association, Mauritius/USSR Friendship Society

Other political or pressure groups: Tamil United Party, Mauritius Workers Party
Member of: Commonwealth, OAU, OCAM, U.N.

ECONOMY:

GNP: est. \$158 million (1969), approximately \$200 per capita
Agriculture: sugar crop is major economic asset; about 40% of land area is planted to sugar; tea production rising slowly; most food imported -- rice is the staple food -- and since cultivation is already intense and expansion of cultivable areas is unlikely, heavy reliance on food imports except sugar and tea will continue
Shortage: land
Industries: mainly confined to processing sugarcane, tea; some small-scale, simple manufactures; tobacco fiber; some fishing; tourism
Electric power: 61,340 kw. capacity (1970); 134 million kw.-hr. produced (1970); 160 kw.-hr. per capita
Exports: \$66.1 million (f.o.b., 1969); 33% foodstuffs (rice, wheat, flour, meat, fruit); manufactured goods, machinery, chemicals, fuels
Imports: \$59.2 million (1969); foodstuffs 40%, manufactured goods 18%
Major trade partners: U.K. has preferential treatment, buys over 50% of Mauritius' sugar export at heavily subsidized prices; small amount of sugar exported to Canada, U.S., and Italy; imports from U.K. and EEC primarily, also from South Africa, Australia, and Burma; some minor trade with Communist China
Aid: U.K. financed 40% of 1960-66 development programs with loans and grants totaling \$33 million; U.K.'s sugar subsidies amount to approx. \$30 million annually; U.S. \$6 million since 1967 (P.L. 480); Soviet Union made some small-scale offers in 1969
Monetary conversion rate: 5.55 Mauritian rupees=US\$1
Fiscal year: 1 July - 30 June

COMMUNICATIONS:

Highways: 1,100 mi.; 990 mi. paved, 110 mi. earth
Civil air: no major transport aircraft
Ports: 1 major, 2 minor
Airfields: 5 total, 4 usable; 1 with permanent-surface runway 8,000-11,999 ft.
Telecommunications: 16,800 telephones; radio telegraph service with Reunion, Malagasy Republic, Seychelles, Zanzibar, and other places in Africa; 1 AM, no FM, and 4 TV stations; 103,500 radio and 18,800 TV sets; submarine cables extend to Republic of South Africa, Seychelles Islands, and Rodrigues Island

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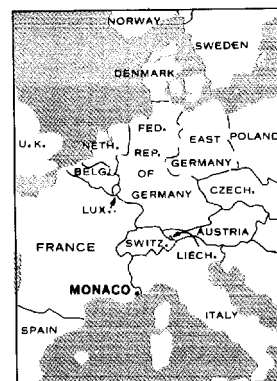
MONACO

LAND:

0.6 sq. mi.
Limits of territorial waters: 12 n. mi.

PEOPLE:

Population: 24,000 (official estimate for 1 January 1970)
Ethnic divisions: Rhaetian stock
Religion: Roman Catholicism is official state religion
Language: French
Literacy: almost complete
Labor force: not available
Organized labor: not available



GOVERNMENT:

Legal name: Principality of Monaco
Type: constitutional monarchy
Capital: Monaco-Ville
Political subdivisions: 4 sections
Legal system: based on French law; new constitution adopted 1962; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction
Branches: National Council (18 members); Communal Council (15 members, headed by a mayor)
Government leader: Prince Rainier III
Suffrage: universal
Elections: National Council every 5 years; most recent 1968
Political parties and leaders: National Union of Independents, National Democratic Entente (1965)
Voting strength: figures for 1968 election not available; (1958) 61% National Union of Independents, 39% National Democratic Entente
Communists: not available
Member of: IAEA, IHB, ITU, U.N., UNESCO, UPU, WHO

ECONOMY:

GNP: 55% tourism; 25%-30% industry (small and primarily tourist oriented); 10%-15% registration fees and sales of postage stamps; about 4% traceable to the Monte Carlo casino
Major industries: chemicals, food processing, precision instruments, glassmaking, printing
Electric power: 8,000 kw. capacity (1970); 60 million kw.-hr. supplied by France (1970); 2,250 kw.-hr. per capita
Trade: full customs integration with France, which collects and rebates Monacan trade duties
Monetary conversion rate: 5.55419 francs=US\$1

COMMUNICATIONS:

Railroads: 1 mi.
Highways: none; city streets
Ports: 1 minor
Merchant marine: 5 ships (1,000 GRT or over) totaling 40,600 GRT, 60,600 DWT; includes 2 cargo, 3 tankers
Civil air: no major aircraft
Airfields: none
Telecommunications: served by the French wire communications system; automatic telephone system with about 14,800 telephones; international AM broadcast; FM and TV facilities; 6,700 radio and 15,100 TV receivers

DEFENSE FORCES:

France responsible for defense

NIS 40

MONGOLIA



LAND:

604,100 sq. mi.; almost 90% of land area is pasture or desert wasteland, varying in usefulness, less than 1% arable, 10% forested (1970)

PEOPLE:

Population: 1,324,000, average annual growth rate 3.0% (current); males 15-49, 276,000; 185,000 fit for military service; average number reaching military age (18) annually, about 13,000

Ethnic divisions: 90% Mongol, 4% Kazakh, 2% Chinese, 2% Russian, 2% other

Religion: predominantly Tibetan Buddhists; about 4%

Muslims; limited religious activity because of Communist regime

Languages: Khalkha Mongol used by over 90% of population; minor languages include Turkic, Russian, and Chinese

Literacy: about 80%

Labor force: no reliable information available, but primarily agricultural; over half the population is in the labor force, including a large percentage of Mongolian women; acute shortage of both skilled and unskilled labor

GOVERNMENT:

Legal name: "Mongolian People's Republic"

Type: Communist state

Capital: Ulaanbaatar

Political subdivisions: 18 provinces and 2 autonomous municipalities (Ulaanbaatar and Darhan)

Legal system: blend of Russian, Chinese, and Turkish systems of law; constitution adopted 1940; no constitutional provision for judicial review of legislative acts; legal education at Ulaanbaatar State University; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

Branches: constitution provides for a Great People's Hural (national assembly) and a highly centralized administration

Party and government leader: Y. Tsedenbal, First Secretary of the MPRP and Chairman of the Council of Ministers

Suffrage: universal; age 18 and over

Elections: national assembly elections held in June 1969; next elections scheduled for 1972

Political party: Mongolian People's Revolutionary (Communist) Party (MPRP); estimated membership, 48,500 (less than 5% of the population)

Member of: CEMA, ECAFE, U.N., WHO

ECONOMY:

Agriculture: self-sufficient in animal products; main crops -- wheat, oats, barley

Industries: processing of animal products and building materials; mining

Exports: animal and dairy products, fluorspar, woolen textiles, leather shoes, glass, and paper

Imports: machinery and equipment, petroleum, cloth, coal, and building materials, sugar, and tea

Aid: heavily dependent on U.S.S.R.

Monetary conversion rate: 4 tugriks=US\$1 (arbitrarily established)

Fiscal year: calendar year

COMMUNICATIONS:

Railroads: 1,130 route mi.; 800 mi. broad gage (5'0"), 330 mi. meter gage (3'3 3/8") (1971)
Highways: 52,000 mi.; 125 mi. paved, 5,275 mi. improved natural surface and gravel, 46,600 mi. unimproved earth (1971)
Inland waterways: 585 mi. navigable; used primarily for local transport (1971)
Freight carried: rail -- unknown; highway -- about 10 million short tons (1966), 291 million short ton/mi. (1966); waterway -- 2.5 million short ton/mi. (1970)

DEFENSE FORCES:

Supply: military equipment supplied by U.S.S.R.
Military budget: for fiscal year ending 31 December 1969, 131.7 million tugriks, 7% of total budget; value in dollars \$33 million (est.)

NIS 48

MOROCCO



LAND:

158,000 sq. mi.; 19% farmland and orchard, 19% pasture, 20% forest and esparto, 42% desert, waste, or urban (1965)
Limits of territorial waters: 3 n. mi. (fishing, 12 n. mi.)

PEOPLE:

Population: 16,071,000, average annual growth rate 3.2% (FY69); males 15-49, 3,828,000; 2,610,000 fit for military service; about 184,000 reach military age (18) annually; limited conscription
Ethnic divisions: 97.5% Arab-Berber, .8% Hebrew, 1.7% non-Moroccan
Religion: 97.5% Muslim, 1.7% Christian, .8% Jewish
Language: Arabic (official); several Berber dialects; French is language of much business, government, diplomacy, and education
Literacy: 10% to 15%
Labor force: 4.4 million; 70% agriculture, 15% industry, 15% other (military, police, civil service, transportation, mines, teachers, merchants, construction workers)
Organized labor: 10% to 15% of labor force

GOVERNMENT:

Legal name: Kingdom of Morocco
Type: constitutional monarchy (constitution adopted 1970)
Capital: Rabat
Political subdivisions: 19 provinces and 2 prefectures
Legal system: based on Islamic law and French and Spanish civil law system; judicial review of legislative acts in Constitutional Chamber of Supreme Court; modern legal education at branches of Mohamed V University in Rabat and Casablanca and Karouine University in Fes; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction
Branches: constitution provides for Prime Minister and ministers named by and responsible to King; King has paramount executive powers; unicameral legislature; judiciary independent of other branches
Government leaders: King Hassan II; Prime Minister Ahmed Laraki
Suffrage: universal over age 20
Elections: 150 members of parliament indirectly elected on 21 August 1970 and remaining 90 directly elected on 28 August 1970
Political parties and leaders: Istiqlal Party, Allal el-Fassi; Popular Movement (MP), Mahjoubi Aherdan; Constitutional and Democratic Popular Movement (MPCD), Dr. Abdelkrim Khatib; National Union of Popular Forces (UNFP), collegial leadership of Abderrahim Bouabid, Abdallah Ibrahim, and Mahjoub Ben Seddik; Democratic Socialist Party (PSD), Ahmed Reda Guedira; Party for Liberation and Socialism (PLS), established in June 1968 and banned September 1969, is front for Moroccan Communist Party (MCP), which was proscribed in 1959, Ali Yata; Istiqlal and the UNFP formed a National Front in July 1970 to oppose the new constitution and to boycott the parliamentary elections
Voting strength: (1970 election) not yet available; new parliament is composed of 158 Independents, 60 Popular Movement, 9 Istiqlal, 2 UNFP, 11 other Communists: 400 est.
Member of: Arab League, EEC (until 1974), FAO, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, IDA, ILO, IMC, IMCO, IMF, ITU, OAU, U.N., UNESCO, UPU, WHO, WMO

ECONOMY:

Agriculture: cereals farming and livestock raising predominate; main crops -- cereals, citrus fruit, wine, truck garden produce, olives
Major industries: mining and mineral processing, food processing, textiles
Electric power: 748,300 kw. capacity (1970 est.); 2,529 million kw.-hr. produced (1970 est.); 160 kw.-hr. per capita
Monetary conversion rate: 5.06 dirhams=US\$1 (IMF par value)
Fiscal year: calendar year

COMMUNICATIONS:

Railroads: 1,105 mi. standard gage, 100 mi. double track; 454 mi. electrified
Pipelines: crude oil, 86 mi.; refined products, 307 mi.; natural gas, 18 mi.
Ports: 8 major, 12 minor
Merchant marine: 11 ships (1,000 GRT or over) totaling 34,000 GRT, 45,000 DWT; includes 10 cargo, 1 specialized carrier
Civil air: 10 major transport aircraft
Airfields: 139 total, 85 usable; 23 with permanent-surface runways; 2 with runways over 12,000 ft., 8 with runways 8,000-11,999 ft., 41 with runways 4,000-7,999 ft.; 4 seaplane stations
Telecommunications: superior system by African standards composed of open wave lines, coaxial multi-conductor and submarine cables and radio relay links; principal centers Casablanca and Rabat, secondary centers Fez, Manakeck, Oujda, Sebaa, Aroun, Tangiers and Fetouan; 160,300 telephones; 934,689 radio and 173,904 TV receivers; 17 Moroccan AM, 1 Voice of America AM, 3 FM, 19 TV stations; 21 submarine cables

DEFENSE FORCES:

Military budget: for fiscal year ending 31 December 1970, \$140.8 million; 17.5% of total budget

NIS 58

MOZAMBIQUE



LAND:

292,000 sq. mi.; 30% arable, of which 1% cultivated, 56% woodland and forest, 14% wasteland and inland water (1966)

Limits of territorial waters: Portuguese Foreign Office has no claim; Portuguese Navy claims 6 n. mi. (fishing, 12 n. mi.)

PEOPLE:

Population: 7,743,000, average annual growth rate 2.1% (FY68); males 15-49, 1,805,000; 905,000 fit for military service

Ethnic divisions: 97.5% native Africans, 2.5% Europeans and Asians

Religion: primarily animist, 1,100,000 Muslims, 860,000 Christians

Language: Portuguese (official); many tribal dialects

Literacy: 7%

Labor force: (1963 est.) 610,000; 50,000 non-African wage earners, 560,000 African wage earners in Mozambique; 290,000 additional African wage earners temporarily working in Rhodesia and South Africa; unemployment serious problem; most native Africans provide unskilled labor or remain in subsistence agricultural sector

Organized labor: approx. 44,000 (end of 1970); 75% are white

GOVERNMENT:

Legal name: Province of Mozambique

Type: overseas province of Portugal

Capital: Lourenco Marques

Political subdivisions: province divided into 10 districts administered by district governors; municipalities governed by appointed official

Legal system: based on Portuguese civil law system and customary law

Branches: Governor General appointed by Lisbon is chief executive officer for internal administration; he also has certain legislative powers which he exercises with a legislative council; all action in province may be vetoed by Minister of Overseas in Lisbon; judiciary is constitutionally independent

Government leader: Governor General Eng. Eduardo Arantes Oliveira

Suffrage: all adults able to read and write Portuguese and in full possession of political and civil rights

Political parties and leaders: National Popular Action (ANP), formerly the National Union (UN), provincial president Manuel Montiero Ribeiro Jeloso; no legal opposition political parties

Other political or pressure groups: the National Liberation Front (FRELIMO), led by Moises Samora Machel, operates primarily from Tanzania; Revolutionary Committee (COREMO), led by Paulo Gumane, based in Zambia

ECONOMY:

GNP: \$700 million (est. 1966), about \$100 per capita

Agriculture: cash crops -- raw cotton, cashew nuts, sugar, tea, copra, sisal; other crops -- corn, wheat, peanuts, potatoes, beans, sorghum, and cassava; self-sufficient in food except for wheat which must be imported

Major industries: food processing (chiefly sugar, tea, wheat, flour, cashew kernels); chemicals (vegetable oil, oilcakes, soap, paints); petroleum products; beverages; textiles; nonmetallic mineral products (cement, glass, asbestos, cement products); tobacco

Electric power: 232,000 kw. capacity (1970); 464 million kw.-hr. produced (1970); 64 kw.-hr. per capita

ECONOMY (cont'd):

Exports: \$149 million (f.o.b., 1970); cotton, sugar, cashew nuts, mineral products, timber products, tea, copra, petroleum products
Imports: \$288 million (c.i.f., 1970); machinery and electrical equipment, cotton textiles, vehicles, petroleum products, wine, iron and steel
Major trade partners: over one-third of foreign trade with Portugal; South Africa, U.S., U.K., West Germany
Aid: from Portugal only
Monetary conversion rate: 28.75 escudos=US\$1 (official)
Fiscal year: calendar year

COMMUNICATIONS:

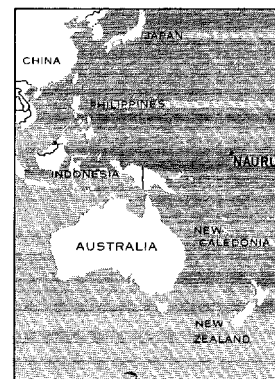
Railroads: 1,842 mi.; 1,750 mi. 3'6" gage, 92 mi. 2'5 1/2" gage, 6 mi. 3'6" gage double track
Highways: 20,000 mi.; 1,000 mi. paved; 19,000 other (mostly earth)
Inland waterways: approx. 2,330 mi. of navigable routes
Pipelines: crude oil, 186 mi.
Ports: 3 major, 13 minor
Civil air: 17 major transport aircraft
Airfields: 313 total, 272 usable; 14 with permanent-surface runways; 5 with runways 8,000-11,999 ft., 22 with runways 4,000-7,999 ft.; 5 seaplane stations
Telecommunications: system ranks at the bottom of top two-fifths of African systems and employs a basic low-capacity open-wire network supplemented by numerous small radiocommunication stations and a single tropospheric scatter system; important centers are Lourenco Marques, Beira, Nampula, and Tete; 25,400 telephones; 110,000 radio receivers; 9 AM, 1 FM, and no TV stations

DEFENSE FORCES:

Defense is responsibility of Portugal
Military budget: for fiscal year ending 31 December 1971, \$34.6 million; about 12.6% of national budget

NIS 102

NAURU



LAND:

8.2 sq. mi.; insignificant arable land, no urban areas,
extensive phosphate mines (1970)
Limits of territorial waters: 3 n. mi. (fishing, 12 n. mi.)

PEOPLE:

Population: 7,000 (official estimate for 30 June 1969);
males 15-49, about 1,800; fit for military service,
about 950; average number reaching military age (18)
annually, 1971-75, less than 100
Ethnic divisions: 2,921 Nauruans, 1,167 Chinese, 428
Europeans, 1,532 other Pacific Islanders
Religion: Christian (2/3 Protestant, 1/3 Catholic)
Language: Nauruan, a distinct Pacific Island tongue; English, the language of
school instruction, spoken and understood by nearly all
Literacy: nearly universal

GOVERNMENT:

Legal name: Republic of Nauru
Type: republic; independent since January 1968
Capital: no capital city per se; government offices in Uaboe District
Political subdivisions: 14 districts
Branches: President elected from and by Parliament for an unfixed term; popularly
elected unicameral legislature, the Parliament; Cabinet to assist the
President, four members, appointed by President from Parliament members
Government leader: President Hammer De Roburt
Suffrage: universal adult
Political parties and leaders: De Roburt is only significant political figure;
has almost universal support of Nauruans
Member of: no present plans to join U.N. or other international agencies; enjoys
"special membership" in Commonwealth

ECONOMY:

GNP: \$18 million (1968), over \$2,500 per capita
Agriculture: negligible; almost completely dependent on imports for food
Major industries: mining of phosphates, about 2 million tons per year (1966)
Electric power: 7,600 kw. capacity (1969); 17 million kw.-hr. produced (1969);
2,833 kw.-hr. per capita
Exports: \$17 million (f.o.b., 1968), consisting entirely of phosphates
Imports: \$5 million (c.i.f., 1968)
Major trade partners: Australia, New Zealand, and United Kingdom
Monetary conversion rate: 1 Australian dollar=US\$1.12 (official)
Fiscal year: 1 July - 30 June

COMMUNICATIONS:

Railroads: none
Highways: about 17 mi.; 13 mi. paved, 4 mi. improved earth
Inland waterways: none
Ports: 1 minor
Merchant marine: 3 ships (1,000 GRT or over) totaling 23,800 GRT; 25,500 DWT;
includes 2 cargo, 1 bulk
Civil air: no major transport aircraft
Airfields: 1, coral-surfaced, 5,270 ft.
Telecommunications: adequate interisland and international radiocommunications
provided via Australian facilities; 381 telephones; 1 AM, but no TV or FM
radiobroadcasting facilities; number of radios unknown

DEFENSE FORCES:

No formal defense structure and no regular armed forces

NIS 35A

NEPAL



LAND:

54,600 sq. mi.; 13% agricultural area, 35% desert, waste, or urban; 31% forested and inland water, 21% unused but potentially productive (1964)

PEOPLE:

Population: 11,242,000, average annual growth rate 1.8% (FY69); males 15-49, 2,472,000; 1,415,000 fit for military service; 115,000 reach military age (17) annually

Ethnic divisions: two main categories -- Indo-Nepalese (about 80%) and Tibeto-Nepalese (about 20%) -- representing considerable intermixture of Indo-Aryan and Mongolian racial strains; country divided among many quasi-tribal communities

Religion: only official Hindu Kingdom in world, although no sharp distinction between many Hindu and Buddhist groups; small groups of Muslims and Christians

Language: 20 mutually unintelligible languages divided into numerous dialects; Nepali official language and lingua franca for much of the country; same script as Hindi

Literacy: about 8%

Labor force: 4.1 million; 95% agriculture, 5% industry; great lack of skilled labor

GOVERNMENT:

Legal name: Kingdom of Nepal

Type: constitutional monarchy; King Mahendra exercises autocratic control over multitiered panchayat system of government

Capital: Kathmandu

Political subdivisions: 75 districts, 14 zones

Legal system: based on Hindu legal concepts and English common law; legal education at Nepal Law College in Kathmandu; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

Branches: Council of Ministers appointed by the King; indirectly elected National Panchayat (Assembly)

Government leader: King Mahendra Bir Bikram Shah Deva; Prime Minister Kirti Nidhi Bista

Suffrage: universal over age 21

Elections: village and town councils (panchayats) elected by universal suffrage; district, zonal, and National Panchayat members indirectly elected, most for 6-year terms

Political parties and leaders: all political parties outlawed

Member of: FAO, FUND, IBRD, ICAO, IDA, ILO, ITU, U.N., UNESCO, UPU, WHO

ECONOMY:

GDP: \$1 billion (1969), less than \$100 per capita

Agriculture: over 90% of population engaged in agriculture; main crops -- rice, corn, wheat, sugarcane, oilseeds; largely self-sufficient

Major industries: small rice, jute, sugar, and oilseed mills; match and cigarette factories

Electric power: 44,000 kw. capacity (1970); 61 million kw.-hr. produced (1970); 6 kw.-hr. per capita

Exports: \$55 million (FY69 est.); rice and other food products, jute, timber

Imports: \$62 million (FY69 est.); manufactured consumer goods, food grains and food products

Major trade partner: over 90% India

Monetary conversion rate: 10.1 Nepalese rupees=US\$1

Fiscal year: 15 July - 14 July

COMMUNICATIONS:

Railroads: 63 mi., all narrow gage (2'6"); 50% government owned

Highways: 1,050 mi.; 290 mi. paved, 250 mi. gravel or crushed stone, 240 mi. improved earth; 270 mi. unimproved earth, 200 mi. of seasonally motorable tracks

Airfields: 45 total, 43 usable; 4 with permanent-surface runways; 5 with runways 4,000-7,999 ft.

Telecommunications: poor telephone and telegraph service; good radiocommunication and broadcast service; most radiocommunication stations are military; international radiocommunication service is poor; 5,400 telephones, 55,000 radio and no TV sets, 2 AM, no FM, and no TV stations

DEFENSE FORCES:

Supply: all military supplies imported; India, U.K., U.S. principal suppliers

NIS 4

NETHERLANDS



LAND:

13,100 sq. mi.; 25% arable, 31% meadows and pastures, 31% waste or urban, 8% forested; inland water areas excluded (1968)
Limits of territorial waters: 3 n. mi. (fishing, 12 n. mi.)

PEOPLE:

Population: 13,173,000, average annual growth rate 1.1% (current); males 15-49, 3,299,000; 2,960,000 fit for military service; average number reaching military age (20) annually 119,000
Ethnic divisions: 99% Dutch, 1% Indonesian and other
Religion: 41% Protestant, 40% Roman Catholic, 19% unaffiliated
Language: Dutch
Literacy: 98%
Labor force: 4.7 million; 30% manufacturing, 24% services, 16% commerce, 10% agriculture, 9% construction, 7% transportation and communications, 4% other; 1.05% registered unemployed; no shortage of skilled labor but shortage of semi-skilled labor; 129,000 unfilled vacancies reported by employers in January, 1971
Organized labor: 33% of labor force

GOVERNMENT:

Legal name: Kingdom of the Netherlands
Type: constitutional monarchy
Capital: Amsterdam, but government resides at The Hague
Political subdivisions: 11 provinces governed by centrally appointed commissioners of Queen
Legal system: civil law system incorporating French penal theory; constitution of 1815 frequently amended, reissued 1947; judicial review in the Supreme Court of legislation of lower order than Acts of Parliament; legal education at six law schools; accepts compulsory ICJ jurisdiction, with reservations
Branches: executive, (Queen and Cabinet of Ministers), which is responsible to bicameral states general (parliament); independent judiciary
Government leader: Petrus J.S. de Jong, Minister-President
Suffrage: universal over age 21
Elections: must be held at least every 4 years for lower house (most recent April 1971), and every 3 years for upper house (most recent July 1969)
Political parties and leaders: Catholic People's Party (KVP), A.P. van der Stee; Antirevolutionary (ARP), A. Veerman; Labor (PvdA), Andre van der Louw; Liberal (VVD), Mrs. H. van Someren-Downer; Christian Historical Union (CHU), Prof. J. W. van Hulst; Democrats '66 (D-66), J. Beekmans; Communist (CPN), Henk Hoekstra; Pacifist Socialist (PSP), H. Wiebenga; Political Reformed (SGP), H. G. Abma; Reformed Political Union (GVP), W. G. Beeftink; Radical Party (PPR), J. Tonnaer; Democratic Socialist '70 (DS-70), Dr. Wilhelm Dress, Jr.
Voting strength (1971 election): 21.9% KVP, 10.3% VVD, 8.6% ARP, 6.3% CHU, 24.6% PvdA, 5.8% D-66, 5.3% DS-70, 3.9% CPN, 1.4% PSP, 1.8% PRP, 2.4% SGP, 1.6% GVP
Communists: 10,200; 248,000 votes in 1967 election
Member of: Benelux, Council of Europe, ECE, ECSC, EEC, EMA, EURATOM, FAO, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, IHB, NATO, OECD, U.N., UNESCO, WEU, WHO

ECONOMY:

GNP: \$31.3 billion (1970), \$2,410 per capita (based on 1970 population); 56% consumption, 29% investment, 16% government, -1% net exports of goods and services; 1970 growth rate 5.2%, in 1963 constant prices
Agriculture: animal husbandry predominates; main crops -- horticultural crops, grains, potatoes, sugar beets; food shortages -- grains, fats, oils; caloric intake, 3,030 calories per day per capita (1967-68)

ECONOMY (cont'd):

Major industries: food processing, metal and engineering products, electrical and electronic machinery and equipment, chemicals, and petroleum products

Shortages: crude petroleum, raw cotton, base metals and ores, pulp, pulpwood, lumber, feedgrains, and oilseeds

Crude steel: 4.7 million metric tons produced (1969), 360 kilograms per capita

Electric power: 10,682,000 kw. capacity (1970); 38.7 billion kw.-hr. produced (1970); 2,869 kw.-hr. per capita

Exports: \$11,772 million (f.o.b., 1970); foodstuffs, machinery, transportation equipment, consumer manufactures, chemicals, petroleum products, textiles

Imports: \$13,392 million (c.i.f., 1970); machinery, transportation equipment, consumer manufactures, crude petroleum, foodstuffs, chemicals, raw cotton, base metals and ores, pulp

Major trade partners: (1969) 58.3% EEC, 28.1% W. Germany, 15.9% Belgium-Luxembourg, 9.6% France, 13.7% EFTA, 6.6% U.K., 7.2% U.S., 2.0% Eastern Europe

Aid:

economic -- (received) U.S., \$1,230 million authorized (FY46-69); none since FY58; IBRD, \$236 million authorized (FY46-58), none since 1958; military -- (received) U.S., \$1,241 million authorized (FY46-68), none since FY67; net official aid given to less developed areas and multilateral agencies -- \$805 million (FY60-69), \$150 million (FY69)

Monetary conversion rate: 3.62 guilders=US\$1 (official)

Fiscal year: calendar year

COMMUNICATIONS:

Railroads: 2,004 mi., standard gage; 970 mi. double track; 1,020 mi. electrified
Highways: 46,000 mi.; 26,000 mi. paved, 4,000 mi. crushed stone and gravel, 16,000 mi. earth

Inland waterways: 3,940 mi.; less than 962 mi. is natural river; more than 1,400 mi. navigable by craft of 1,000-ton capacity; 1,011 mi. will take 1,500-ton vessels

Pipelines: crude oil, 208 mi.; refined products, 602 mi.; natural gas, 4,203 mi.

Ports: 8 major, 5 minor

Merchant marine: 475 ships (1,000 GRT or over) totaling 4,797,000 GRT, 7,080,000 DWT; includes 8 passenger, 346 cargo, 83 tanker, 29 bulk, 9 specialized carrier

Civil air: 80 major transport aircraft

Airfields: 27 total, 25 usable; 16 with permanent-surface runways; 12 with runways 8,000-11,999 ft., 3 with runways 4,000-7,999 ft.

Telecommunications: highly developed, excellently maintained, and well integrated; extensive system of multiconductor cables, supplemented by radio relay links, submarine cables, and radiocommunication stations; 3.12 million telephones; 2.84 million radiobroadcast and 3.04 million TV receivers; 5 AM, 12 FM, and 8 TV stations which provide countrywide service; 6 submarine cables

DEFENSE FORCES:

Military budget: for fiscal year ending 31 December 1971, \$1,113 million; about 12% of central government budget

NIS 82

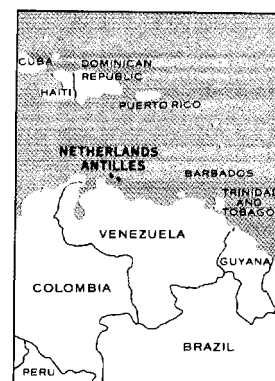
NETHERLANDS ANTILLES

LAND:

394 sq. mi.; 5% arable, 95% waste, urban, or other (1951)
Limits of territorial waters: 3 n. mi.

PEOPLE:

Population: 224,000, average annual growth rate 1.4% (FY69); males 15-49, 57,000; 30,000 fit for military service; about 2,000 reach military age (20) annually
Ethnic divisions: 85% largely mixed Negro stock except on Aruba where 12% Negro and approx. 55% mixed Carib Indian and European; rest European with some Chinese, especially on Aruba
Religion: predominantly Roman Catholic; sizable Protestant, smaller Jewish minorities
Language: officially Dutch; predominantly English; colloquial "papiamento," a Spanish-Portuguese-Dutch-English mixture
Literacy: 75%-80%
Labor force: 66,000; 1% agriculture, 21% industry, 21% unemployed, 8% construction, 41% government and services, 8% other
Organized labor: approx. 15% of labor force



GOVERNMENT:

Legal name: Netherlands Antilles
Type: territory within Kingdom of the Netherlands, enjoying complete domestic autonomy
Capital: Willemstad; Curacao, center of government
Political subdivisions: 4 island territories -- Aruba, Bonaire, Curacao, and the Windward Islands -- St. Eustatius, southern part of St. Martin (northern part is French), Saba
Legal system: based on civil law system, with some English common law influence; Dutch Country Statute of 1955 serves as constitution
Branches: executive power, under nominal head of Governor (appointed by the Crown), exercised by 8-member Council of Ministers or Cabinet; legislative power rests with 22-member Legislative Council; independent court system under control of Chief Justice of Supreme Court of Justice (administrative functions under Minister of Justice); each island territory has island council headed by Lieutenant Governor for local administration
Government leaders: Minister President Ramez Jorge Isa (new government formed 6 February 1971)
Suffrage: universal over age 21
Elections: held every 4 years
Political parties and leaders: the Democratic Party (DP); the Aruba Patriotic Party (PPA) led by S.J. Trompe; the National People's Party (NVP), S.D. Abbad; the Aruba People's Party (AVP) led by Dominico Guzman Croes; the National Aruban Union Party/Independent Aruban Party (UNA/PIA) led by A. Werleman/M. Croes; Bonaire Democratic Party led by L.A. Abraham; Windward Island Democratic Party led by A. C. Wathey; Social Progressive Action Party, S. R. Goeloe; Antillean Reform Union (URA), Roberto Suriel; Curacao Independent Party (COP), Peter Vander Hoven; Radical Peoples Party (PRP), Max de Castro; Workers' Party (Frente Obrero) -- coalition in power includes DP, PPA, and Workers' Party
Voting strength (1969 local election): 46% DP/PPA; 15% NVP; 14% Worker Front; 14% AVP; 11% other (new elections may be called soon)
Member of: EEC (associate), WHO

ECONOMY:

GNP: \$254 million (1967), \$1,190 per capita; real growth rate 1967, 3.6%
Agriculture: little production
Major industries: petroleum refining on Curacao and Aruba; also tourism and phosphate mining on Curacao
Electric power: 288,500 kw. capacity (1969); 1.3 billion kw.-hr. produced (1969 est.); 5,909 kw.-hr. per capita
Exports: \$625 million (f.o.b., 1969); petroleum products, phosphate
Imports: \$830 million (c.i.f., 1969); crude petroleum, food manufactures
Major trade partners: exports -- U.S. 43%, EEC 16%, Latin America 13%, U.K. 10%, Canada 7%; imports -- Venezuela 72%, U.S. 10%, Netherlands 4% (1968)
Monetary conversion rate: 1.88 Netherlands Antillean florins (NAF)=US\$1 (official)
Fiscal year: calendar year

COMMUNICATIONS:

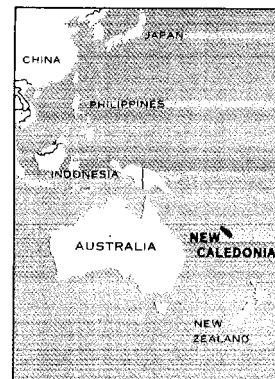
Railroads: none
Highways: 760 mi.; 350 mi. paved, 100 mi. gravel, 200 mi. improved earth, 110 mi. unimproved earth
Ports: 3 major, 6 minor
Civil air: 5 major transport aircraft
Airfields: 7 total, all usable; 6 with permanent-surface runways; 2 with runways 8,000-11,999 ft., 2 with runways 4,000-7,999 ft.; 1 seaplane station
Telecommunications: generally adequate telecom facilities; extensive inter-island VHF links; plan troposcatter link to Venezuela; 26,000 telephones, 105,000 radio and 30,000 TV receivers, 10 AM and 2 TV stations, 4 telegraph submarine cables

DEFENSE FORCES:

Defense is responsibility of the Netherlands; Dutch forces stationed in Netherlands Antilles
Supply: dependent on Netherlands -- which itself is dependent for heavier equipment on other non-Communist countries

NIS 102

NEW CALEDONIA



LAND:

8,500 sq. mi.; 6% cultivable, 22% pasture land, 7% forests, 65% waste or other (1968)
Limits of territorial waters: 3 n. mi. (fishing, 3 n. mi.)

PEOPLE:

Population: 107,000, average annual growth rate 2.6% (May 63-March 69)
Ethnic divisions: Melanesian - Polynesian admixture; over 28,000 Europeans of French extraction
Religion: natives 90% Christian
Language: Melanesian - Polynesian dialects
Literacy: unknown
Labor force: size unknown; Javanese and Tonkinese laborers were imported for plantations and mines in pre-World War II period; immigrant labor now coming from Wallis Islands, New Hebrides, and French Polynesia
Organized labor: unorganized

GOVERNMENT:

Legal name: Overseas Territory of New Caledonia
Type: French overseas territory; represented in French parliament by one deputy and one Senator
Capital: Noumea
Political subdivisions: 4 islands or island group dependencies -- Isle of Pines, Loyalty Islands, Huon Islands, Island of New Caledonia
Legal system: French law
Branches: administered by Governor, who is also High Commissioner for France in the Pacific; responsible to French Ministry for Overseas France and Governing Council; Assemblee Territoriale
Government leader: Jean Risterucci, Governor and French High Commissioner
Suffrage: restricted (1957 election roll listed 32,370 males and females over 21 years of age, of whom 18,964 were classed as indigenous inhabitants)
Elections: Assembly elections in 1967
Political parties and leaders: Union Caledonienne, led by M. Rock Pidjot; Entente Caledonienne, Lafleur; Caledonie Nouvelle; Union des Patentes
Voting strength (1967 election): Union Caledonienne, 22 seats; Entente Caledonienne, (alliance of R. C. Caledonienne and United Nouvelle Republique), 10 seats; Caledonie Nouvelle, 2 seats; Union des Patentes, 1 seat
Communists: number unknown; Union Caledonienne strongly leftist; some politically active Communists were deported during 1950's; small number of North Vietnamese
Other political parties and pressure groups: several lesser parties
Member of: no membership in international organizations

ECONOMY:

GNP: \$190 million, \$1,900 per capita
Agriculture: main crops -- coffee, copra, fruits, and vegetables
Industry: mining of nickel
Electric power: 105,000 kw. capacity (1970); 725 million kw.-hr. produced (1970); 7,500 kw.-hr. per capita
Exports: \$131 million (f.o.b., 1969) 98% nickel
Imports: \$124 million (c.i.f., 1969)
Major trade partners: (1968) exports -- France (47%), Japan (40%); imports -- France (49%), Australia (19%)
Monetary conversion rate: 95 CFP francs=US\$1

COMMUNICATIONS:

Railroads: none

Highways: 2,900 mi.; 180 mi. paved; 1,170 mi. gravel, crushed stone, or stabilized surface; 1,550 mi. unimproved earth

Inland waterways: none

Ports: 1 major, 21 minor

Civil air: no major transport aircraft

Airfields: 33 total, 28 usable; 2 with permanent-surface runways; 2 with runways 4,000-7,999 ft.; 1 airfield over 8,000 ft.; 1 seaplane station

Telecommunications: 8,023 telephones; 25,000 radio and 8,000 TV sets; 1 AM, no FM, and 1 TV stations

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NIS 75

NICARAGUA



LAND:

57,100 sq. mi.; 7% arable, 7% prairie and pasture, 50% forest, 36% urban, waste, or other (1963)
Limits of territorial waters: 3 n. mi. (fishing, 200 n. mi.)

PEOPLE:

Population: 2,035,000, average annual growth rate 3.5% (current); males 15-49, 494,000; 295,000 fit for military service; 23,000 reach military age (18) annually
Ethnic divisions: 75% mestizo, 15% white, 10% Negro, Indian or mulatto
Religion: 96% Roman Catholic
Language: Spanish (official); small English-speaking minority on Atlantic coast
Literacy: 50% of population 10 years of age and over
Labor force: 561,000 (est. January 1967); 59% agriculture, 12% manufacturing, 14% services, 15% other; shortage of skilled labor, but underemployment of unskilled labor except during harvest
Organized labor: less than 4% of labor force

GOVERNMENT:

Legal name: Republic of Nicaragua
Type: republic; dominated by president
Capital: Managua
Political subdivisions: 1 national district and 16 departments
Legal system: based on Spanish civil law system; constitution adopted in 1950; judicial review of legislative acts in the Supreme Court; legal education at Universidad Nacional de Nicaragua; accepts compulsory ICJ jurisdiction
Branches: President, bicameral legislature, judiciary elected by legislature, and Supreme Electoral Tribunal (4th branch)
Government leader: President Anastasio Somoza Debayle
Suffrage: universal over age 18 if married or literate, otherwise 21
Elections: every 5 years; however, due to agreement between liberal and conservative parties, next elections will not be held until mid-1974
Political parties and leaders: Nationalist Liberal Party (PLN), Anastasio Somoza, Ramiro Sacasa, Francisco Urcuyo, Alfonso Callejas; Traditionalist Conservative Party (PCT), Fernando Agüero Rocha, Pedro Joaquín Chamorro; Nicaraguan Conservative Party (PCN), Alejandro Abaunza Marengo, Enrique Belli Chamorro; Independent Liberal Party (PLI), not legal, Víctor Manuel Ordoñez, Arges Sequeiva, Juan Manuel Gutiérrez; Social Christian Party (PSC), not legal, Ignacio Zelaya
Voting strength (1967 elections): PLN 480,162 votes (74%), PCN 14,650 votes (2%), PCT and supporting parties, 157,432 votes (24%)
Member of: CACM, FAO, GATT, IADB, IAEA, ICAO, ICJ, ILO, INTELSAT, ITU, OAS, ODECA, U.N., UNESCO, UNICEF, UPU, WHO, WMO

ECONOMY:

GNP: \$750 million (purchasing power parity estimate, 1968), \$410 per capita; 77% private consumption, 11% government consumption, 16% domestic investment, -4% net foreign balance; real growth rate 1968, 3%
Agriculture: main crops -- cotton, coffee, sugarcane, rice, corn, beans; caloric intake, 2,300 calories per day per capita (1966)
Major industries: food processing, textiles and clothing, chemicals, petroleum products
Electric power: 173,000 kw. capacity (1969 est.); 550 million kw.-hr. produced (1969 est.); 290 kw.-hr. per capita

ECONOMY (cont'd):

Exports: \$155 million (1969); cotton, coffee, cottonseed, meat, sugar
Imports: \$176 million (1969); machinery, equipment, vehicles, manufactures,
chemicals, foods, fuels
Major trade partners: exports -- U.S. 33%, Japan 19%, CACM 21%; imports -- U.S.
38%, CACM 24%, West Germany 7% (1969)
Aid:
economic -- extensions from U.S. (FY46-69), \$105.8 million loans, \$58.4
million grants; international organizations, \$124.2 million (1946-69);
military -- from U.S. (FY53-69), \$11.8 million (1946-69)
Monetary conversion rate: 7 cordobas=US\$1 (official)
Fiscal year: calendar year

COMMUNICATIONS:

Railroads: 220 mi.; 200 mi. of 3'6" gage, government owned; 20 mi. narrow gage,
privately owned
Highways: 6,400 mi.; 750 mi. paved, 600 mi. gravel or crushed stone, 1,850 mi.
improved earth, 3,200 mi. unimproved earth
Inland waterways: 1,380 mi., including 2 large lakes
Pipelines: crude oil, 36 mi.
Freight carried: rail 1960 -- 25 million ton/km.
Ports: 4 major, 6 minor
Merchant marine: 4 cargo ships (1,000 GRT or over) totaling 9,800 GRT,
14,800 DWT
Civil air: 10 major transport aircraft
Airfields: 456 total, 411 usable; 4 with permanent-surface runways; 1 with run-
way 8,000-11,999 ft., 7 with runways 4,000-7,999 ft.; 2 seaplane stations
Telecommunications: extensive but low-capacity wire network; single radio relay
link; 23,500 telephones; est. 700,000 radio and 55,000 TV receivers, 70 AM,
26 FM, and 5 TV stations

DEFENSE FORCES:

Supply: dependent primarily upon U.S.
Military budget: for fiscal year ending 31 December 1970, \$11.6 million for the
Ministry of Defense, including civil functions (e.g., police and civil air);
11.8% of central government budget

NIS 50L

NIGER



LAND:

489,000 sq. mi.; about 3% cultivated; perhaps 20% somewhat arable; remainder desert (1970)

PEOPLE:

Population: 4,126,000, average annual growth rate 2.7% (FY70); males 15-49, 916,000; 515,000 fit for military service; about 33,000 reach military age (18) annually

Ethnic divisions: main Negroid groups 75% (of which, Hausa 50%, Djerma and Songhai 21%); Caucasian elements include Tuareg, Toubous, and Tamacheks; mixed group includes Fulani

Religion: 80% Muslim, remainder largely animists and a very few Christians

Language: French official, many African languages; Hausa used for trade

Literacy: about 5%

Labor force: 26,000 wage earners; bulk of population engaged in subsistence agriculture and animal husbandry

Organized labor: negligible

GOVERNMENT:

Legal name: Republic of Niger

Type: republic; one-party rule established 1960

Capital: Niamey

Political subdivisions: 7 departments, 32 arrondissements

Legal system: based on French civil law system and customary law; constitution adopted 1960; judicial review of legislative acts in Constitutional Chamber of the Supreme Court; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

Branches: President selected for 5 years by direct universal suffrage; unicameral, 60-member National Assembly elected for 5 years; judiciary constitutionally independent of executive and legislature

Government leader: President Diori Hamani

Suffrage: universal over age 21

Elections: presidential and parliamentary elections in 1970; about 99% of voters approved unopposed official candidates

Political parties and leaders: Parti Progressiste Nigerien (PPN), led by Diori Hamani

Communists: some Communists and Communist sympathizers, especially among supporters of outlawed Sawaba party

Member of: EAMA, Entente, FAO, GATT, IBRD, ICAO, ILO, IMF, ITU, Lake Chad Basin Commission, OAU, OCAM, U.N., UNESCO, UPU, WHO, WMO

ECONOMY:

GDP: \$319 million (1966 est.), less than \$100 per capita

Agriculture: commercial -- peanuts, cotton, livestock; main food crops -- millet, sorghum, niebe beans, vegetables

Major industries: cement plant, brick factory, rice mill, small cotton gins, oil presses, slaughterhouse, and a few other small light industries

Electric power: 40,000 kw. capacity (1970); 28 million kw.-hr. produced (1970); 7 kw.-hr. per capita

Exports: \$31.4 million (f.o.b., 1968-69 est.); about 74% peanuts and related products, rest largely livestock, hides, skins; exports badly understated because much regional trade not recorded

Imports: \$31.2 million (c.i.f., 1968-69 est.); fuels, machinery, transport equipment, foodstuffs, consumer goods (largely for European residents); sizable imports unrecorded

Major trade partners: France (about 50%), other EEC countries, Nigeria, UDEAC countries, U.S.; preferential tariff to EEC and franc zone countries

ECONOMY (cont'd):

Aid:

economic -- France (1960 to mid-1967) \$68 million; EEC (1966-67) \$51.3 million; U.S. (FY62-69) \$14 million; West Germany, Israel, Republic of China, and U.N. have also extended aid; military -- \$2.8 million (1954-68)

Monetary conversion rate: 277 Communauté Financière Africaine francs=US\$1 (official)

Fiscal year: 1 October - 30 September

COMMUNICATIONS:

Railroads: none

Highways: approx. 4,300 mi.; 300 mi. bituminous, 1,850 mi. gravel, 2,150 mi. unimproved earth

Inland waterways: Niger River navigable 185 miles from Niamey to Gaya on the Dahomey frontier from mid-December through March

Ports: Niger landlocked; outlet to sea is Cotonou, Dahomey

Civil air: 4 major transport aircraft

Airfields: 74 total, 59 usable; 4 with permanent-surface runways; 1 with runway 8,000-11,999 ft., 15 with runways 4,000-7,999 ft.

Telecommunications: principal telecommunication center Niamey; telephone poor, telegraph fair, 3,300 telephones; 85,000 radio receivers; unknown number of TV receivers; 4 AM, no FM, and 1 TV stations

DEFENSE FORCES:

Supply: dependent on France exclusively until 1964; since then has obtained ground force materiel from other non-Communist countries including Belgium, Israel, and West Germany

Military budget: for fiscal year ending 30 September 1971, \$3,665,000; 8.0% of total budget

NIS 50B

NIGERIA



LAND:

357,000 sq. mi.; 24% arable (13% of total land area under cultivation), 35% forested, 41% desert, waste, urban, or other (1969)
Limits of territorial waters: 12 n. mi. (fishing, 12 n. mi.)

PEOPLE:

Population: about 58,000,000*, average annual growth rate 2.8% (current); males 15-49, 13,740,000; 6,520,000 fit for military service
Ethnic divisions: 250 tribal groups, of which most important are Hausa-Fulani (north), Ibo and Yoruba (south); these 3 tribes total over 60% of population; about 27,000 non-Africans
Religion: 47% Muslim, 34.5% Christian, 18.3% other
Literacy: est. 25%
Language: English official; Hausa, Yoruba, and Ibo also widely used
Labor force: approx. 26.6 million; about 48% of total population, 80% of those 11 to 55 years of age of both sexes, are accounted "economically active"; only about 700,000 are wage earners, of whom 8% are in agriculture, forestry, hunting, and fishing; 7% mining and quarrying; 8% manufacturing; 22% construction; 2% electricity; 8% commerce; 8% transportation and communication; 37% services
Organized labor: about 530,000 wage earners, approx. 2% of total labor force, belong to some 666 unions

GOVERNMENT:

Legal name: Federal Republic of Nigeria
Type: federal republic since 1963; under military rule since January 1966, military rule scheduled to last until 1976
Capital: Lagos
Political subdivisions: 12 states, each headed by a military governor
Legal system: based on English common law, tribal law, and Islamic law; new constitution to be drafted; legal education at Universities of Ife, Ahmadu Bello, and Lagos; accepts compulsory ICJ jurisdiction, with reservations
Branches: Federal Military Government, administered by Supreme Military Council and Federal Executive Council, which includes 12 civilian commissioners (ministers)
Government leader: Maj. Gen. Yakubu Gowon, Head of Federal Military Government and Commander in Chief of Nigerian Armed Forces
Suffrage: universal adult suffrage (except for women in former Northern Region)
Elections: sometime in next 6 years
Political parties and leaders: political parties and politically active tribal societies were dissolved by decree on 24 May 1966; some subrosa political activity continues
Member of: Commonwealth, FAO, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, ILO, IMCO, IMF, ITU, OAU, U.N., UNESCO, UPU, WHO, WMO

ECONOMY:

GDP: \$4.6 billion (1970 est.), probably about \$80 per capita; 2.6% growth rate assumed FY69-70
Agriculture: main crops -- peanuts, cotton, cocoa, rubber, yams, cassava, sorghum, palm kernels, millet, corn, rice; livestock; almost self-sufficient

*This estimate is consistent with the series of estimates adopted by the U.S. Agency for International Development. Its accuracy cannot be precisely evaluated but it represents a reasonable approximation.

ECONOMY (cont'd):

Major industries: processing industries -- oil palm, peanut, cotton, rubber, petroleum, wood, hides, skins; manufacturing industries -- textiles, cement, building materials, food products, footwear, chemical, printing, ceramics; mining -- crude oil, natural gas, coal, tin, columbite
Electric power: 1,111,000 kw. capacity (1970 est.); 1,667 million kw.-hr. produced (1970 est.); 30 kw.-hr. per capita
Exports: \$906.1 million (f.o.b., 1969); oil, peanuts, palm products, cocoa, rubber, cotton, timber, tin
Imports: \$696.6 million (c.i.f., 1969); machinery and transport equipment, manufactured goods, textiles, chemicals
Major trade partners: U.K., EEC, U.S.
Monetary conversion rate: 1 Nigerian pound=US\$2.80 (official)
Fiscal year: 1 April - 31 March

COMMUNICATIONS:

Railroads: 2,180 route mi.; 3'6" gage
Highways: 55,400 mi.; 9,475 mi. paved (mostly bituminous surface treatment); 45,925 mi. laterite, gravel, crushed stone, improved earth
Inland waterways: 5,330 mi. consisting of Niger and Benue rivers and smaller rivers and creeks
Pipelines: crude oil, 581 mi.; natural gas, 56 mi.; refined products, 3 mi.
Ports: 4 major, 5 minor
Merchant marine: 13 cargo ships (1,000 GRT or over) totaling 84,000 GRT, 122,000 DWT
Civil air: 8 major transport aircraft
Airfields: 86 total, 75 usable; 12 with permanent-surface runways; 4 with runways 8,000-11,999 ft., 25 with runways 4,000-7,999 ft.; 4 seaplane stations
Telecommunications: one of the best systems in Africa composed of radio-relay links, open-wire lines, and radiocommunication stations; principal center Lagos, secondary centers Ibadan and Kaduna; 81,400 telephones; 1,275,000 radio receivers, 75,000 TV receivers; 25 AM, 6 FM, and 8 TV stations; 2 submarine cables

DEFENSE FORCES:

Military budget: for fiscal year ending 31 March 1970, \$364 million; 36.4% of total budget

NIS 10

NORWAY



LAND:

Norway: 125,000 sq. mi.; Svalbard, 24,000 sq. mi.;
Jan Mayen, 144 sq. mi.; 3% arable, 2% meadows
and pastures, 21% forested, 73% other (1968)
Limits of territorial waters: 4 n. mi. (fishing, 12 n. mi.)

PEOPLE:

Population: 3,918,000, average annual growth rate 0.9%
(current); males 15-49, 907,000; 730,000 fit for
military service; average number reaching military
age (20) annually, 31,000
Ethnic divisions: homogeneous white population; small
Lappish minority
Religion: 96% Evangelical Lutheran, 4% other Protestant and Roman Catholic, 1%
other
Language: Norwegian, small Lapp and Finnish-speaking minorities
Literacy: 99%
Labor force: 1.6 million; 19.5% agriculture, forestry, fishing; 27.0% mining and
manufacturing; 9.5% construction; 13.3% commerce; 11.9% transportation and
communication; 17.7% services; 1.1% unemployed
Organized labor: 60% of labor force

GOVERNMENT:

Legal name: Kingdom of Norway
Type: constitutional monarchy
Capital: Oslo
Political subdivisions: 20 counties, 404 communes, 47 towns
Legal system: mixture of customary law, civil law system, and common law traditions;
constitution adopted 1814, modified 1884; Supreme Court renders advisory
opinions to legislature when asked; legal education at University of Oslo;
accepts compulsory ICJ jurisdiction, with reservations
Branches: legislative authority rests jointly with Crown and parliament (Storting);
executive power vested in Crown but exercised by cabinet responsible to
parliament; Supreme Court, 5 superior courts, 104 lower courts
Government leaders: King Olav V; Prime Minister Per Borten
Suffrage: universal, but not compulsory, over age 20
Elections: held every 4 years (next in 1973)
Political parties and leaders: Conservative, Kare Willoch; Christian Peoples,
Lars Korvald; Center, John Austrheim; Liberal, Helge Seip; Labor, Trygve
Bratteli; Socialist Peoples, Finn Gustavsen; Communist, Reidar Larsen
Voting strength (1969 election): 19.6% Conservative; 9.4% Christian Peoples;
10.5% Center; 9.4% Liberal; 46.5% Labor; 3.5% Socialist Peoples; 1.0%
Communist
Communists: 2,000; a number of sympathizers as indicated by the 22,500 Communist
votes cast in the 1969 election
Member of: Council of Europe, EFTA, FAO, GATT, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, IDA, IFC, IHB,
ILO, IMCO, IMF, ITU, NATO, Nordic Council, OECD, U.N., UNESCO, UPU, WHO, WMO

ECONOMY:

GNP: 9.7 billion (1969), \$2,488 per capita; 53.8% consumption; 31.4% investment,
including government; 14.3% government, including defense (current); net
foreign balance 0.5%; 1969 growth rate 3.9%, in 1961 constant prices
Agriculture: animal husbandry predominates; main crops -- feed grains, potatoes,
fruits, vegetables; 40% self-sufficient; food shortages -- food grains, sugar;
caloric intake, 2,910 calories per day per capita (1968-69)
Major industries: food processing, wood pulp, paper products, metals, machinery,
chemicals, shipbuilding

ECONOMY (cont'd):

Shortages: feed and bread grains, coal, petroleum and petroleum products, cotton, wool

Crude steel: 824,000 metric tons produced (1969), 210 kilograms per capita

Electric power: 12,580,000 kw. capacity (1970); 56,475 million kw.-hr. produced (1970); 14,000 kw.-hr. per capita

Exports: \$2,203 million (f.o.b., 1969); principal items -- fish and fish products, metal and metal products, pulp and paper, chemicals, ships

Imports: \$2,943 million (c.i.f., 1969); principal items -- ships, machinery, fuels, foodstuffs

Major trade partners: 18.2% Sweden, 19.5% U.K., 15.7% West Germany, 7.9% U.S., 7.2% Denmark; 27.6% EEC; 50.2% EFTA; 2.6% Communist countries

Aid:

economic -- U.S., \$353.0 million authorized (1946-69); none since 1958, except \$1.2 million in 1967; IBRD, \$145 million authorized through 1968, none since 1964; net official economic aid given to less developed areas and multilateral agencies, \$134.2 million (1960-69), \$26.6 million (1968), \$37.8 million (1969);

military -- U.S., \$900.3 million authorized (1946-69), \$32.6 million (1967), \$24.2 million (1968), \$11.0 million (1969)

Monetary conversion rate: 7.14 kroner=US\$1 (official)

Fiscal year: calendar year

COMMUNICATIONS:

Railroads: 2,630 mi.; 2,583 mi. single track standard gage; 1,513 mi. electrified, including 47 mi. double track

Highways: 44,180 mi.; 7,135 mi. paved, 37,045 mi. crushed stone and gravel

Inland waterways: 980 mi.; 5' draft vessels maximum

Pipelines: refined products, 33 mi.

Ports: 9 major, 69 minor

Merchant marine: 1,164 ships (1,000 GRT or over) totaling 19,476,000 GRT, 32,311,000 DWT; includes 24 passenger, 444 cargo, 291 tanker, 258 bulk, 147 specialized carrier

Civil air: 57 major transport aircraft

Airfields: 64 total, 58 usable; 32 with permanent-surface runways; 11 with runways 8,000-11,999 ft., 14 with runways 4,000-7,999 ft.; 24 seaplane stations

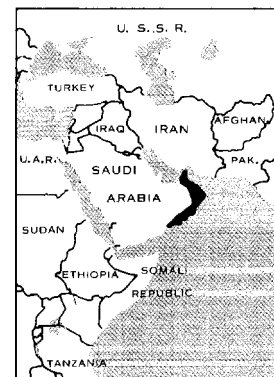
Telecommunications: high-quality domestic and international telephone, telegraph, and telex service; 1,091,000 telephones; 1.9 million radiobroadcast receivers; 816,941 TV receivers; 34 AM, 43 FM, and 41 TV stations (including many high powered transmitters); 6 submarine cables

DEFENSE FORCES:

Military budget: for fiscal year ending 31 December 1970, \$369 million; about 13% of central government budget

NIS 32B

OMAN



LAND:

About 82,000 sq. mi.; negligible amount forested,
remainder desert, waste, or urban
Limits of territorial waters: 3 n. mi.

PEOPLE:

Population: 565,000 (official est. 1 July 1966); males
15-49, 137,000; 71,000 fit for military service
Ethnic divisions: almost entirely Arab with small groups
of Iranians, Baluchis, and Indians
Religion: Muslim
Language: Arabic
Literacy: very low

GOVERNMENT:

Legal name: Sultanate of Oman
Type: absolute monarchy; nominally independent but under strong U.K. influence
Capital: Muscat
Legal system: based on English common law and Islamic law; no constitution;
ultimate appeal to the Sultan; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction
Government leader: Sultan Qabus ibn Sa'id Al Bu Sa'id

ECONOMY:

Agriculture: based on subsistence farming (fruits, dates, cereals, cattle, camels,
fish) and trade
Electric power: 24,000 kw. capacity (1970); 70 million kw.-hr. produced (1970);
120 kw.-hr. per capita
Exports: petroleum exports worth \$140 million (1968); dates, fish, limes, hides,
wool; to U.K. \$6.5 million (1967)
Major trade partners: India, Burma, Pakistan, the other Persian Gulf States, U.K.
Monetary conversion rate: new currency introduced Riyal Said; R0.42=US\$1
Fiscal year: no budget year

COMMUNICATIONS:

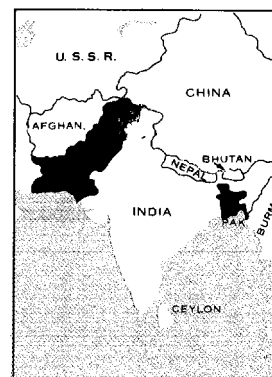
Pipelines: crude oil 223 mi.
Ports: 7 minor
Civil air: no major transport aircraft
Airfields: 152 total, 86 usable; 2 with permanent-surface runways; 2 with runways
8,000-11,999 ft., 27 with runways 4,000-7,999 ft.
Telecommunications: poor international radiocommunications (service to Bahrain
only); very poor domestic wire service; 800 telephones; 1 AM station;
tropospheric scatter-link to Bahrain

DEFENSE FORCES:

Supply: from U.K.

NIS 36

PAKISTAN



LAND:

405,000 sq. mi. (includes Pakistani part of Jammu-Kashmir) (West Pakistan 86%; East Pakistan 14% in two non-contiguous provinces); 38% arable, including 24% cultivated, 58% desert, waste, or urban, 4% forested (1967)

Limits of territorial waters: 12 n. mi. (fishing, 12 n. mi.)

PEOPLE:

Population: 116,597,000* (excluding Junagardh, Manavador, Gilgit, Baltistan, and the disputed area of Jammu-Kashmir), average annual growth rate 2.1% (FY69); males 15-49, 27,918,000; 14,980,000 fit for military service; 1,455,000 reach military age (17) annually

Ethnic divisions: 54% Bengalis, 30% Punjabi, 5% Pushtuns, 2% Sindhis, 2% Baluchis, 7% other

Religion: 88% Muslim, 10% Hindu, 2% other

Language: official languages -- Urdu (spoken in West Pakistan) and Bengali (spoken in East Pakistan); total spoken languages -- 4% Urdu, 55% Bengali, 25% Punjabi, 6% Pushtu; 10% minor languages (Sindhi, Baluchi, Brahui); English is lingua franca

Literacy: about 16%

Labor force: 30 million (est. 1961); 73% agriculture, 10% industry, 5% commerce, 10% service, 2% unemployed; substantial shortage of skilled labor; seasonal shortages of unskilled labor in some areas; severe underemployment

Organized labor: 5% of labor force

GOVERNMENT:

Legal name: Islamic Republic of Pakistan

Type: republic; under transitional military rule since March 1969; East Pakistan, which tried to become independent as Bang la Desh in April 1971, is under military occupation

Capital: Islamabad; many government offices functioning in Rawalpindi, temporary capital

Political subdivisions: 2 noncontiguous wings -- West Pakistan and East Pakistan; East Pakistan is one province, and West Pakistan has 4 provinces -- Punjab, Sind, Baluchistan, Northwest Frontier -- with the capital territory of Islamabad and certain tribal areas centrally administered

Legal system: based on English common law; constitution of 1962 abrogated by martial law regime, but country governed as closely as possible in accordance with it, although several important basic rights have been rescinded; judicial review of legislative acts in the Supreme Court; six law schools, including University of Punjab School of Law in Lahore; accepts compulsory ICJ jurisdiction, with reservations

Branches: Martial Law Administration holds executive and legislative powers; judiciary relatively unaffected and relatively unaffected by martial law in West Pakistan

Government leaders: President and Martial Law Administrator Yahya Khan, assisted by Deputy Martial Law Administrators Vice Admiral Muzaffar Hasan, Air Marshal A. Rahim Khan, and Gen. Abdul Hamid Khan

Suffrage: universal over age 21

*Based on data reported by Pakistan's Central Statistical Office, the Pakistani population was est. at 116,597,000 on 1 July 1971. Projections based on estimates used by Pakistan's Planning Commission, which allows for an underenumeration of 8% in the 1961 census, suggest, however, that the population may be as high as 134 million.

GOVERNMENT (cont'd):

Elections: national elections for 313-member constituent assembly, based on one-man/one-vote formula, scheduled for 7 December 1970; assembly to be given 120 days to draw up constitution which must be authenticated by President; provincial elections to be held 17 December 1970

Political parties and leaders: Awami League (AL) (outlawed), Mujibur Rahman (jailed), Tajuddin Ahmed (in exile); Pakistan People's Party (PPP), Z. A. Bhutto; Council Muslim League (CML), Mumtaz Daultana; Jama'at-i-Islam (JI), Maulana Madoodi; Pakistan Democratic Party (PDP), Nurul Amin; National Awami Party/Left (NAP/L), Naulana Bhashani; National Awami Party/Requisitionist (NAP/R), Abdul Wali Khan; All Pakistan Muslim League (PML/Qaiyum), Abdul Qaiyum Khan; Markazi Jamiat-ul-Ulema-i-Pakistan (MJUP), Khamaja Qamar-u-Din Sialvi; Jamiat-ul-Ulema-i-Islam (JUI), Jaulana Ghulam Ghaus Hazarvi, Mufti Mahmud

Member of: ADB, CENTO, Colombo Plan, Commonwealth, FAO, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, IDA, IFC, IHB, ILO, IMCO, IMF, ITU, RCD, SEATO, U.N., UNESCO, UPU, WHO, WMO

ECONOMY:

GNP: \$15.7 billion (1969-70), \$120 per capita; real growth (1969-70) 5.8%
Agriculture: largely subsistence farming, heavily dependent on monsoon rainfall in East Pakistan and extensive irrigation in West Pakistan; main crops -- jute and rice in the East, and wheat and cotton in the West; West largely self-sufficient; East -- shortages in rice and wheat
Major industries: cotton textiles, jute manufactures, food processing, natural gas
Electric power: 2,616,000 kw. capacity (1970); 7.85 billion kw.-hr. produced (1970); 69 kw.-hr. per capita
Exports: \$701 million (f.o.b., 1969-70); jute and cotton (raw and manufactured)
Imports: \$1,071 million (c.i.f., 1969-70) machinery, transport equipment, chemicals
Major trade partners: U.S., U.K., Japan, West Germany
Monetary conversion rate: 4.762 rupees=US\$1
Fiscal year: 1 July - 30 June

COMMUNICATIONS:

Railroads: 7,049 mi. (5,334 mi. West, 1,715 mi. East); 1,468 mi. meter gage (318 mi. West, 1,150 mi. East) 5,181 mi. broad gage (4,636 mi. West, 545 mi. East); 400 mi. narrow gage (380 mi. West, 20 mi. East); 722 mi. double track (635 mi. West, 87 mi. East); government owned
Highways: 71,850 mi. (43,500 mi. West, 28,350 mi. East); 12,730 mi. paved (10,460 mi. West, 2,270 mi. East); 13,850 mi. gravel (12,250 mi. West, 1,600 mi. East); 45,250 mi. earth (20,790 mi. West, 24,480 mi. East)
Inland waterways: 4,600 mi., East Pakistan; 1,150 mi., West Pakistan; river steamers navigate main waterways in East Pakistan
Pipelines: crude oil, 143 mi.; natural gas, 1,200 mi.
Ports: 2 major, 10 minor
Merchant marine: 75 ships (1,000 GRT or over) totaling 593,000 GRT, 802,000 DWT; includes 5 passenger, 67 cargo, 1 tanker, 2 bulk
Civil air: 23 major transport aircraft
Airfields: 250 total, 132 usable; 79 with permanent-surface runways; 1 with runway over 12,000 ft., 22 with runways 8,000-11,999 ft., 67 with runways 4,000-7,999 ft.; 3 seaplane stations
Telecommunications: excellent international radiocommunication service over CENTO links; domestic wire and radiocommunication and broadcast service very good; 193,493 telephones; 1,626,146 radio and 80,000 TV sets; 12 AM, no FM, and 7 TV stations; submarine cables extend to Muscat

DEFENSE FORCES:

Military budget: for fiscal year ending 30 June 1971 \$630,000,000; about 23% of total budget

NIS 77

PANAMA



LAND:

29,208 sq. mi. (excluding Canal Zone); 24% agricultural land (9% fallow, 4% cropland, 11.0% pasture), 20% exploitable forest, 56% other forests, urban, and waste (1960); Canal Zone, 553 sq. mi.
Limits of territorial waters: 200 n. mi.

PEOPLE:

Population: 1,475,000, average annual growth rate 3.0% (December 60 - May 70); males 15-49, 358,000; 245,000 fit for military service; no conscription
Ethnic divisions: 70% mestizo, 14% Negro, 9% white, 7% Indian and other
Religion: over 90% Roman Catholic, remainder mainly Protestant
Language: Spanish; about 14% speak English as native tongue; many Panamanians bilingual
Literacy: 80% of population 10 years of age and over
Labor force: 390,000 (1967 est.); 49.1% agriculture, 19.9% services, 9.8% commerce, 8.4% manufacturing, 3.6% construction, 2.6% transportation and communications, 1% other (1964 est.); 5.6% Canal Zone; national average of 5% or less unemployed; 25% to 30% of unemployed in Panama City and Colon; shortage of skilled labor but an oversupply of unskilled labor
Organized labor: 5% of labor force

GOVERNMENT:

Legal name: Republic of Panama
Type: republic; under military rule since October 1968
Capital: Panama City
Political subdivisions: 9 provinces, 1 Indian reservation
Legal system: based on civil law system; constitution adopted in 1946; judicial review of legislative acts in the Supreme Court; legal education at University of Panama; accepts compulsory ICJ jurisdiction, with reservations
Branches: popularly elected executive and unicameral legislature (currently disbanded), presidentially appointed Supreme Court
Government leaders: elected President Arias ousted by military Junta on 11 October 1968; locus of power remains with National Guard Commandant, General Omar Torrijos; Demetrio Lakas is President of the Provisional Junta Government and Chief of State
Suffrage: universal and compulsory over age 21
Elections: May 1968 elections won by National Union (NU) coalition candidate Arnulfo Arias Madrid, who assumed presidency on 1 October 1968; elections held every 4 years; no elections are scheduled or planned
Political parties and leaders: political parties suspended pending revision of electoral code
Voting strength (1968 election): 55% Arnulfo Arias Madrid (National Union Coalition), 42% David Samudio (People's Alliance), 3% Antonio Gonzalez Revilla (Christian Democratic Party)
Member of: IADB, IAEA, ICAO, OAS, U.N.

ECONOMY:

GNP: \$1.32 billion (purchasing power parity estimate, 1970), \$915 per capita; 63% private consumption, 12% government consumption, 23% gross fixed investment, +2% net foreign balance (1968); real growth rate 1970, 7.0%
Agriculture: main crops -- bananas, rice, corn, coffee, sugarcane; self-sufficient in most basic foods; 2,400 calories per day per capita (1965-66)
Major industries: food processing, metal products, construction materials, petroleum products, clothing

ECONOMY (cont'd):

Electric power: 218,000 kw. capacity (1969 est.); 621 million kw.-hr. produced (1969 est.), 480 kw.-hr. per capita

Exports: \$117 million (f.o.b., 1969); bananas, petroleum products, shrimp, sugar, coffee

Imports: \$294 million (c.i.f., 1969); manufactures, transportation equipment, crude petroleum, foodstuffs, chemicals

Major trade partners: U.S. 43%, Venezuela 15%, Canal Zone 9%, Colon Free Zone 6% (1969)

Aid:

economic -- extensions from U.S. (1946-69), \$146.4 million loans, \$96.7 million grants; from international organizations (FY46-69), \$53.5 million; from other Western countries (1960-68), \$14.0 million; military -- assistance from U.S. (FY61-69), \$3.2 million

Monetary conversion rate: 1 balboa=US\$1 (official)

Fiscal year: calendar year

COMMUNICATIONS:

Railroads: 345 mi.; 48 mi. 5'0" gage, 107 mi. 3'0" gage; 190 mi. plantation feeder lines

Highways: 4,200 mi.; 950 mi. paved, 700 mi. gravel or crushed stone, 300 mi. improved earth, 2,250 mi. unimproved earth; Panama Canal Zone 145 mi.; 140 mi. paved; 5 mi. gravel

Inland waterways: 500 mi. navigable by shallow draft vessels; 50-mile Panama Canal

Pipelines: refined products, 56 mi.

Ports: 2 major, 10 minor

Merchant marine: 670 ships (1,000 GRT or over) totaling 5,953,000 GRT, 9,497,000 DWT; includes 12 passenger, 398 cargo, 170 tanker, 66 bulk, 24 specialized carrier; all foreign owned and operated

Civil air: 22 major transport aircraft

Airfields: 237 total, 124 usable; 16 with permanent-surface runways; 3 with runways 8,000-11,999 ft.; 11 with runways 4,000-7,999 ft.; 2 seaplane stations

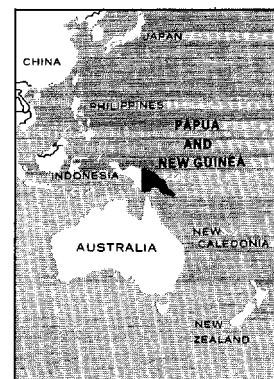
Telecommunications: domestic and international telecom facilities well developed, including nearly nationwide radio-relay system; communications satellite ground station; 72,900 telephones; 550,000 radio and 108,000 TV receivers, 77 AM, 25 FM, and 13 TV stations; 1 coaxial submarine cable

DEFENSE FORCES:

Supply: principally dependent on U.S. but acquired modern small arms and ammunition from Belgium (1969)

NIS 102

PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA



LAND:

183,540 sq. mi. (Papua 90,540 sq. mi., New Guinea 93,000 sq. mi.)
Limits of territorial waters: 3 n. mi. (fishing, 12 n. mi.)

PEOPLE:

Population: 2,463,000 (Papua 659,000 excluding territory transferred to New Guinea, average annual growth rate 2.5% (FY64-69); New Guinea 1,804,000 including territory previously a part of Papua, average annual growth rate 2.2% (FY64-69); males 15-49, 624,000 (Papua 166,000, New Guinea 465,000); about 325,000 fit for military service (Papua 85,000, New Guinea 245,000)
Ethnic divisions: predominantly Melanesian and Papuan, some Negrito, Micronesian, and Polynesian types
Religion: over one-half of population nominally Christian (490,000 Catholic, 320,000 Lutheran, other Protestant sects); remainder animist
Language: 700 indigenous languages; pidgin English and 2 or 3 native languages are *linguae francae* for over one-half of population; English spoken by 1% to 2% of population
Literacy: 1%; in English, 0.1%
Labor force: no available figures; mostly subsistence farmers

GOVERNMENT:

Legal name: Territory of Papua and New Guinea
Type: dependent territory under Administrator appointed by Australia
Capital: Port Moresby
Political subdivisions: 18 administrative districts (12 in New Guinea, 6 in Papua); New Guinea (including Bismarck archipelago and Bougainville) is a U.N. Trust Territory
Legal system: based on English common law; highest judicial organ is High Court of Australia
Branches: executive -- Administrator and Executive Council; legislature -- House of Assembly (94 members, including 10 appointed); judiciary -- court system consists of Supreme Court of Territory of Papua and New Guinea and various inferior courts (District Courts, Local Courts, Children's Courts, Wardens' Courts); Supreme Court decisions may be appealed to High Court of Australia
Government leader: Administrator, L. W. Johnson
Elections: preferential-type elections for 84 members of 94-member House of Assembly every 4 years; 10 are appointed "official" members; last elections in February-March 1968
Political parties: proindependence Pangu Pati is principal political group; 5 or 6 other small parties and numerous independents
Suffrage: universal adult suffrage
Voting strength (1968 election): 1.18 million registered voters, of which an estimated 65% to 75% voted; Pangu Pati and pro-Pangu Pati sympathizers won 21-26 assembly seats, minor parties and independents won remainder
Communists: no significant strength
Member of: no membership in international organizations

ECONOMY:

GNP: \$550 million (FY70 estimate), \$225 per capita; real average annual growth rate (1960-69) 7.5%
Agriculture: main crops -- coconuts, coffee, cocoa, rubber, rice
Major industries: sawmilling and timber processing, copper mining (Bougainville)
Electric power: 70,500 kw. capacity (1970); 196 million kw.-hr. produced (1970); 80 kw.-hr. per capita

ECONOMY (cont'd):

Exports: \$84.3 million (f.o.b., FY69); principal products -- coconut products, coffee beans, cocoa beans, timber
Imports: \$168.5 million (f.o.b., FY69)
Major trade partners: Australia, U.K., Japan
Aid: economic -- Australia (FY46-69) \$909 million extended; World Bank group (1968-September 1969) -- \$7.5 million committed
Monetary conversion rate: 0.893 Australian dollar=US\$1
Fiscal year: 1 July - 30 June

COMMUNICATIONS:

Papua:

Railroads: none
Highways: approx. 2,480 mi.; about 1,360 mi. suitable for heavy and medium traffic, and about 1,120 mi. suitable for light traffic
Inland waterways: 800 mi., not including minor rivers
Ports: 1 principal (Port Moresby), 1 secondary
Civil air: see New Guinea (below)
Airfields: 180 total, 128 usable; 7 with permanent-surface runways; 14 with runways 4,000-7,999 ft.; 10 seaplane stations, inactive
Telecommunications: see New Guinea (below)

New Guinea:

Railroads: none
Highways: approx. 6,430 mi.; approx. 3,865 mi. suitable for heavy and medium traffic, and 2,565 mi. suitable for light traffic only
Inland waterways: 1,350 mi., northeast New Guinea; minor rivers not included
Pipelines: crude oil, 87 mi.
Ports: 4 principal (Rabaul, Lae, Madang, Kavieng), 4 minor
Civil air: 28 major transport aircraft (plus 26 registered in Australia)
Airfields: 429 total, 296 usable; 5 with permanent-surface runways; 34 with runways 4,000-7,999 ft.; 4 seaplane stations, inactive
Telecommunications: Papua/New Guinea telecom services are adequate and are being improved; principal telecom centers include Goroka, Lae, Madang, Mount Hagen, and Wewak in new Guinea; and Daru, Port Moresby and Samarai in Papua; facilities provide radiobroadcast, radiotelephone and telegraph, coastal radio, aeronautical radio and international radiocommunication services; numerous privately-owned radio facilities exist; submarine cables extend from Madang to Australia and Guam; 18,998 telephones, 75,000 radios, but no TV sets; 11 AM, no FM and no TV facilities

DEFENSE FORCES:

Defense is responsibility of Australia

NIS 92

PARAGUAY



LAND:

157,000 sq. mi.; 2% under crops; 24% meadow and pasture; 52% forested; 22% urban, waste, and other (1963)

PEOPLE:

Population: 2,460,000, average annual growth rate 3.1% (FY69); males 15-49, 592,000; 395,000 fit for military service; average number currently reaching military age (17) annually, 27,000
Ethnic divisions: 95% mestizo, 5% white and Indian
Religion: 97% Roman Catholic
Language: Spanish and Guaraní
Literacy: officially estimated at 74% above age 10, but probably much lower (40%)
Labor force: 715,000 (1968 est.); 55% agriculture, forestry, fishing; 8% transport and other services; 19% manufacturing and construction; 13% commerce and professions; 5% miscellaneous (est. 1962)
Organized labor: about 6% of labor force

GOVERNMENT:

Legal name: Republic of Paraguay
Type: republic; under authoritarian rule
Capital: Asuncion
Political subdivisions: 16 departments and the national capital, 154 municipalities
Legal system: based on Argentine codes, Roman law, and French codes; constitution promulgated 1967; judicial review of legislative acts in Supreme Court; legal education at National University of Asuncion and Catholic University of Our Lady of the Assumption; does not accept compulsory ICJ jurisdiction
Branches: President heads executive; bicameral legislature; judiciary headed by Supreme Court
Government leader: President (General) Alfredo Stroessner
Suffrage: universal; compulsory between ages of 18-60
Elections: President and Congress elected together every 5 years; 4-party participation for first time in 1968 elections
Political parties and leaders: Colorado Party, Juan Ramon Chavez; Levi-Liberal Party, Carlos Levi Ruffinelli; Febrerista Party, Ignacio Iramain; Radical Liberal Party, Carlos Alberto Gonzalez; Christian Democratic Party (not officially inscribed), Alfredo Ayala Haedo
Voting strength (February 1968 general election): 71% Colorado Party, 22% Radical Liberal Party, 4% Liberal Party, 3% Febrerista Party
Communists: Oscar Creydt faction and Miguel Angel Soler faction (both illegal); perhaps several thousand party members and sympathizers in Paraguay, very few are hard core; party in exile is small and deeply divided
Other political or pressure groups: Popular Colorado Movement (MoPoCo) led by Epifanio Mendez Fleitas, in exile
Member of: FAO, IADB, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, IMF, LAFTA, OAS, U.N., WHO

ECONOMY:

GNP: \$755 million (purchasing power parity estimate, 1970), \$320 per capita; 77% private consumption; 11% public consumption; 15% gross domestic investment; -3% net foreign balance (1968); real growth rate 1970, 7%
Agriculture: main crops -- oilseeds, cotton, wheat, manioc, sweet potatoes, tobacco, corn, rice, sugarcane; self-sufficient in most foods; caloric intake, 2,580 calories per day per capita (1963-64); protein intake, 70 grams per day per capita (20 grams of animal origin)
Major industries: meat packing, oilseed crushing, milling, brewing, textiles, light consumer goods, cement

ECONOMY (cont'd):

Electric power: 150,000 kw. capacity (1970 est.); 201 million kw.-hr. produced (1970 est.); 83 kw.-hr. per capita

Exports: \$64 million (f.o.b., 1970); meat, timber, oilseeds, tobacco, cotton, quebracho extract, hides, yerba mate

Imports: \$76 million (c.i.f., 1970); foodstuffs, machinery, transport equipment, engines, consumer durables, fuels and lubricants, textiles

Major trade partners: U.S. 25%, Argentina 20%, West Germany 8%, U.K. 8%

Aid:

economic -- extensions from U.S. (FY46-69), \$74.8 million loans, \$50.5 million grants; from international organizations (FY46-68), \$88.4 million; from other Western countries (1960-66), \$7.4 million;

military -- assistance from U.S. (FY58-69), \$10.2 million

Monetary conversion rate: 126 guaranies=US\$1 (selling rate)

Fiscal year: calendar year

COMMUNICATIONS:

Railroads: 652 mi.; 273 mi. standard gage, 32 mi. 3'3 3/8" gage, 347 mi. various narrow gage (privately owned)

Highways: 9,900 mi.; 400 mi. bituminous treated, 310 mi. gravel, 2,390 mi. earth

Inland waterways: 1,970 mi.

Freight carried: 70% carried by inland waterway in 1960

Ports: 1 major, 7 minor (all river)

Merchant marine: 14 ships (1,000 GRT or over) totaling 16,000 GRT, 12,000 DWT; includes 2 passenger, 9 cargo, 2 tanker, 1 specialized carrier; domestic ships operate mostly in river traffic; most international waterborne trade is carried by foreign flag ships

Civil air: 5 major transport aircraft

Airfields: 762 total, 666 usable; 1 with permanent-surface runway; 1 with runway 8,000-11,999 ft., 23 with runways 4,000-7,999 ft.; 1 seaplane station

Telecommunications: local telecom facilities in Asuncion good, but intercity net still poor; only 21,225 telephones; est. 720,000 radio and 25,000 TV receivers; 18 AM, 5 FM, and 1 TV stations

DEFENSE FORCES:

Supply: dependent on foreign sources (U.S., Brazil, Argentina, and Belgium) for all materials

Military budget: for fiscal year ending 31 December 1971, \$16.5 million; about 19% of proposed central government budget

NIS 88

PERU



LAND:

496,000 sq. mi. (other estimates range as low as 482,000 sq. mi.); 2% cropland, 14% meadows and pastures, 55% forested, 29% urban, waste, other (1962)
Limits of territorial waters: 200 n. mi.

PEOPLE:

Population: 14,013,000 (excluding Indian jungle population which was estimated at 101,000 in 1961), average annual growth rate 3.1% (FY70); males 15-49, 3,230,000; 2,190,000 fit for military service; average number currently reaching military age (20) annually, 121,000
Ethnic divisions: 46% Indian; 38% mestizo (white-Indian); 15% white; 1% Negro, Japanese, Chinese
Religion: predominantly Roman Catholic
Language: Spanish, Quechua, Aymara
Literacy: 45% to 50%
Labor force: 3.5 million (1967); 46% agriculture, 17% services, 14% manufacturing, 9% trade, 4% construction, 4% transportation, 2% mining, 4% other
Organized labor: 25% of labor force

GOVERNMENT:

Legal name: Republic of Peru
Type: republic; under military regime since October 1968
Capital: Lima
Political subdivisions: 23 departments with limited autonomy plus constitutional Province of Callao
Legal system: based on civil law system; military government rules by decree; legal education at the National Universities in Lima, in Trujillo, in Arequipa, and in Cuzco; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction
Branches: executive, legislative, judicial; congress disbanded after 3 October 1968 ouster of President Fernando Belaunde Terry
Government leader: President Juan Velasco Alvarado
Suffrage: literacy requirement
Elections: presidential and congressional elections held every 6 years; all elections canceled after the coup
Political parties and leaders: Popular Action Party (AP), Fernando Belaunde Terry in exile; Christian Democratic Party (PDC), Hector Cornejo Chavez; Popular American Revolutionary Alliance Party (APRA), Victor Raul Haya de la Torre; Popular Christian Party (PPC), Luis Bedoya Reyes
Voting strength (1963 election): 39% AP-PDC, 34% APRA, 25% UNO, 1% Communist, 1% other
Member of: GATT, IADB, IAEA, ICAO, LAFTA and Andean Sub-Regional Group (created in May 1969 within LAFTA), OAS, U.N.

ECONOMY:

GNP: \$7.3 billion (purchasing power parity estimate, 1969), \$520 per capita; 72% private consumption, 10% public consumption, 13% gross investment (1970); 5% net foreign balance; real growth rate 1970, 7%
Agriculture: main crops -- wheat, corn, potatoes, beans, barley, cotton, sugarcane; imports wheat, meat, lard and oils, rice, corn; caloric intake, 2,300 calories per day per capita (1964)
Major industries: mining of metals, petroleum, fishing, textiles and clothing, food processing, cement
Electric power: 2 million kw. capacity (1969 est.); 4.7 billion kw.-hr. produced (1969); 442 kw.-hr. per capita
Exports: \$1,048 million (f.o.b., 1970); fish and fish products, copper, silver, iron, cotton, sugar, lead, zinc, petroleum, coffee

ECONOMY (cont'd):

Imports: \$618 million (f.o.b., 1970); foodstuffs, machinery, transport equipment, iron and steel semimanufactures, chemicals, pharmaceuticals

Major trade partners: exports -- U.S. 33%, Western Europe 42%, Japan 14%, Latin America 6%; imports -- U.S. 32%, Western Europe 33%, Latin America 17%, Japan 6% (1970)

Aid:

economic -- extensions from U.S. (FY46-69), \$456.6 million loans, \$164.0 million grants; from international organizations (FY46-67), \$325.2 million; from other Western countries (1960-66), \$43.4 million; Communist countries (1968-70) \$59.3 million;

military -- assistance from U.S. (FY49-69), \$143.7 million

Monetary conversion rate: 38.70 soles=US\$1 (trade); 435 soles=US\$1 (non-trade)

Fiscal year: calendar year

COMMUNICATIONS:

Railroads: approx. 2,144 mi.; 1,800 mi. 4' 8 1/2" gage; 130 mi. gage less than 3'0"; 214 mi. 3' 0" gage; 9 mi. double track.

Highways: 31,100 mi.; 3,000 mi. paved, 5,400 mi. gravel or crushed stone, 8,500 mi. improved earth, 14,200 mi. unimproved earth

Inland waterways: 5,400 mi. of navigable tributaries of Amazon River system and 130 mi. Lake Titicaca

Pipelines: crude oil, 206 mi.; natural gas, 16 mi.

Ports: 7 major, 20 minor

Merchant marine: 37 ships (1,000 GRT or over) totaling 291,000 GRT, 407,000 DWT; includes 25 cargo, 9 tanker (includes 4 naval tankers sometimes used commercially), 1 specialized carrier

Civil air: 46 major transport aircraft

Airfields: 317 total, 271 usable; 15 with permanent-surface runways; 1 with runway over 12,000 ft., 18 with runways 8,000-11,999 ft., 50 with runways 4,000-7,999 ft.; 3 seaplane stations

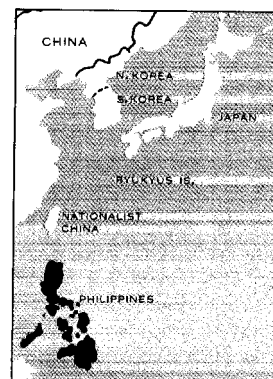
Telecommunications: fairly adequate for most public requirements; communications satellite ground station; 192,600 telephones; est. 2 million radio and 395,000 TV receivers; 217 AM, 7 FM, and 28 TV stations; 1 telegraph submarine cable

DEFENSE FORCES:

Military budget: a biennial budget for 1 January 1971 through 31 December 1972, \$485.2 million; about 16.2% of central government biennial budget

NIS 99

PHILIPPINES



LAND:

116,000 sq. mi.; 37% cropland, 41% forested, 22% other (1968)
Limits of territorial waters: 0-300 n. mi. (treaty limits of the Philippines)

PEOPLE:

Population: 39,876,000, average annual growth rate 3.6% (FY70); males 15-49, 9,112,000; 5,965,000 fit for military service; about 390,000 reach military age (20) annually
Ethnic divisions: 91.5% Filipino (Malay), 4% Moros (Malay), 1.5% Chinese, 3% other
Religion: 83% Roman Catholic, 10% Protestant, 4% Muslim, 3% Buddhist and other
Language: Tagalog (renamed Pilipino) is the national language of the Philippine Republic; English is the language of school instruction and government business
Literacy: about 75%
Labor force: 11 million; 60% agriculture, forestry, fishing; 12% manufacturing; 10.5% commerce; 10.5% government and services (business, recreation, domestic, personal); 3.5% transport, storage, communication; 3% construction; 0.5% other

GOVERNMENT:

Legal name: Republic of the Philippines
Type: republic
Capital: Manila (Quezon City)
Political subdivisions: 66 provinces
Legal system: based on Spanish, Islamic, and Anglo-American law; constitution passed 1935, ratified as amended 1947; judicial review of legislative acts in the Supreme Court; legal education at University of the Philippines, Ateneo de Manila University, and 71 other law schools; accepts compulsory ICJ jurisdiction, with reservations
Branches: strong executive branch with Presidential Cabinet; bicameral legislature -- Senate and House of Representatives; judicial branch headed by Supreme Court with descending authority in a Court of Appeals, Courts of First Instance in various provinces, municipal courts in chartered cities, and justices of the peace in towns and municipalities; these justices have considerably more authority than do justices of the peace in the U.S.
Government leader: President Ferdinand E. Marcos
Suffrage: universal over age 21, and literate
Elections: elections for President and House of Representatives held every 4 years; Senate elections staggered with one-third membership elected every 2 years
Political parties and leaders: Liberal Party, Gerardo M. Roxas; Nacionalista Party, Gil J. Puyat
Voting strength (1970): Senate -- Nacionalista Party, 19 seats; Liberal Party, 5 seats; House of Representatives -- Nacionalista Party, 92; Liberal Party, 18
Communists: under 1,000; sympathizers, 5,000-6,000 (est.)
Member of: ADB, ASEAN, ASPAC, Colombo Plan, ECAFE, IAEA, ICAO, IHB, SEATO, U.N., UNESCO, UNICEF, WHO

ECONOMY:

GNP: \$8 billion (1969), \$210 per capita
Agriculture: about self-sufficient in rice; main crops -- rice, corn, coconut, sugarcane, abaca, tobacco
Major industries: agricultural processing, textiles, chemicals and chemical products

ECONOMY (cont'd):

Electric power: 2,201,000 kw. capacity (1970); 8.3 billion kw.-hr. produced (1970); 216 kw.-hr. per capita
Exports: \$855 million (f.o.b., 1969); copra, sugar, logs and lumber, coconut oil, copper concentrates, abaca
Imports: \$1,254 million (c.i.f., 1969)
Major trade partners: (1968) exports -- 45% U.S., 34% Japan; imports -- 32% U.S., 28% Japan
Aid:
 economic -- U.S. (FY46-69), \$1.5 billion committed; Japan (reparations), \$550 million extended in 1956, \$337 million drawn through July 1969; IBRD (1953-68), \$158 million committed;
 military -- U.S. (FY46-68), \$552.3 million committed
Monetary conversion rate: 6.43 pesos=US\$1 (December, 1970) (floating rate)
Fiscal year: 1 July - 30 June

COMMUNICATIONS:

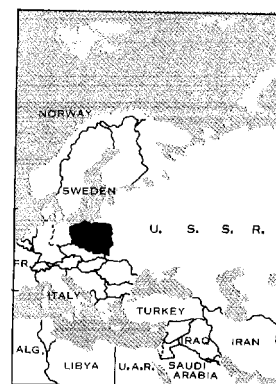
Railroads: 2,160 mi.; 2 common-carrier systems (3'6" gage) totaling about 710 mi.; 19 industrial systems with 4 different gages totaling 1,450 mi.; 34% government owned
Highways: 39,371 mi.; 7,507 mi. paved; 22,838 mi. gravel, crushed stone, or stabilized soil surface; 9,026 mi. improved earth
Inland waterways: 2,000 mi.; limited to shallow-draft (less than 5 ft.) vessels
Pipelines: refined products, 157 mi.
Ports: 13 major, 89 minor
Merchant marine: 172 ships (1,000 GRT or over) totaling 896,000 GRT, 1,281,000 DWT; includes 9 passenger, 123 cargo, 24 tanker, 11 bulk, 5 specialized carrier
Civil air: 87 major transport aircraft
Airfields: 278 total, 165 usable; 32 with permanent-surface runways; 6 with runways 8,000-11,999 ft., 17 with runways 4,000-7,999 ft.; 8 seaplane stations

DEFENSE FORCES:

Supply: almost exclusively from U.S.; naval ships and equipment also from Australia, Japan, and Italy
Military budget: for fiscal year ending 30 June 1971, \$115.4 million; about 13% of total budget

NIS 14

POLAND



LAND:

120,600 sq. mi.; 49% arable, 14% other agricultural, 27% forested, 10% other (1969)
Limits of territorial waters: 3 n. mi. (fishing, 12 n. mi.)

PEOPLE:

Population: 32,746,000, average annual growth rate 0.9% (current); males 15-49, 8,546,000; 6,750,000 fit for military service; 349,000 reach military age (19) annually
Ethnic divisions: 98.7% Polish, .6% Ukrainians, .5% Belorussians, less than .05% Jews, .2% other
Religion: 95% Roman Catholic (about 75% practicing), 5% Uniate, Greek Orthodox, Protestant, and other
Language: Polish, no significant dialects
Literacy: about 98%
Labor force: 16.3 million; 38% agriculture, 26% industry, 46% other nonagricultural*

GOVERNMENT:

Legal name: Polish People's Republic (PRL)
Type: Communist state
Capital: Warsaw
Political subdivisions: 17 provinces, 5 city provinces, 391 districts
Legal system: mixture of Continental (Napoleonic) civil law and Communist legal theory; constitution adopted 1952; court system parallels administrative divisions with Supreme Court, composed of 104 justices, at apex; no judicial review of legislative acts; legal education at 7 law schools; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction
Branches: legislative, executive, judicial system dominated by parallel Communist Party apparatus
Government leader: Piotr Jaroszewicz, Premier; Jozef Cyrankiewicz, chairman of Council of State (president)
Suffrage: universal and compulsory over age 18
Elections: parliamentary and local government every 4 years
Dominant political party and leader: Polish United Workers' Party (PZPR) (Communist) Edward Bierek, First Secretary
Voting strength (1969 election): 97% voted for Communist-approved single slate
Communists: 2,200,000 (February 1971)
Other political or pressure groups: National Unity Front (FJN), including United Peasant Party (ZSL), Democratic Party (SD), progovernment pseudo-Catholic Pax Association and Christian Social Association, Catholic independent Znak group; powerful Roman Catholic Church, Stefan Cardinal Wyszynski, Primate
Member of: CEMA, GATT, ICAO, IHB, Indochina Truce Commission, Korea Truce Commission, U.N. and all specialized agencies except IMF and IBRD, Warsaw Pact

ECONOMY:

GNP: \$43.8 billion in 1970 at 1969 prices, \$1,330 per capita; 1969 growth rate 4.6%
Agriculture: self-sufficient for minimum requirements; main crops -- grain, sugar beets, oilseeds, potatoes, exporter of livestock products and sugar; importer of grains; 3,300 calories per day per capita (1968-69)
Major industries: chemistry, food processing, transportation equipment, machine building, iron and steel, textiles, and shipbuilding
Crude steel: 11.8 million metric tons produced (1970), about 360 kg. per capita

*Excludes armed forces and other classified categories of employment.

ECONOMY (cont'd):

Exports: \$3,548 million (f.o.b., 1970); 39% machinery and equipment, 33% fuels, raw materials, and semimanufactures, 13% agricultural and food products, 16% industrial consumer goods
Imports: \$3,608 million (f.o.b., 1969); 36% machinery and equipment; 48% fuels, raw materials, and semimanufactures; 10% agricultural and food products; 6% industrial consumer goods
Major trade partners: \$7,156 million (1970); 66% with Communist countries, 34% with West (1969)
Monetary conversion rate: 4 zlotys=US\$1 (commercial); 40 zlotys=US\$1 (noncommercial)
Fiscal year: same as calendar year; economic data are reported for calendar years except for caloric intake which is reported for the consumption year, 1 July - 30 June

COMMUNICATIONS:

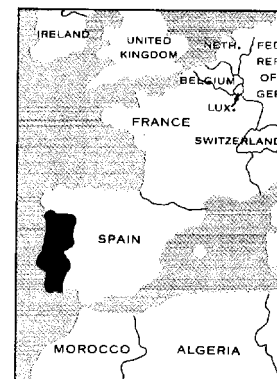
Railroads: 16,493 route mi.; 14,427 mi. standard gage, 2,066 mi. narrow gage; 4,644 mi. double track; 2,143 mi. electrified; government owned (1968)
Highways: 190,095 mi.; 40,389 mi. paved; 39,479 mi. crushed stone, gravel; 110,227 mi. earth (improved and unimproved) (1971)
Inland waterways: 3,158 mi. navigable streams and canals (1971)
Pipelines: 1,600 mi. for natural gas; 469 mi. for crude oil; 117 mi. for refined products
Freight carried: rail -- 411.8 billion short ton, 64.6 million short ton/mi. (1969); highway 878.5 million short tons, 9.4 billion short ton/mi. (1970); waterway -- 7 million short tons, 1.6 billion short ton/mi. (1970)
Merchant marine: 234 ships (1,000 GRT and over) totaling 1,500,000 GRT and 2,000,000 DWT; includes 2 passenger, 226 cargo, 4 tanker

NIS 8

PORTUGAL

LAND:

Metropolitan Portugal: 36,400 sq. mi., including the Azores and Madeira Islands; 49% arable, 6% meadow and pasture, 28% forested, 17% waste and urban, inland water, and other (1963)
Cape Verde Islands: 1,560 sq. mi., divided among 10 islands and several islets (not a part of Metropolitan Portugal)
Limits of territorial waters: Portuguese Foreign Office has no claim; Portuguese Navy claims 6 n. mi. (fishing, 12 n. mi.)



PEOPLE:

Population: 9,750,000, average annual growth rate 0.9% (FY61-69); males 15-49, 2,468,000; 1,905,000 fit for military service; average number reaching military age (20) annually, about 81,000
Ethnic divisions: homogeneous Mediterranean stock in mainland, Azores, Madeira Islands; no racial or linguistic groups of importance
Religion: 97% Roman Catholic, 1% Protestant sects, 2% other
Language: Portuguese
Literacy: 65%
Labor force: 3.1 million (1968); 37% agriculture, 33% industry, 30% services; unemployed 60,000 (1967 est.)
Organized labor: 33.3% of labor force in government-controlled syndicates

GOVERNMENT:

Legal name: Republic of Portugal
Type: republic, with single legal party controlled by a Prime Minister
Capital: Lisbon
Political subdivisions: 18 districts in mainland Portugal and 4 "autonomous districts" in Azores and Madeira Islands; 7 overseas provinces in Africa and Asia
Legal system: civil law system; constitution adopted 1933, frequently amended since; no judicial review of legislative acts; legal education at Universities of Lisbon and Coimbra; accepts compulsory ICJ jurisdiction, with reservations
Branches: executive with President, Council of State, and Council of Ministers; legislative with National Assembly dominated by executive and a Corporative Chamber, the latter consultative and advisory; and judicial completely controlled by executive branch
Government leader: Prime Minister Marcello Caetano, appointed September 1968
Suffrage: all citizens over age 21 who are literate and have not been deprived of their civil rights
Elections: national elections for National Assembly held every 4 years, next to be held in 1973; local parish board elections held every 4 years
Political parties and leaders: government-controlled National Popular Action (ANP) -- formerly called National Union party -- only legally recognized party; Monarchist Cause group is tolerated by regime; various opposition groups include -- Communist Party (PCP) whose secretary, Alvaro Cunhal, is in exile; a Communist-affiliated exile group, Patriotic Front of National Liberation (FPLN); Popular Action Front (FAP), a pro-Chinese Communist group inactive since 1967; and several small non-Communist groups such as Democratic Social Action (ADS); Portuguese Socialist Action (ASP) formed in July 1966, leader Mario Soares; extremist opposition group, League of Revolutionary Union and Action (LUAR), formed about November 1966, leader, Herminio de Palma Inacio; Armed Revolutionary Action (ARA) is radical and violence-prone group which appeared in October 1970 and claimed credit for several sabotage acts
Voting strength (1969 election): National Union, as ANP was then called, won all 130 seats in National Assembly in first contested election
Communists: 2,000-7,000 est.; sympathizers cannot be determined

GOVERNMENT (cont'd):

Other political or pressure groups: Portuguese Legion, Portuguese Youth, Association for the Study of Economic and Social Development (SEDES) authorized in October 1970 as a discussion group with political overtones
Member of: EFTA, FAO, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, IHB, ILO, IMF, ITU, NATO, OECD, U.N., UPU, WHO, WMO

ECONOMY:

GNP: \$6,350 million, \$655 per capita (1970 est.); 72.9% consumption, 17.7% investment, 14.1% government, -4.7% net exports of goods and services (1970), growth rate 6.6% (1970) in 1963 constant prices
Agriculture: generally underdeveloped; main crops -- grains, potatoes, olives, grapes for wine; food shortages -- sugar, wheat; caloric intake, 2,930 calories per day per capita (1968)
Major industries: cotton textiles, cork processing, fish canning, petroleum refining, pulp and paper, chemical fertilizer
Shortages: coal, petroleum, cotton, steel
Crude steel: 386,000 metric tons produced (1969), 40 kg. per capita (1969)
Electric power: 2,700,000 kw. capacity (1970); 7,183 million kw.-hr. produced (1970); 650 kw.-hr. per capita
Exports: \$822.6 million (1969); principal items -- cotton textiles, cork and cork products, canned fish, wine, timber and timber products, resin
Imports: \$1,231 million (c.i.f., 1969); principal items -- petroleum, cotton, industrial machinery, iron and steel, chemicals
Major trade partners: (1969) 16.7% U.K., 12.1% West Germany, 6.4% France, 6.7% U.S., 12.3% Angola, 6.4% Mozambique; 27.9% EEC; 28.8% EFTA; 1.3% Communist countries
Aid:
economic -- U.S., \$207.1 million (1946-69), \$7.0 million authorized 1968, \$4.8 million authorized 1969; IBRD, \$57.5 million authorized (1964-66), none since 1966; net official aid to less developed areas and multilateral agencies \$34.8 million (1968), \$97.7 million (1969);
military -- U.S., \$325 million authorized (1946-69), \$7.5 million authorized in 1965, \$2.7 million authorized in 1968
Monetary conversion rate: 28.75 escudos=US\$1 (official)
Fiscal year: calendar year

COMMUNICATIONS:

Railroads: 2,260 mi.; 480 mi. 3'3 3/8" meter gage, 1,780 mi. broad gage (5'5 1/2"); 280 mi. double track; 350 mi. electrified
Highways: 18,250 mi.; 10,700 mi. bituminous, bituminous treatment, concrete and stoneblock; 7,170 mi. gravel and crushed stone; 380 mi. improved earth; plus an additional 10,500 mi. of unimproved earth roads and motorable tracks
Inland waterways: 508 mi. navigable; relatively unimportant to national economy, used by shallow-draft craft limited to 330-ton cargo capacity
Ports: 8 major, 32 minor
Merchant marine: 102 ships (1,000 GRT or over) totaling 744,000 GRT, 950,000 DWT; includes 15 passenger, 63 cargo, 18 tanker, 4 bulk, 2 specialized carrier
Civil air: 20 major transport aircraft
Airfields (including Azores, Cape Verde Islands, and Madeira Islands): 60 total, 52 usable; 25 with permanent-surface runways; 2 with runways over 12,000 ft., 9 with runways 8,000-11,999 ft., 18 with runways 4,000-7,999 ft.; 7 seaplane stations
Telecommunications: facilities are generally adequate; 720,000 telephones; 1.6 million radio receivers; 352,000 television receivers; 35 AM, 35 FM, and 30 TV stations; 18 submarine cables

DEFENSE FORCES (cont'd):

Supply: produces vehicles, small arms, ammunition, and incendiary, smoke, and tear agent munitions; also produces naval ships up to modified destroyer escort class; other military equipment imported from other NATO countries; navy ships, weapons, and equipment from U.S., West Germany, U.K., Canada, France, Brazil, Austria, South Africa, Spain

Military budget: for fiscal year ending 31 December 1970, \$409.4 million; about 37% of central government budget

NIS 50R

PORTUGUESE GUINEA



LAND:

14,000 sq. mi. (includes Bijagos archipelago)
Limits of territorial waters: Portuguese Foreign Office has no claim; Portuguese Navy claims 6 n. mi. (fishing 12 n. mi.)

PEOPLE:

Population: 532,000, average annual growth rate 0.2% (FY69); males 15-49, 127,000; 71,000 fit for military service
Ethnic divisions: about 99% African (Balanta 30%, Fulani 20%, Mandyako 14%, Malinke 13%, and 23% other tribes); less than 1% European and mulatto
Religion: 66% animist, 30% Muslim, 4% Christian
Language: Portuguese official, numerous African languages
Literacy: 3% to 5%
Labor force: bulk of population engaged in subsistence agriculture

GOVERNMENT:

Legal name: Province of Portuguese Guinea
Type: overseas province of Portugal
Capital: Bissau
Political subdivisions: 9 municipalities (concelhos-areas containing Europeans and Educated Africans), 3 circumscriptions (predominantly indigenous population)
Legal system: based on Portuguese law
Branches: Governor General appointed by Ministry of Overseas has wide local authority; he is assisted by an appointed Secretary-General and an 8-man Government Council; a 15-member Legislative Council, 11 of whose members are elected by various groups, represents economic and tribal interests of province; Minister of Overseas can nullify any provincial legislation or Governor's decision; judiciary based on Portuguese system
Government leader: Governor General Antonio Sebastiao Ribeiro de Spinoia
Political parties and leaders: National Popular Action Party of Portugal only legal party; opposition parties (illegal) include Partido Africano da Independencia da Guinee e Cabo Verde (PAIGC), led by Amilcar Cabral, a Communist-supported nationalist party which is chief political force conducting current rebellion against Portuguese rule and which operates mainly from Republic of Guinea; Front de Lutte pour l'Independence Nationale de la Guinee (FLING), a loose coalition of Senegal-based nationalist elements opposed both to the Portuguese and the PAIGC, leadership fragmented, headed by Benjamin Pinto-Bull; other nationalist factions
Suffrage: limited to those satisfying fairly rigid economic and cultural requirements

ECONOMY:

Agriculture: main crops -- palm oil, root crops, rice, coconuts, peanuts
Electric power: 1,200 kw. capacity (1970); 2 million kw.-hr. produced (1970); 4 kw.-hr. per capita
Exports: \$3.2 million (f.o.b., 1967); principally peanuts, coconuts
Imports: \$16.4 million (c.i.f., 1967); manufactured goods, fuels, transport equipment, rice
Major trade partners: mostly Portugal, also immediate neighbors
Aid: Portugal, small amounts
Monetary conversion rate: 28.75 escudos=US\$1 (official)
Fiscal year: probably is the calendar year

COMMUNICATIONS:

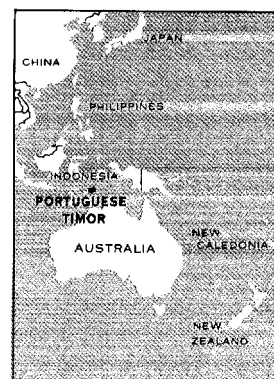
Railroads: none
Highways: 2,000 mi. (80 mi. bituminous, remainder earth)
Inland waterways: 994 mi.
Ports: 1 major, 2 minor
Civil air: no major transport aircraft
Airfields: 61 total, 58 usable; 3 with permanent-surface runways; 9 with runways
4,000-7,999 ft.; 1 seaplane station
Telecommunications: limited telephone and telegraph service; 1,800 telephones;
3,600 radio receivers; 1 AM, no FM or TV stations

DEFENSE FORCES:

Defense is responsibility of Portugal

NIS 100

PORTUGUESE TIMOR



LAND:

7,000 sq. mi.; 34% forest, 33% grassland, and 33% cultivated (1968)

Limits of territorial waters: Portuguese Foreign Office has no claim; Portuguese Navy claims 6 n. mi. (fishing, 12 n. mi.)

PEOPLE:

Population: 622,000, average annual growth rate 2.1% (FY69)

Ethnic divisions: 95% indigenous Timorese belonging to the Malay racial group; 9 ethnic divisions, each speaking a distinct dialect of Malay structure; approx. 4,600 Chinese and 10,000 halfcastes

Religion: 17% Christian (almost equally divided between Catholic and Protestant); remainder practice animism

Language: an estimated 9-15 dialects, of Malay origin but mutually unintelligible; 75% of the population speaks the Tetum dialect

Literacy: rate of literacy is unknown, but is very low; educational system being expanded under first Five Year Development Plan; by 1967 total school enrollment was 25,000 out of total school-age population of 80,000; 5% of natives can speak Portuguese

Labor force: 90% engaged in primitive village subsistence economy; 10% engaged as town laborers and domestics

GOVERNMENT:

Legal name: Province of Portuguese Timor

Type: overseas province of Portugal

Capital: Dili

Political subdivisions: 12 administrative districts

Legal system: based on Portuguese law

Branches: Governor General appointed by Portuguese Minister of Overseas; advised by a 7-member council composed of 4 ex officio members and 3 members elected from the Legislative Council of 14 members (3 ex officio and 11 elected); usual executive departments such as Treasury, Health, Justice, Education, Transportation exist, each of which is headed by a director

Government leader: Governor Brig. Jose Noqueira Valente Pires (appointed 1968)

Suffrage: high school education required

Elections: Timor elects one representative to the Portuguese National Assembly, scarcely more than a gesture

Political parties and leaders: single party only, the National Popular Action Party on Timor

Voting strength: limited to Portuguese on Timor and small group of Timorese who fulfill requirement

Communists: prior to 1 October 1965, infiltration by Indonesian Communist Party from Indonesian Timor, especially in the Ocussi enclave

ECONOMY:

GNP: less than \$100 per capita

Agriculture: principal crops -- corn, rice, rubber, coffee, copra

Electric power: 2,000 kw. capacity (1970); 8 million kw.-hr. produced (1970); 13 kw.-hr. per capita

Exports: \$2.6 million (f.o.b., 1967); coffee, copra

Imports: \$5.2 million (c.i.f., 1967)

Major trade partners: Portugal and its possessions, Singapore, and Hong Kong

Monetary conversion rate: Portuguese escudo known in Timor as pataca; 28.75 patacas=US\$1

Fiscal year: calendar year

COMMUNICATIONS:

Railroads: none

Highways: 200 mi.; 75 mi. all season, 125 mi. improved and unimproved earth

Inland waterways: none

Ports: 1 minor

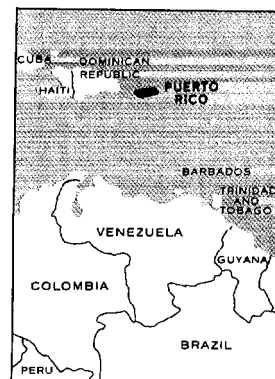
Civil air: no major transport aircraft

Airfields: 14 total, 10 usable; 2 with permanent-surface runways; 1 with runway 8,000-11,999 ft., 3 with runways 4,000-7,999 ft.; 1 seaplane station

Telecommunications: domestic and international radio stations used primarily for administrative and military purposes; 1 low-power radiobroadcast station; unreliable open-wire lines and 12 small manual switchboards serve about 679 telephones; 3,075 radio sets

NIS 84

PUERTO RICO



LAND:

3,440 sq. mi.; 33% arable, 35% meadow and pasture, 13% forested, 19% waste, urban, or other (1964)
Limits of territorial waters: 3 n. mi. (fishing, 12 n. mi.)

PEOPLE:

Population: 2,751,000, average annual growth rate 1.1% (FY69)
Ethnic divisions: 80% white, 20% mixed (with Indian and Negro elements)
Religion: predominantly Roman Catholic
Language: Spanish, English
Literacy: 88%
Labor force: 706,000; 19% agriculture, 14% manufacturing, 7% construction, 39% government services and trade, 8% other, 13% unemployed
Organized labor: 45% of labor force

GOVERNMENT:

Legal name: Commonwealth of Puerto Rico
Type: commonwealth voluntarily associated with U.S.
Capital: San Juan
Political subdivisions: 76 municipalities
Legal system: based on civil codes; constitution came into effect 1952, U.S. Constitution also applies; local courts and U.S. federal court; legal education at University of Puerto Rico Law School
Branches: elected Governor and bicameral legislature; 9-judge Supreme Court appointed by Governor
Government leader: Governor Luis A. Ferre
Elections: every 4 years, last election November 1968; plebescite held July 1967 on question of opting for statehood, continued commonwealth status, or full independence; 60.5% for commonwealth status, 38.9% for statehood, 0.6% for independence
Suffrage: universal over age 21
Political parties and leaders: Popular Democratic Party (PPD), Luis Negrón Lopez; Republican Statehood Party (PER); New Progressive Party (NPP), Luis A. Ferre; Christian Action Party (PAC), Catholic Church; Independence Party (PI); People's Party (formed August 1968), Roberto Sanchez
Voting strength (1968 election): 44.6% NPP, 42.2% PPD, 9.4% People's Party; distribution of house seats -- NPP 26, PPD 25; distribution of Senate seats -- PPD 16, NPP 11

ECONOMY:

GNP: \$4.1 billion (FY69), \$1,490 per capita
Agriculture: main crops -- sugar, coffee, tobacco, bananas
Major industries: textiles, clothing manufacture, food processing, petroleum refining, petro-chemicals
Electric power: 1.2 million kw. capacity (1969); 5.9 billion kw.-hr. produced (1969 est.); 2,010 kw.-hr. per capita
Exports: \$1,535 million (f.o.b., 1969); sugar, pineapple, citrus fruits, coffee, rum, textiles
Imports: \$2,338 million (f.o.b., 1969); food, machinery, transportation equipment, fuels, minerals
Major trade partner: U.S. 84% (1969)
Monetary conversion rate: uses U.S. currency
Fiscal year: 1 July - 30 June

COMMUNICATIONS:

Railroads: more than 450 mi. plantation lines; 6 gages from 1'8" to 3'3 3/8"
with latter predominating
Highways: 4,800 mi.; 3,900 mi. paved, 260 mi. gravel, 640 mi. otherwise
improved and unimproved earth
Inland waterways: negligible
Pipelines: refined products, 90 mi.
Ports: 3 major, 7 minor
Civil air: major transport aircraft are included in U.S. registered total
Airfields: 31 total, 27 usable; 17 with permanent-surface runways; 3 with
runways 8,000-11,999 ft., 8 with runways 4,000-7,999 ft.; 3 seaplane stations
Telecommunications: highly developed telecom system of open-wire and radio relay
links; communications satellite ground station; 302,300 telephones; over
1 million radio and 410,000 TV receivers; 48 AM, 18 FM, and 11 TV stations;
5 submarine cables, including 4 coaxial

DEFENSE FORCES:

Defense is responsibility of U.S.

NIS 32

QATAR



LAND:

About 4,000 sq. mi.; negligible amount forested; mostly desert, waste, or urban (1963)
Limits of territorial waters: 3 n. mi. (fishing, 3 n. mi.)

PEOPLE:

Population: 123,000, average annual growth rate 10.8% (FY65-69); males 15-49, about 29,000; about 17,000 fit for military service

Religion: Muslim

Language: Arabic

Literacy: very low

Labor force: small skilled labor force employed by oil companies, many are Indians

GOVERNMENT:

Legal name: Sheikdom of Qatar

Type: absolute monarchy; U.K. controls foreign relations

Capital: Doha

Legal system: discretionary system of law controlled by the Sheikh

Government leader: Sheikh Ahmad ibn 'Ali al Thani

ECONOMY:

GNP: \$65 million (1969 est.)

Agriculture: farming and grazing on small scale; commercial fishing increasing in importance; most food imported; rice and dates staple diet

Major industries: oil production and refining; crude oil production from onshore and offshore averaged 362,000 bbls. per day in 1970; oil revenues estimated \$122 million at the beginning of 1970, representing 99% of government/royal family income; major development projects include \$7 million harbor at Doha, fertilizer plant, 2 desalting plants, refrigerated storage for fishing, and a cement plant

Electric power: capacity 70,000 kw. (1970); 180 million kw.-hr. produced (1970); 2,190 kw.-hr. per capita

Exports: crude oil dominates; reexports \$56 million (1968)

Imports: approx. \$53 million in 1969

Monetary conversion rate: 1 Qatar-Dubai riyal=US\$0.21

Fiscal year: 1 April - 31 March

COMMUNICATIONS:

Railroads: none

Highways: 275 mi. surfaced; undetermined mileage of natural surfaced tracks

Pipelines: crude oil, 137 mi.; natural gas, 60 mi.

Ports: 2 minor

Airfields: 10 total, 1 usable; 2 with permanent-surface runways; 1 with runway 8,000-11,999 ft.

Civil air: no major transport aircraft

Telecommunications: all international telecom traffic is by radio thru Bahrain; fair domestic wire facilities; 9,400 telephones; 25,000 radio and 20,000 TV receivers; 1 AM and 1 TV stations

NIS 62

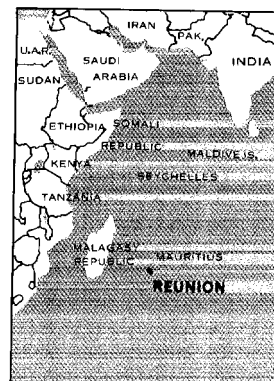
REUNION

LAND:

970 sq. mi.; two-thirds of island extremely rugged, consisting of volcanic mountains; 120,000 acres (less than one-fifth of the land) under cultivation
Limits of territorial waters: 3 n. mi.

PEOPLE:

Population: 457,000, average annual growth rate 2.3% (FY69)
Ethnic divisions: most of the population is of thoroughly intermixed ancestry of French, African, Malagasy, Chinese, and Indian origin
Religion: predominantly Roman Catholic
Language: French official language; Creole widely used
Literacy: over 80% among younger generation
Labor force: primarily agricultural workers; high seasonal unemployment



GOVERNMENT:

Legal name: Overseas Province of Reunion
Type: overseas department of France; represented in French Parliament by three Deputies and two Senators
Capital: Saint Denis
Legal system: French law
Branches: Reunion is administered by a Prefect appointed by the French Minister of Interior, assisted by a Secretary-General and an elected 36-man General Council
Government leader: Prefect Jean Vaudeville
Suffrage: universal adult
Elections: last municipal elections in 1969; parliamentary election June 1968
Political parties and leaders: Reunion Communist Party (RCP) led by Paul Verges, only organized political movement on island; other political candidates affiliated with metropolitan French parties, which do not maintain permanent organizations on Reunion
Voting strength (parliamentary election 1968): Gaullist candidates swept all 3 districts
Communists: Communist Party small -- probably only 15-20 hard-line Communists -- but has support among peasant sugarcane cutters and in Le Port district

ECONOMY:

Agriculture: cash crops -- almost entirely sugarcane, small amounts of vanilla and perfume plants; food crops -- tropical fruit and vegetables, manioc, bananas, corn, market garden produce, also some tea, tobacco, and coffee; food crop inadequate, most food needs imported
Major industries: 12 sugar processing mills, rum distilling plants, cigarette factory, 2 tea plants, fruit juice plant, canning factory, a slaughterhouse, and a number of small shops producing handicraft items
Electric power: 54,400 kw. capacity (1970); 108 million kw.-hr. produced (1970); 246 kw.-hr. per capita
Exports: \$46.2 million (f.o.b., 1968); 84% sugar, 10% perfume essences, 5% rum, 1% vanilla
Imports: \$126 million (c.i.f., 1968); 45% manufactured goods, 30% food, beverages, and tobacco, 20% machinery and transportation equipment, 5% raw materials and petroleum products
Major trade partners: France (supplies 75% of Reunion's imports, purchases 90% of its exports); Madagascar (supplies 6% of its imports)
Monetary conversion rate: 277 Comunaute Financiere Africaine francs=US\$1 (official)
Fiscal year: probably calendar year

COMMUNICATIONS:

Railroads: none

Highways: 1,092 mi.; 814 mi. paved, 278 mi. gravel, crushed stone, or stabilized earth

Ports: 1 major

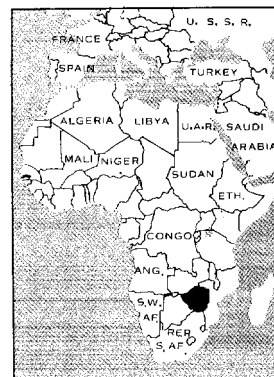
Civil air: no major transport aircraft

Airfields: 6 total, 6 usable; 1 with permanent-surface runway; 1 with runway 8,000-11,999 ft., 2 with runways 4,000-7,999 ft.

Telecommunications: adequate for size of island and fairly modern; international communications by radio to France, Malagasy, and Mauritius; 11,300 telephones; 71,000 radio and 17,700 TV receivers; 1 AM, no FM, and 8 TV stations

NIS 57B

RHODESIA



LAND:

151,000 sq. mi.; 40% arable (of which 6% cultivated); 60% available for extensive cattle grazing; European alienated lands (farmed by modern methods) 37%, African 46%, national land 7%, 6% not alienated (1970)

PEOPLE:

Population: 5,446,000, average annual growth rate 3.3% (FY67-70); males 15-49, 1,268,000; 770,000 fit for military service; average number reaching military age (18) annually, 60,000
Ethnic divisions: 96% African, 3% European, less than 1% Coloreds and Asians
Religion: 51% syncretic (part Christian, part animist); 24% Christian; 24% animist; a few Muslim
Language: English official; Chishona and Sindebele also widely used
Literacy: 25%-30%; of whites, nearly 100%
Labor force: 48,000 wage earners (1968); 663,000 Africans (including many migrants from Zambia and Malawi), 85,000 Europeans; 35% agriculture, 25% mining, manufacturing, construction, 40% transport and services
Organized labor: most European wage earners are unionized, but only a small minority of Africans

GOVERNMENT:

Legal name: Colony of Southern Rhodesia
Type: self-proclaimed independent state since 1965; U.S. does not recognize independence from U.K.
Capital: Salisbury
Political subdivisions: 11 magisterial districts
Legal system: Smith government implemented a republican constitution on 2 March 1970 which institutionalized white rule
Branches: President Dupont is ceremonial head of state; executive council (cabinet) lead by Prime Minister Smith; National Assembly gives highly disproportionate representation to white minority -- 50 white constituency seats and 16 black constituency seats
Government leaders: Prime Minister Ian Smith and President Clifford Dupont
Suffrage: franchise is based on income, property holdings, and education; there are separate rolls for Africans and non-Africans
Elections: must be held every 5 years
Political parties and leaders: Rhodesian Front, Prime Minister Smith; Centre Party, Pat Bashford
Voting strength (1970 elections): Rhodesian Front won all 50 white constituency seats in Parliament
Communists: negligible
Other pressure groups and leaders: African nationalist organizations banned from political activity -- Zimbabwe African People's Union, Joshua Nkomo; Zimbabwe African National Union, Ndabaningi Sithole; these leaders detained by government; exiled leaders in Lusaka, Zambia, are James Chikerema (ZAPU) and Herbert Chitepo (ZANU)

ECONOMY:

GDP: \$1,223 million (1969 est.), \$240 per capita; real growth rate 2.2%
Agriculture: main crops -- tobacco, corn, sugar, cotton, citrus fruits; live-stock; self-sufficient in foodstuffs except wheat
Major industries: mining and steel, textiles
Electric power: 1,187,000 kw. capacity (1969); 5,580 million kw.-hr. produced (1969); 1,160 kw.-hr. per capita

ECONOMY (cont'd):

Exports: \$318 million (f.o.b., 1969), including net gold sales and reexports, tobacco, asbestos, copper, clothing, meat, chrome, sugar
Imports: \$279 million (f.o.b., 1969); textiles, machinery, petroleum products, wheat, transport equipment
Major trade partners: South Africa, Portugal, and Portuguese territories
Aid: no substantial military or economic aid
Monetary conversion rate: 1 Rhodesian dollar=US\$1.40 (official); 0.714 Rhodesian dollar=US\$1
Fiscal year: 1 July - 30 June

COMMUNICATIONS:

Railroads: 1,610 mi. narrow gage (3'6"); 26 mi. double track
Highways: 49,385 mi.; 4,965 mi. paved, 18,350 mi. crushed stone, gravel, stabilized soil, or improved earth; 26,070 mi. unimproved earth
Inland waterways: 175 mi. on Lake Kariba
Airfields: 281 total, 191 usable; 7 with permanent-surface runways; 1 with runway over 12,000 ft., 22 with runways 4,000-7,999 ft.
Civil air: 11 major transport aircraft
Telecommunications: system is one of the best in Africa; consists of radio-relay links, open-wire lines, and radiocommunication stations; principal center Salisbury, secondary center Bulawayo; 122,100 telephones; 145,300 radio and 50,000 TV receivers; 8 AM, no FM and 2 TV stations

NIS 22

ROMANIA



LAND:

91,700 sq. mi.; 44% arable, 19% other agriculture, 27% forested, 10% other (1969)
Limits of territorial waters: 12 n. mi.

PEOPLE:

Population: 20,481,000, average annual growth rate 1.1% (current); males 15-49, 5,300,000; 4,468,000 fit for military service; 182,000 reach military age (20) annually
Ethnic divisions: 87% Romanian, 8% Hungarian, 2% German, 3% other
Religion: 14,000,000 Romanian Orthodox, 1,000,000 Roman Catholic, 1,000,000 Protestants, 100,000 Jews, 30,000 Muslims
Language: Romanian, Hungarian, German
Literacy: 98%-99% of total population
Labor force: 10.4 million (est. 1 July 1966); 57% agriculture, 19% industry, 24% other nonagricultural

GOVERNMENT:

Legal name: Socialist Republic of Romania
Type: Communist state
Capital: Bucharest
Political subdivisions: 39 counties and 46 municipalities, including Bucharest
Legal system: mixture of civil law system and Communist legal theory which increasingly reflects Romanian traditions; constitution adopted 1965; legal education at University of Bucharest and two other law schools, has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction
Branches: Council of Ministers; the Grand National Assembly, under which is Office of Prosecutor General and Supreme Court; Council of State is a collective head of state
Government leaders: Ion Gheorghe Maurer, President of the Council of Ministers, head of government; Nicolae Ceausescu, President of Council of State, titular head of state
Suffrage: universal over age 18, compulsory
Elections: elections in Romania held every 2 years for the local people's councils and every 4 years for Grand National Assembly deputies
Political parties and leaders: Communist Party of Romania only functioning party, Nicolae Ceausescu, General Secretary
Voting strength (1969 election): overall participation reached 99.96%; of those registered to vote (13,577,143), 99.75% voted for party candidates
Communists: 2,089,085 party members (December 1970)
Member of: CEMA, FAO, IAEA, ICAO, ILO, ITU, U.N., UNESCO, UPU, Warsaw Pact, WHO, WMO

ECONOMY:

GNP: \$23.2 billion in 1970 (at 1969 prices), \$1,140 per capita; 1970 growth rate 4.9%
Agriculture: net exporter; main crops -- corn, wheat, oilseed; livestock -- cattle, hogs, sheep; caloric intake, 3,000 calories per day per capita (1967-68)
Major industries: machinery, metals, fuels, chemicals, textiles, food processing, timber processing
Shortages: iron ore, coking coal, metallurgical coke, cotton fibers, natural rubber
Crude steel: 6.5 million metric tons produced (1970), 320 kg. per capita

ECONOMY (cont'd):

Exports: \$1,633 million (f.o.b., 1969); 22% machinery and equipment; 40% fuels, raw materials, semifinished products; 22% foodstuffs; and 16% consumer goods (1969)
Imports: \$1,741 million (mixture f.o.b. and c.i.f., 1969); 44% machinery and equipment; 46% fuels, raw materials, semifinished products; 4% foodstuffs; and 6% consumer goods (1969)
Major trade partners: \$3,374 million in 1969; 45% non-Communist countries, 55% Communist countries
Monetary conversion rate: 6 lei=US\$1 (commercial); 12 lei=US\$1 (noncommercial); 18 lei=US\$1 (tourist)
Fiscal year: same as calendar year; economic data reported for calendar years except for caloric intake, which is reported for consumption year, 1 July - 30 June

COMMUNICATIONS:

Railroads: 9,700 mi.; 6,430 mi. standard gage, 3,252 mi. narrow gage, 18 mi. broad gage; 187 mi. electrified, 421 mi. double track; government owned (1970)
Highways: 48,000 mi.; 7,600 mi. paved; 16,300 mi. other improved surfaces, 24,100 mi. earth (1969)
Inland waterways: 1,445 mi. (1971)
Pipelines: crude oil, 1,600 mi.; refined products, 888 mi.; natural gas, 3,100 mi.
Freight carried: rail -- 179 million short tons, 30 billion short ton/mi. (1969); highway -- 430.0 million short tons, 4.3 billion short ton/mi. (1969); waterway -- 3.5 million short tons, .70 billion short ton/mi. (1969)
Merchant marine: 50 ships (1,000 GRT or over) totaling 350,000 GRT, 510,000 DWT; includes 1 passenger, 45 cargo, 4 tanker

NIS 60C

RWANDA



LAND:

10,000 sq. mi.; almost all the arable land, about 1/3 of total area, is under cultivation; about 1/3 is pastureland (1967)

PEOPLE:

Population: 3,733,000 (African population only), average annual growth rate 3.1% (FY65-67); males 15-49, 870,000; 420,000 fit for military service; no conscription; 39,000 reach military age (18) annually
Ethnic divisions: 90% Hutu, 9% Tutsi, 1% Twa (Pygmoid)
Religion: 45% Catholic, 9% Protestant, 1% Muslim, rest animist

Language: Kinyarwanda and French official; Kiswahili language of African commerce; Kinyarwanda language of interior and used in National Assembly
Literacy: 10% in French and Kinyarwanda
Labor force: less than 5% in cash economy

GOVERNMENT:

Legal name: Republic of Rwanda
Type: republic, formerly combined with Burundi in U.N. trusteeship under Belgium; became separate independent country in July 1962
Capital: Kigali
Political subdivisions: 10 prefectures, subdivided into 141 communes
Legal system: based on German and Belgian civil law systems and customary law; constitution adopted 1962; judicial review of legislative acts in the Supreme Court; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction
Branches: executive consists of President, popularly elected for 4-year term, and 14 cabinet ministers; single house 47-member National Assembly, popularly elected for 4-year terms; 6-member Supreme Court appointed by President
Government leader: President Gregoire Kayibanda
Suffrage: universal and compulsory over age 18
Elections: last legislative election September 1969; president reelected September 1969; both elected for 4-year terms
Political parties and leaders: Party of the Hutu Emancipation Movement (PARMEHUTU), led by President Gregoire Kayibanda, dominates at all levels
Member of EAMA, IBRD, ICAO, ILO, IMF, ITU, OCAM, OAU, U.N., UNESCO, WHO, WMO

ECONOMY:

GDP: \$150 million (1968), less than \$40 per capita
Agriculture: cash crops -- mainly coffee, tea, cotton, some pyrethrum; main food crops -- bananas, cassava; stock raising; self-sufficiency increasing but country still imports some foodstuffs
Major industries: mining of cassiterite (tin ore), agricultural processing, and light consumer goods
Electric power: 21,460 kw. capacity (1970); 100 million kw.-hr. produced (1970); 28 kw.-hr. per capita
Exports: \$14.7 million (f.o.b., 1969); mainly coffee, tea, pyrethrum, cassiterite
Imports: \$16.8 million (c.i.f., 1969); textiles, foodstuffs, machines, equipment
Major trade partners: U.S., Belgium, Congo (Kinshasa)
Aid: U.S., FY64-69, \$6.6 million; Belgium, France, Germany, and Canada, FY64-67, \$33.4 million obligated
Monetary conversion rate: 100 Rwanda francs=US\$1 (official)
Fiscal year: calendar year

COMMUNICATIONS:

Railroads: none

Highways: 3,728 mi.; 1,243 mi. primary roads (only 6 mi. paved), 2,485 mi. secondary roads; most roads improved or unimproved earth

Inland waterways: Lake Kivu navigable by steamers and barges

Civil air: no major transport aircraft

Airfields: 20 total, 15 usable; 2 with permanent-surface runways; 2 with runways 4,000-7,999 ft., 1 with runway 8,000-11,999 ft.

Telecommunications: telephone and telegraph limited; main center is Kigali; 1,400 telephones; 30,000 radio receivers; 2 AM, no FM or TV stations

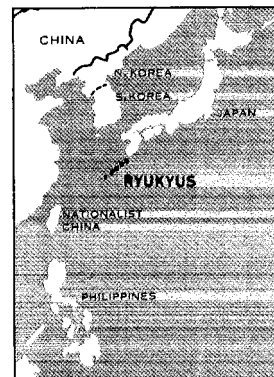
DEFENSE FORCES:

Supply: dependent primarily on Belgium; has received quantities of arms from West Germany, and armored cars from France

Military budget: for fiscal year ending 31 December 1971, \$3,900,000; about 20.4% of total budget

NIS 45

RYUKYUS



LAND:

848 sq. mi.; 44% forested, 25% cropland, 10% grassland, 21% other, including building sites, roads, wasteland, etc. (1968)

Limits of territorial waters: 3 n. mi.

PEOPLE:

Population: about 994,000, average annual growth rate 1.1% (FY65-69); males 15-49, 235,000; 178,000 fit for military service

Ethnic divisions: homogeneous; no significant minorities

Religion: basically animist; no significant minorities

Language: Japanese (strong local dialect)

Literacy: 95%

Labor force: 423,000; about 33.6% agriculture, forestry, fishing; 28.4% trade and services; 16.9% industry; 11.6% government and utilities; 9% employed by U.S. forces; .5% unemployed (1970)

Organized labor: 8% of labor force

GOVERNMENT:

Legal name: Ryukyu Islands

Type: U.S.-administered territory; will revert to Japan in 1972

Capital: Naha

Political subdivisions: 3 main island groups (Okinawa, Yaeyama, Miyako); 60 cities, towns, and villages

Legal system: based on Japanese civil law with specific U.S. enactments dealing with the islands; U.S. Executive Order of 1957 functions as constitution

Branches: executive, judicial, and legislative branches

Government leader: Chief Executive, Chobyō Yara

Suffrage: universal over age 20

Elections: Japanese Diet elections held every four years pr upon dissolution of Lower House, triennially for one half of Upper House; Legislative Assembly, every 3 years

Political parties and leaders: Okinawa Liberal Democratic Party (OLDP), Seisaku Ota, president; Okinawa Socialist Masses Party (OSMP), Tsumichiyo Asato, chairman; Okinawa People's Party (OPP) (pro-Communist), Kamejiro Senaga, chairman; Okinawa Prefecture Headquarters Japan Socialist Party (OJSP), Seiei Sakahima, chairman

Voting strength: seats in Legislative Assembly following 1968 election -- OLDLP 18, OSMP 9, OPP 3, OJSP 2

ECONOMY:

GNP: \$727 million (FY69), \$740 per capita

Agriculture: sugarcane, pineapple, rice; 65% self-sufficient

Major industries: sugarcane and pineapple processing; various light industries

Electric power: 419,000 kw. capacity (1970); 1.42 billion kw.-hr. produced (1970); 1,439 kw.-hr. per capita

Exports: \$90 million (f.o.b., FY69); sugar, pineapples

Imports: \$378 million (c.i.f., FY69)

Major trade partners: Japan, U.S.

Aid: economic -- U.S. (FY46-69), \$397 million committed

Monetary conversion rate: U.S. currency used

Fiscal year: 1 July - 30 June

COMMUNICATIONS:

Railroads: none

Highways: 2,060 mi.; 286 paved, 596 gravel, remainder earth

Pipelines: refined products, 33 mi.

Ports: 2 major, 3 minor

Civil air: 8 major transport aircraft (registered in Japan)

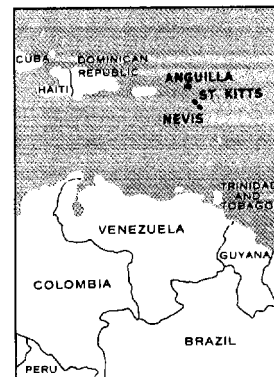
Airfields: 22 total, 16 usable; 12 with permanent-surface runways; 1 with runway over 12,000 ft., 2 with runways 8,000-11,999 ft., 8 with runways 4,000-7,999 ft.; 2 seaplane stations

DEFENSE FORCES:

Defense is responsibility of U.S.

NIS 81A

ST. KITTS, NEVIS, ANGUILLA



LAND:

150 sq. mi.; 40% arable, 10% pasture, 17% forest, 33% wasteland and built-on (1962)
Limits of territorial waters: 3 n. mi.

PEOPLE:

Population: 56,000 (official estimate for 31 December 1967)
Ethnic divisions: mainly of African Negro descent
Religion: Church of England, other Protestant sects, Roman Catholic
Language: English
Literacy: about 80%
Labor force: not available
Organized labor: 6,700

GOVERNMENT:

Legal name: Associated State of St. Christopher-Nevis
Type: dependent territory with full internal autonomy as a British "Associated State"; Anguilla formally seceded in May 1967 but has not been recognized as an independent state by any government; in July 1968 a legislative council headed by Ronald Webster was elected to govern Anguilla; in March 1969 the U.K. sent troops to Anguilla, placing the island again under colonial rule
Capital: Basseterre
Political subdivisions: 10 districts
Legal system: based on English common law; constitution of 1960; highest judicial organ is Court of Appeal of Leeward and Windward Islands
Government leaders: Premier, Robert L. Bradshaw; U.K. Governor, M. P. Allen
Suffrage: universal adult suffrage
Elections: at least every 5 years; most recent 25 July 1966
Political parties and leaders: St. Kitts-Nevis-Anguilla Labor Party, Robert L. Bradshaw; People's Action Movement (PAM), William Herbert; United National Movement, Eugene Walwyn
Voting strength (1966 election): St. Kitts-Nevis-Anguilla Labor Party won 7 seats in legislative council, PAM won 2, United National Movement won 1
Communists: none known
Member of: CARIFTA

ECONOMY:

GDP: \$14.0 million (1967), \$230 per capita
Agriculture: main crops -- sugar on St. Kitts, cotton on Nevis
Major industries: sugar processing, salt extraction
Electric power: 147,500 kw. capacity (1969 est.); 260 million kw.-hr. produced (1969 est.); 437 kw.-hr. per capita
Exports: \$5.2 million (f.o.b., 1967); sugar, molasses, cotton, salt, copra
Imports: \$9.4 million (c.i.f., 1967); foodstuffs, fuel, manufactures
Major trade partners: U.K. 45%, Canada 14%, U.S. 12% (1966)
Monetary conversion rate: 2.00 East Caribbean dollars=US\$1

COMMUNICATIONS:

Railroads: none
Highways: 180 mi.; 60 mi. paved, 90 mi. gravel, crushed stone, or improved earth, 30 mi. unimproved earth
Ports: 2 minor
Civil air: no major transport aircraft
Airfields: 3 total, 3 usable; 1 with asphalt runway 5,700 ft.
Telecommunications: good interisland VHF radio connections and international link via Antigua; about 1,600 telephones; no data on radio, 6,000 TV receivers; 2 AM and 1 TV stations

NIS 81A

ST. LUCIA

LAND:

238 sq. mi.; 34% arable, 5% pasture, 21% forest, 22% unused but potentially productive, 18% wasteland and built-on (1964)

Limits of territorial waters: 3 n. mi.

PEOPLE:

Population: 116,000, average annual growth rate 2.4% (FY67-69)

Ethnic divisions: mainly of African Negro descent

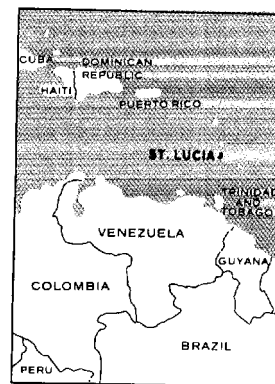
Religion: predominantly Roman Catholic

Language: English, French patois

Literacy: about 80%

Labor force: 27,000 (1960); 50% agriculture

Organized labor: 20% of labor force



GOVERNMENT:

Legal name: Associated State of St. Lucia

Type: dependent territory with full internal autonomy as a British "Associated State"

Capital: Castries

Political subdivisions: 14 parishes

Legal system: based on English common law; constitution of 1960; highest judicial body is Court of Appeal of Leeward and Windward Islands

Government leaders: Premier John Compton; U.K. Governor Frederick Clarke

Suffrage: universal adult suffrage

Elections: every 5 years; most recent April 1969

Political parties and leaders: United Worker's Party (UWP), John Compton; St. Lucia Labor Party (SLP), Martin Jean Baptiste; St. Lucia Labor Party United Front (LPUF) led by George Charles

Voting strength (1969 election): UWP won 6 of the 10 elected seats in Legislative Council; SLP won 3 seats; LPUF won 1 seat

Communists: negligible

Member of: CARIFTA

ECONOMY:

GDP: \$28.2 million (1969), \$230 per capita

Agriculture: main crops -- bananas, copra, sugar, cocoa, spices

Major industries: tourism, lime processing

Shortages: food, machinery, capital goods

Electric power: 4,565 kw. capacity (1969); 9.3 million kw.-hr. produced (1969 est.); 82 kw.-hr. per capita

Exports: \$6.2 million (f.o.b., 1968); sugar, bananas, cocoa

Imports: \$14.7 million (c.i.f., 1968); foodstuffs, machinery and equipment, fertilizers, petroleum products

Major trade partners: U.K. 49%, Canada 9%, U.S. 8% (1964)

Monetary conversion rate: 2.00 East Caribbean dollars=US\$1

COMMUNICATIONS:

Railroads: none

Highways: 440 mi.; 150 mi. paved; 190 mi. gravel, crushed stone, or improved earth; 100 mi. unimproved earth

Ports: 1 major, 1 minor

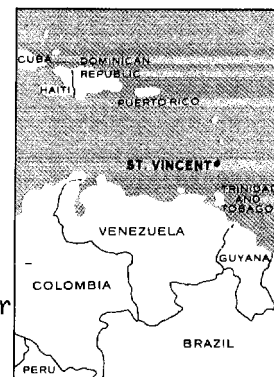
Civil air: no major transport aircraft

Airfields: 3 total, 3 usable; 1 with asphalt runway 5,700 ft., 1 with concrete runway 5,000 ft.; 2 seaplane stations

Telecommunications: partly automatic telephone system with 2,700 telephones; interisland tropospheric links to Barbados and Antigua; no data on radio or TV receivers, 1 AM station

NIS 81A

ST. VINCENT



LAND:

150 sq. mi. (including northern Grenadines); 50% arable, 3% pasture, 44% forest, 3% wasteland and built-on (1964)
Limits of territorial waters: 3 n. mi.

PEOPLE:

Population: 99,000, average annual growth rate 2.2% (FY69)
Ethnic divisions: mainly of African Negro descent; remainder mixed with some white and East Indian and Carib Indian
Religion: Church of England, Methodist, Roman Catholic
Language: English, some French patois
Literacy: about 80%
Labor force: 24,000 (1960); about 40% in agriculture
Organized labor: 10% of labor force

GOVERNMENT:

Legal name: Associated State of St. Vincent
Type: dependent territory with full internal autonomy as a British "Associated State"
Capital: Kingstown
Political subdivisions: 10 local government authorities
Legal system: based on English common law; constitution of 1960; highest judicial body is Court of Appeal of Leeward and Windward Islands
Government leader: Premier, R. Milton Cato; Administrator (U.K.) Rupert John
Suffrage: universal adult suffrage
Elections: every 5 years; most recent May 1967
Political parties and leaders: People's Political Party (PPP), Ebenezer Joshua; St. Vincent Labor Party (LP), R. Milton Cato
Voting strength (1967 election): LP won 6 seats to PPP's 3 in the Legislative Council
Communists: negligible
Member of: CARIFTA

ECONOMY:

GDP: \$16.9 million (1969), \$180 per capita
Agriculture: main crops -- bananas, arrowroot, coconut
Major industries: food processing
Electric power: 1,700 kw. capacity (1969); 5.1 million kw.-hr. produced (1969 est.); 53 kw.-hr. per capita
Exports: \$3.7 million (f.o.b., 1968); bananas, arrowroot, copra, cotton
Imports: \$1.0 million (c.i.f., 1968); fertilizer, flour, transportation equipment, lumber, textiles
Major trade partners: U.K. 39%, U.S. 10%, Canada 10% (1967)
Monetary conversion rate: 2.00 East Caribbean dollars=US\$1

COMMUNICATIONS:

Railroads: none
Highways: 600 mi.; 150 mi. paved; 450 mi. gravel, crushed stone, or improved earth
Ports: 1 minor
Civil air: no major transport aircraft
Airfields: 2 total; 1 usable, with asphalt runway 4,800 ft.
Telecommunications: islandwide automatic telephone system with 900 instruments; VHF interisland links to Barbados and St. Lucia; no data on radio or TV receivers; 2 AM stations

NIS 17

SAN MARINO

LAND:

24 sq. mi.; 74% cultivated, 22% meadows and pastures, 2% built-on (1964)

PEOPLE:

Population: 19,000, average annual growth rate 1.9% (FY65-70)

Ethnic divisions: composite of Mediterranean, Alpine, Adriatic, and Nordic racial types

Religion: Roman Catholic

Language: Italian

Literacy: illiteracy relatively insignificant

Labor force: approx. 4,300

Organized labor: General Democratic Federation of Sanmarinese Workers (affiliated with ICFTU) has about 1,800 members; Communist-dominated Camera del Lavoro, about 1,000 members



GOVERNMENT:

Legal name: Republic of San Marino

Type: republic (dates from 4th century A.D.); in 1862 the Kingdom of Italy concluded a treaty guaranteeing the independence of San Marino; although legally sovereign, San Marino is vulnerable to pressure from the Italian Government

Capital: San Marino

Political subdivisions: San Marino is divided into 9 sections: Guaita, Fratta, Serravalle, Domagnano, Acquaviva, Fiorentino, Montegiardino, Faetano, Chiesanuova

Legal system: based on civil law system with Italian law influences; electoral law of 1926 serves some of the functions of a constitution; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

Branches: the Grand and General Council is the legislative body elected by popular vote; its 60 members serve 5-year terms; Council in turn elects two Captains-Regent who exercise executive power for term of 6 months, the Council of State whose members head government administrative departments and the Council of Twelve, the supreme judicial body; actual executive power is wielded by the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs and the Secretary of State for Internal Affairs

Government leaders: Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs Federico Bigi (Christian Democratic party); Secretary of State for Internal Affairs Gian Luigi Berti (Christian Democratic party)

Suffrage: universal (since 1960)

Elections: elections to the Grand and General Council required at least every 5 years; next elections 1974

Political parties and leaders: Christian Democratic party (DCS), Federico Bigi; Social Democratic Party (PSDIS), Alvaro Casali; Socialist Party (PSS), Gino Giacomini, Domenico Forcellini; Communist Party (PCS), Umberto Barulli

Voting strength (1969 election): 45% DCS, 25% PCS, 18.3% PSDIS, 11.7% PSS

Communists: approx. 300 members (number of sympathizers cannot be determined); PCS is technically autonomous but in fact closely tied to Italian Communist Party (PCI); PCS-PSS coalition dominated San Marino Government until 1957; PSS, unlike its Italian counterpart, remains securely allied with PCS

Other political parties and pressure groups: political parties influenced by policies of their counterparts in Italy, but the two Socialist parties are not united as in Italy

Member of: ICJ, International Institute for Unification of Private Law, International Relief Union, IRC, UPU

ECONOMY:

Principal economic activities of San Marino are farming, livestock raising, light manufacturing, and tourism; the government's total budget for FY71 is about \$12 million, with the largest share of revenue derived from the sale of postage stamps throughout the world and from payments by the Italian government in exchange for Italy's monopoly in retailing tobacco, gasoline, and a few other goods; main problem is finding an additional \$3 million to finance badly needed water and electric power systems expansions

Agriculture: principal crops are wheat (average annual output about 4,400 metric tons/year) and grapes (average annual output about 700 metric tons/year); other grains, fruits, vegetables, and animal feedstuffs are also grown; livestock population numbers roughly 6,000 cows, oxen, and sheep; cheese and hides are most important livestock products

Electric power: obtained from Italy

Manufacturing: consists mainly of cotton textile production at Serravalle, brick and tile production at Dogane, cement production at Acquaviva, Dogane, and Fiorentino, and pottery production at Borgo Maggiore; some tanned hides, paper, candy, baked goods, Moscato wine, and gold and silver souvenirs are also produced

Foreign transactions: dominated by tourism; in summer months 20,000 to 30,000 foreigners visit San Marino every day; a number of hotels and restaurants have been built in recent years to accommodate them; remittances from Sanmarinese abroad also represent an important net foreign inflow; commodity trade consists primarily of exchanging building stone, lime, wood, chestnuts, wheat, wine, baked goods, hides, and ceramics for a wide variety of consumer manufactures

COMMUNICATIONS:

Railroads: none

Highways: about 65 mi.

Inland waterways: none

Ports: none

Civil air: no major transport aircraft

Airfields: none

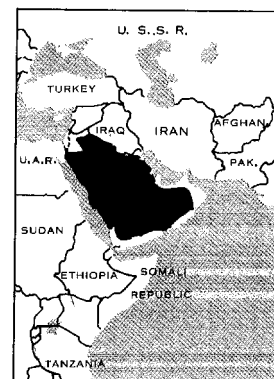
Telecommunications: automatic telephone system serving 2,400 telephones; no radiobroadcasting or television facilities, 3,000 radio and 600 TV receivers (Italian broadcasts)

DEFENSE FORCES:

San Marino has no defense forces; treaty of 1862 extended protective friendship of Italy and is believed to be still in effect

NIS 32D

SAUDI ARABIA



LAND:

618,000 sq. mi. (boundaries are poorly defined); 1% agricultural, 1% forested, 98% desert, waste, or urban (1963)
Limits of territorial waters: 12 n. mi. (fishing, 12 n. mi.)

PEOPLE:

Population: about 5.5 million, average annual growth rate 2.8% (current); males 15-49, 1,332,000; 715,000 fit for military service; about 65,000 reach military age (18) annually
Ethnic divisions: 90% Arab, 10% Afro-Asian (est.)
Religion: 100% Muslim
Language: Arabic
Literacy: 15% (est.)
Labor force: about 25% of population; 40% agriculture and herding, 12% construction, 12% service, 12% government, 11% commerce

GOVERNMENT:

Legal name: Kingdom of Saudi Arabia
Type: absolute monarchy
Capital: Riyadh; foreign ministry and foreign diplomatic representatives located in Jidda
Political subdivisions: 18 amirates
Legal system: based on Islamic law; commercial disputes handled by special committees formed in larger towns; constitution under preparation; legal education at Islamic University, Medina; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction
Branches: King Faysal (Al Saud, Faysal ibn Abd al-Aziz) rules in consultation with Council of Ministers and religious leaders
Government leader: King Faysal
Communists: negligible
Member of: Arab League, FAO, IAEA, IATA, IBRD, ICAO, IDA, IFC, IMF, ITU, OPEC, U.N., UNESCO, UPU, WHO, WMO

ECONOMY:

Agriculture: dates, grains, livestock; not self-sufficient in food
Major industries: petroleum production 3.8 million barrels per day (1970); est. payments to Saudi Arabian Government, \$1,223 million in 1970; cement production and small steel-rolling mill and oil refinery; several other light industries, including factories producing detergents, plastic products, furniture, etc.; PETROMIN, a semipublic agency associated with the Ministry of Petroleum, has recently undertaken construction of a major fertilizer plant
Electric power: 290,000 kw. capacity (1970); 400 million kw.-hr. produced (1970); 100 kw.-hr. per capita
Exports: \$2,185 million (f.o.b., 1970); 99% petroleum and petroleum products
Imports: \$750 million (provisional) (c.i.f., 1970); manufactured goods, transportation equipment, construction materials, and processed food products
Major trade partners: exports -- U.S., Western Europe, Japan; imports -- U.S., Japan, West Germany
Monetary conversion rate: 4.5 Saudi riyals=US\$1 (IMF par value, freely convertible)
Fiscal year: follows Islamic year; the 1970-71 Saudi fiscal year covers the period 2 September 1970 through 20 August 1971

COMMUNICATIONS:

Railroads: 350 mi., 4'8 1/2" gage
Highways: 7,022 mi.; 4,971 mi. bituminous, 520 mi. gravel and crushed stone,
2,051 mi. improved earth, undetermined mileage of earth and desert track
Pipelines: crude oil, 1,792 mi.; refined products, 96 mi.; natural gas, 275 mi.
Ports: 3 major, 4 minor
Merchant marine: 10 ships (1,000 GRT or over) totaling 46,000 GRT, 61,000 DWT;
includes 2 passenger, 6 cargo, 1 bulk, 1 tanker
Civil air: 23 major transport aircraft
Airfields: 220 total, 64 usable; 16 with permanent-surface runways; 8 with
runways 8,000-11,999 ft., 37 with runways 4,000-7,999 ft.
Telecommunications: excellent international radio communications; poor domestic
wire service; 44,250 telephones; 78,000 radio and 60,000 TV receivers; 11
TV, 1 FM, and 4 AM stations; 2 submarine cables

DEFENSE FORCES:

Military budget: for fiscal year ending 31 August 1971, \$594 million; about
41.2% of total budget

NIS 50G

SENEGAL



LAND:

76,000 sq. mi.; 13% forested, 40% agricultural (10% cultivated), 47% built-up areas, waste, etc.
Limits of territorial waters: 12 n. mi. (fishing, 12 n. mi.)

PEOPLE:

Population: 3,977,000, average annual growth rate 2.6% (FY69); males 15-49, 914,000; 440,000 fit for military service; 40,000 reach military age (18)-annually
Ethnic divisions: 36% Wolof, 18% Fulani, 17% Serer, 9% Tukulor, 9% Dyola, 7% Malinke, 2.5% other African, 1.5% Europeans and Lebanese
Religion: 80% Muslim, 10% animist, 10% Christian
Language: French official, but regular use limited to literate minority; most Senegalese speak own tribal language; use of Wolof vernacular spreading as lingua franca among non-Wolof tribesmen
Literacy: 5% (est.)
Labor force: 1.7 million, about 80% subsistence agricultural workers
Organized labor: majority of wage-labor force represented by unions; however, dues-paying membership very limited

GOVERNMENT:

Legal name: Republic of Senegal
Type: republic; only one legal party since 1966
Capital: Dakar
Political subdivisions: 7 regions, each subdivided into departments (totaling 28) and arrondissements (totaling 90)
Legal system: based on French civil law system; laws dealing with marriage, inheritance, succession, etc., based on Islamic law with elements of traditional practices; constitution adopted 1960, revised 1963 and 1970; judicial review of legislative acts in Supreme Court (which also audits the government's accounting office); legal education at University of Dakar; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction
Branches: Government dominated by President who is assisted by Prime Minister, appointed by President and subject to dismissal by President or censure by National Assembly; 80-member National Assembly, elected for 5 years (effective 1968); President elected for 5-year term (effective 1968) by universal suffrage; judiciary headed by Supreme Court, with members appointed by President
Government leaders: Leopold Sedar Senghor, President; Abdou Diouf, Prime Minister
Suffrage: universal adult
Political parties and leaders: Union Progressiste Senegalaise (UPS), ruling party led by President Leopold Senghor, has absorbed all major opposition parties; minor parties include illegal Communist-backed Parti Africain de l'Indepence (PAI), led by Majmout Diop, and Parti Communiste Senegalais, a pro-Peking splinter group
Elections: single party (UPS) presidential and legislative elections held February 1968
Communists: a few Communists and sympathizers; PAI is pro-Moscow Communist-front party; some pro-Peking elements broke off in 1965 to form Parti Communiste Senegalais
Member of: EAMA, FAO, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, ILO, IMCO, IMF, ITU, OCAM, Organization of Senegal River States (OERS), U.N., UNESCO, UPU, WHO, WMO

ECONOMY:

GDP: \$824 million (1969, calculated at exchange rate prevailing after August 1969); real growth rate, 2% (per annum)

ECONOMY (cont'd):

Agriculture: main crops -- peanuts, millet, sorghum, manioc, rice; peanuts primary cash crop; production of food crops increasing but still insufficient for domestic requirements
Major industries: fishing, agricultural processing plants, light manufacturing, mining
Electric power: 147,500 kw. capacity (1970); 284 million kw.-hr. produced (1970); 70 kw.-hr. per capita
Exports: \$115 million (f.o.b., 1969); approx. 50% peanuts and peanut products; phosphate rock; canned fish
Imports: \$185 million (c.i.f., 1969); food, consumer goods, machinery, transport equipment
Major trade partners: France, EEC (other than France), and franc zone
Aid: France major donor, economic (1964-67) \$93.1 million; U.S. military and economic (1962-69) \$34.5 million; U.S.S.R. \$6.7 million loan negotiated; EEC economic (1962-69) \$98.5 million
Monetary conversion rate: 277 Communaute Financiere Africaine francs=US\$1
Fiscal year: 1 July - 30 June

COMMUNICATIONS:

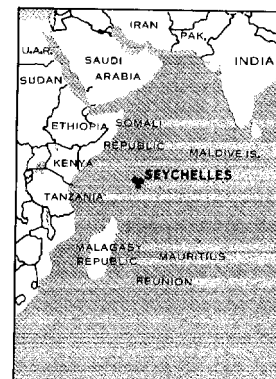
Railroads: 640 mi. meter gage; 40 mi. double track
Highways: 8,725 mi.; 1,335 mi. bituminous, 990 mi. gravel, 400 mi. improved earth, 6,000 mi. unimproved earth
Inland waterways: 935 mi.
Merchant marine: 3 ships (1,000 GRT and over) totaling 5,300 GRT, 6,500 DWT; includes 2 cargo, 1 tanker
Ports: 1 major, 4 minor
Civil air: 5 major transport aircraft, including 1 leased to Air Mauritanie
Airfields: 40 total, 25 usable; 8 with permanent-surface runways; 1 with runway 8,000-11,999 ft., 17 with runways 4,000-7,999 ft.; 3 seaplane stations
Telecommunications: relatively advanced for Africa; 29,300 telephones; 268,000 radio receivers; 1,400 TV receivers; 3 AM, no FM, and 1 TV stations; 3 submarine cables

DEFENSE FORCES:

Supply: primarily dependent on France
Military budget: for fiscal year ending 30 June 1970, \$16.2 million; about 10.0% of total budget

NIS 63

SEYCHELLES



LAND:

156 sq. mi.; 54% arable land, nearly all of it is under cultivation, 17% wood and forest land, 29% other (mainly reefs and other surfaces unsuited for agriculture); 40 granitic and 43 coral islands
Limits of territorial waters: 3 n. mi.

PEOPLE:

Population: 53,000, average annual growth rate 2.0% (FY69);
males 15-49, 12,000; 6,000 fit for military service
Ethnic divisions: Seychellois (admixture of Asians, Africans, Europeans)
Religion: 90% Roman Catholic
Language: English official; Creole most widely spoken
Literacy: limited
Labor force: 22,000 agriculture
Organized labor: 3 major trade unions

GOVERNMENT:

Legal name: Colony of the Seychelles
Type: British crown colony
Capital: Victoria, Mahe Island
Legal system: based on English common law, French civil law system, and customary law
Branches: Governor, Council of Ministers, Legislative Assembly
Government leader: Governor Sir Bruce Greatbatch
Suffrage: universal adult
Elections: November 1970
Political parties and leaders: Seychelles Democratic Party (SDP), James R. Mancham, President; Seychelles Peoples United Party (SPUP), France Albert Rene, President
Voting strength: SDP won 4 seats on Governing Council with 52.8% popular vote in 1970 election; SPUP won 5 seats with 47.2% of votes
Communists: negligible
Other political or pressure groups: trade unions which are appendages of political parties

ECONOMY:

Agriculture: islands depend largely on coconut production and export of copra; cinnamon, vanilla, and patchouli (used for perfumes) are other cash crops; food crops -- small quantities of sweet potatoes, cassava, sugarcane, and bananas; islands not self-sufficient in foodstuffs and the bulk of the supply must be imported
Major industries: processing of coconut and vanilla, fishing, small-scale manufacture of consumer goods, coir rope factory, tea factory
Electric power: 1,700 kw. capacity (1970); 4.5 million kw.-hr. produced (1970); 86 kw.-hr. per capita
Exports: \$3 million (f.o.b., 1968); cinnamon (bark and oil) and vanilla account for almost 50% of the total, copra accounts for about 40%, the remainder consisting of vanilla, patchouli, fish, and guano
Imports: \$6.3 million (c.i.f., 1968); food, tobacco, and beverages account for about 40% of imports, manufactured goods about 25%, machinery and transport equipment, petroleum products, textiles
Major trade partners: exports -- India, U.S.; imports -- U.K., Burma, India, South Africa, Kenya, Australia
Aid: \$1.2 million in aid in both 1965 and 1966 from U.K.
Monetary conversion rate: 5.4 Seychelles rupees=US\$1
Fiscal year: calendar year

COMMUNICATIONS:

Railroads: none

Highways: 141 mi.; 62 mi. bituminous, 79 mi. earth

Ports: 1 minor port (Victoria)

Civil air: no major transport aircraft

Airfields: 2 total, 1 usable on Astove Island, 1 under construction on Mahe Island; former RAF seaplane station at Port Victoria, Mahe Island, although not in present use, could be used in emergency

Telecommunications: direct radiotelegraph communications with other adjacent islands and African coastal countries; 600 telephones; 11,000 radio sets; no TV sets; 2 AM, no FM, and no TV stations; submarine cables extend to Aden, Tanzania, Ceylon, and Mauritius

DEFENSE FORCES:

Defense is responsibility of U.K.; no U.K. troops present

NIS 50Q

SIERRA LEONE



LAND:

27,900 sq. mi.; 65% arable (6% of total land area under cultivation), 27% pasture, 4% swampland, 4% forested (1967)
Limits of territorial waters: 12 n. mi. (fishing, 12 n. mi.)

PEOPLE:

Population: 2,588,000, average annual growth rate 1.5% (FY69); males 15-49, 609,000; 614,000 fit for military service; no conscription
Ethnic divisions: over 99% native African, rest European and Asian; 13 tribes
Religion: 70% animist, 25% Muslim, 5% Christian
Language: English official, but regular use limited to literate minority; principal vernaculars are Mende in south and Temne in north; "Creole," a form of pidgin English, is also widely spoken
Literacy: about 10%
Labor force: about 1.5 million; most of population engages in subsistence agriculture; only small minority, some 100,000, earn wages
Organized labor: 35% of wage earners (35,000)

GOVERNMENT:

Legal name: Republic of Sierra Leone
Type: republic under presidential regime since April 1971
Capital: Freetown
Political subdivisions: 3 provinces; divided into 12 districts with 146 chiefdoms, where paramount chief and council of elders constitute basic unit of government; plus western area, which comprises Freetown and other coastal areas of the former colony
Legal system: based on English law and customary laws indigenous to local tribes; constitution adopted April 1970; highest court of appeal is the Sierra Leone Court of Appeals; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction
Branches: executive authority exercised by President; parliament consists of 78 members, 66 of whom are elected representatives and 12 paramount chiefs representing tribal councils in provincial districts; independent judiciary
Government leader: Siaka Stevens, President, heads APC government composed of members of his political party, and paramount chiefs
Elections: the maximum life of an elected parliament is 5 years, but it may be dissolved earlier by the President; last election March 1967; President is elected by parliament for 5 year term; next election 1976
Political parties and leaders: All People's Congress (APC), headed by Stevens; Sierra Leone People's Party (SLPP) is the opposition party
Communists: no party, although there are a few Communists and a slightly larger number of sympathizers
Member of: Commonwealth, FAO, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, ILO, IMF, ITU, OAU, U.N., UNESCO, UPU, WHO, WMO

ECONOMY:

GNP: \$390 million (1969), approx. \$150 per capita
Agriculture: main crops -- palm kernels, rice, yams, millet, cassava; much of cultivated land devoted to subsistence farming; food crops insufficient for domestic consumption
Major industries: mining -- diamonds, iron ore, bauxite, rutile; manufacturing -- beverages, textiles, cigarettes, construction goods
Electric power: 45,000 kw. capacity (1970); 125 million kw.-hr. produced (1970); 50 kw.-hr. per capita

ECONOMY (cont'd):

Exports: \$107 million (f.o.b., 1969); 69% diamonds; iron ore, palm kernels, cocoa, coffee
Imports: \$111 million (c.i.f., 1969); machinery and transportation equipment, manufactured goods, foodstuffs, petroleum products
Major trade partners: U.K., EEC, Japan, U.S., Communist countries
Monetary conversion rate: 1 leone=US\$1.20 (official); 0.833 leone=US\$1
Fiscal year: 1 July - 30 June (since 1 July 1966)

COMMUNICATIONS:

Railroads: 370 route miles; 310 mi. narrow gage (2'6") Sierra Leone Government Railroad (SLR), 60 mi. narrow gage (3'6") privately owned mineral line operated by the Sierra Leone Development Company
Highways: 4,950 mi.; 450 mi. bituminous (including some bituminous treatment), 1,750 mi. laterite (some gravel), and 2,750 mi. earth
Inland waterways: 500 mi.; 372 mi. navigable year-round
Ports: 1 major, 2 minor
Civil air: no major transport aircraft
Airfields: 15 total, 15 usable; 5 with permanent-surface runways; 1 with runway 8,000-11,999 ft., 4 with runways 4,000-7,999 ft.; 1 seaplane station
Telecommunications: telephone and telegraph are adequate; 6,500 telephones; 35,000 radio and 3,050 TV receivers; 1 AM, no FM, and 1 TV stations; 3 submarine cables

DEFENSE FORCES:

Supply: dependent on U.K.

NIS 44C

SINGAPORE



LAND:

225 sq. mi.; 31% built up area, roads, railroads, and airfields, 22% agricultural, 47% other (1970)
Limits of territorial waters: 3 n. mi.

PEOPLE:

Population: 2,084,000, average annual growth rate 1.6% (FY70); males 15-49, 482,000; 330,000 fit for military service
Ethnic divisions: 78% Chinese, 12% Malay, 7% Indians and Pakistani, 3% other
Religion: majority of Chinese are Buddhists or atheists; Malays nearly all Muslim; minorities include Christians, Hindus, Sikhs, Taoists, Confucianists
Language: national language is Malay; Chinese, Malay, Tamil, and English are official languages
Literacy: 88% (1967)
Labor force: 577,000; 3% agriculture and fishing; 24% manufacturing and construction; 67% trade, transportation, communications, and other services; 6% other
Organized labor: 26% of labor force

GOVERNMENT:

Legal name: Republic of Singapore
Type: republic within Commonwealth since separation from Malaysia in August 1965
Capital: Singapore
Legal system: based on English common law; constitution based on preindependence State of Singapore constitution; legal education at University of Singapore; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction
Branches: ceremonial President; executive power exercised by Prime Minister and cabinet responsible to unitary legislature
Government leaders: President, Dr. Benjamin Sheares; Prime Minister, Lee Kuan Yew
Suffrage: universal over age 20; voting compulsory
Elections: normally every 5 years
Political parties and leaders: government -- People's Action Party (PAP), Lee Kuan Yew; opposition -- Barisan Sosialis Party (BSP), Dr. Lee Siew Choh; Communist Party illegal
Voting strength (1968 election): PAP returned unopposed in 51 of 58 constituencies; in remaining 7 constituencies PAP received 84% of vote, independents 9%; Worker's Party 4%; BSP boycotted election
Member of: ASEAN, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, ILO, IMCO, IMF, ITU, U.N., UNESCO, UPU, WHO, WMO

ECONOMY:

GNP: \$1.7 million (1969), \$840 per capita; 11% average annual real growth
Agriculture: occupies a position of minor importance in the economy, main crops -- poultry, hogs, small truck farming; food shortages -- grains, sugar, dairy products
Major industries: rubber processing and rubber products, processed food and beverages, electronics, ship repair, entrepot trade
Electric power: 595,000 kw. capacity (1970); 3.2 billion kw.-hr. produced (1970); 1,059 kw.-hr. per capita
Exports: \$1.6 billion (f.o.b., 1970); almost 90% reexports; rubber, fuels, food
Imports: \$2.5 billion (c.i.f., 1970); over 40% goods reexported
Major trade partners: exports -- Malaysia, Indonesia, U.S., Japan, U.K.; imports -- Malaysia, Japan, Indonesia, Communist China, U.K., U.S.

ECONOMY (cont'd):

Aid: U.K. -- (1960-September 1969) \$254 million disbursed; (1969-73) \$120 million extended; IBRD -- (1963-June 1970) \$111 million committed, \$61 million disbursed

Monetary conversion rate: 3.06 Singapore dollars=US\$1

Fiscal year: converted to 1 April - 31 March fiscal year on 1 April 1970; formerly on calendar year basis

COMMUNICATIONS:

Railroads: 24 mi. of meter gage

Highways: 1,080 mi.; 650 mi. paved, 260 mi. crushed stone, 170 mi. improved earth

Ports: 3 major

Merchant marine: 93 ships (1,000 GRT or over) totaling 504,600 GRT, 646,000 DWT; includes 4 passenger, 73 cargo, 10 tanker, 4 bulk, 2 specialized carrier

Civil air: 8 major transport aircraft

Airfields: 5 total, 5 usable; 4 with permanent-surface runways; 2 with runways 8,000-11,999 ft., 2 with runways 4,000-7,999 ft.; 1 seaplane station

Telecommunications: adequate domestic facilities; good international service; good radio and television broadcast coverage; about 136,267 telephones; est. 227,410 radio and 145,258 TV sets; 2 AM, 4 FM, and 2 TV stations; new SEACOM submarine cable extends to Hong Kong via Sabah, Malaysia

DEFENSE FORCES:

Supply: produces some small arms ammunition, rifles, and quartermaster-type individual equipment; some small patrol craft built; all other materiel imported, mainly from U.K. and U.S.

Military budget: for fiscal year ending 31 March 1971, \$125 million; 26% of total budget

NIS 55B

SOMALIA



LAND:

246,000 sq. mi.; 13% arable (0.3% cultivated), 32% grazing, 14% scrub and forest, 41% mainly desert, urban, or other (1964)
Limits of territorial waters: 12 n. mi. (fishing, 12 n. mi.)

PEOPLE:

Population: 2,854,000, average annual growth rate 2.2% (FY69); males 15-49, 692,000; 365,000 fit for military service; no conscription
Ethnic divisions: 85% Hamitic, rest mainly Bantu; 30,000 Arabs, 3,000 Europeans, 800 Asians
Religion: almost entirely Muslim
Language: Somali (but no written form); Arabic, Italian, English
Literacy: under 5%
Labor force: 965,000 (1968 est.); very few are skilled laborers; 70% pastoral nomads, 30% agriculturists, government employees, traders, fishermen, handicraftsmen, other
Organized labor: all labor organizations are banned under the military government

GOVERNMENT:

Legal name: Somali Democratic Republic
Type: republic; under military rule since October 1969
Capital: Mogadiscio
Political subdivisions: 8 regions, 47 districts
Organization: the junta has assumed all authority, calling itself the Supreme Revolutionary Council, membership of which consists of 21 army and 5 police officers; the Council has abrogated the constitution, dissolved the parliament, and banned political parties
Government leader: President of the Supreme Revolutionary Council, Gen. Mohamed Siad Barre
Member of: EAMA, FAO, IBRD, ICAO, ILO, IMF, ITU, OAU, U.N., UNESCO, UNICEF, UPU, WHO

ECONOMY:

GDP: \$137 million (1968 est.), about \$50 per capita
Agriculture: mainly a pastoral country; main crops -- bananas, livestock, sugarcane, cotton, cereals
Major industries: a few small industries, including a sugar refinery, tuna and beef canneries, iron rod plant
Electric power: 13,000 kw. capacity (1970); 31 million kw.-hr. produced (1970); 10 kw.-hr. per capita
Exports: \$34.5 million (f.o.b., 1969, est.); bananas, livestock, hides, skins
Imports: \$46.9 million (c.i.f., 1969, est.); textiles, cereals, transport equipment
Major trade partners: Italy and U.K.; Arab countries; \$6.9 million imports from Communist countries (1965)
Monetary conversion rate: 7.143 Somali shillings=US\$1 (official)
Fiscal year: 1 January - 31 December

COMMUNICATIONS:

Railroads: none
Highways: 8,324 mi.; 492 mi. paved; 1,478 mi. crushed stone, gravel, or stabilized soil; 7,354 mi. improved or unimproved earth
Inland waterways: Fiume Giuba navigable 345 mi. from May to mid-June and August to late November
Ports: 4 major, 17 minor
Civil air: 6 major transport aircraft

COMMUNICATIONS (cont'd):

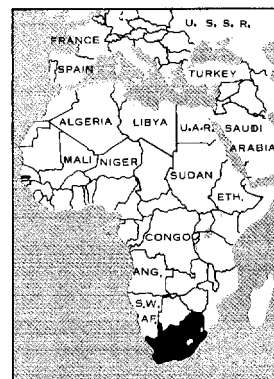
Merchant marine: 88 ships (1,000 GRT or over) totaling 519,000 GRT, 758,000 DWT; 1 passenger, 9 tanker, 77 cargo, 1 bulk; all foreign owned and operated
Airfields: 106 total, 55 usable; 2 with permanent-surface runways; 3 with runways 8,000-11,999 ft., 11 with runways 4,000-7,999 ft.; 5 seaplane stations
Telecommunications: telephone poor, telegraph fair; 4,800 telephones; 45,000 radio receivers; 2 AM, no FM or TV stations

DEFENSE FORCES:

Military budget: for fiscal year ending 31 December 1970, \$16,600,000; 36.3% of total budget

NIS 61

SOUTH AFRICA



LAND:

472,000 sq. mi. (1970) (includes enclave of Walvis Bay, 434 sq. mi.); 12% cultivable, 2% forested, 86% desert, waste, or urban
Limits of territorial waters: 6 n. mi. (fishing, 12 n. mi.)

PEOPLE:

Population: 21,861,000, average annual growth rate 2.4% (FY69); males 15-49, 5,015,000; 3,035,000 fit for military service; obligation for service in Citizen Force begins at 18; volunteers for service in permanent force must be 17
Ethnic divisions: 19% European, 68.5% Bantu, 9.5% Coloured, 3% Asian
Religion: primarily Christian except Asian and Bantu; 60% of Bantu are animists
Language: Afrikaans and English official, Bantu have many vernacular languages
Literacy: almost all white population literate; government estimates 35% of Bantu literate
Labor force: 8.7 million (total of economically active, 1960); 53% agriculture, 8% manufacturing, 7% mining, 5% commerce, 27% miscellaneous services
Organized labor: about 5% of total labor force is unionized (mostly white workers); nonwhites have no bargaining power

GOVERNMENT:

Legal name: Republic of South Africa
Type: republic
Capital: administrative, Pretoria; legislative, Cape Town; judicial, Bloemfontein
Political subdivisions: 4 provinces, each headed by centrally appointed administrator; provincial councils, elected by white electorate, retain limited powers
Legal system: based on Roman-Dutch law and English common law; constitution enacted 1961, changing the Union of South Africa into a Republic; possibility of judicial review of Acts of Parliament concerning dual official languages; accepts compulsory ICJ jurisdiction, with reservations
Branches: President as formal chief of state; Prime Minister as head of government; Cabinet responsible to bicameral legislature; lower house elected directly by white electorate; upper house indirectly elected and appointed; judiciary maintains substantial independence of government influence
Government leader: Prime Minister Balthazar J. Vorster
Suffrage: general suffrage limited to whites over 18 (17 in Natal Province)
Elections: must be held at least every 5 years; last elections April 1970
Political parties and leaders: National Party, B. J. Vorster, P. W. Botha, B. J. Shoeman, M. C. Botha, Jan De Klerk; United Party, Sir De Villiers Graaf; Progressive Party, Jan Steytler, Helen Suzman; Herstigte Nasionale Party, Albert Hertzog, Jaap Marais
Voting strength (1970 general elections): of 166 legislative seats, National Party 118, United Party 47, Progressive Party 1
Communists: small Communist Party illegal since 1950; party in exile maintains headquarters in London; Dr. Yasuf Dadoo, Michael Harmel, Joe Slovo
Other political groups: (insurgent groups in exile) African National Congress (ANC), Oliver Tambo; Pan-Africanist Congress (PAC), leadership in dispute
Member of: IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, IHB, IMF, ITU, U.N., UPU, WHO, WMO

ECONOMY:

GNP: \$15.8 billion (1969), \$800 per capita; real growth rate 10% (1969)
Agriculture: main crops -- corn, wool, dairy products, wheat, sugarcane, tobacco, citrus fruits; self-sufficient in foodstuffs

ECONOMY (cont'd):

Major industries: mining, automobile assembly, metal working, machinery, textiles, iron and steel, chemical, fertilizer, fishing
Electric power: 11,635,000 kw. capacity (1970); 55 billion kw.-hr. produced (1969); 2,700 kw.-hr. per capita
Exports: \$2.1 billion (f.o.b., 1969 excluding gold); wool, diamonds, corn, uranium, sugar, fruit, hides, skins, metals, metallic ores, asbestos, fish products; gold output \$1.1 billion (1970)
Imports: \$3.6 billion (f.o.b., 1970); motor vehicles, machinery, metals, petroleum products, textiles, chemicals
Major trade partners: U.K. and other Commonwealth nations, U.S., Germany, Japan
Aid: no substantial military or economic aid
Monetary conversion rate: 1 SA Rand=US\$1.40 (official); 0.714 SA Rand=US\$1
Fiscal year: 1 April - 31 March

COMMUNICATIONS:

Railroads: 12,277 mi.; 11,837 mi. 3'6" gage of which 1,323 mi. are multiple track; 2,634 mi. electrified; 440 mi. 2'0" gage single track
Highways: 211,000 mi.; 27,300 mi. paved, 47,050 mi. crushed stone or gravel, 145,650 mi. improved and unimproved earth
Pipelines: crude oil, 520 mi.; refined products, 450 mi.; natural gas, 200 mi.
Inland waterways: none
Ports: 5 major, 6 minor
Merchant marine: 60 ships (1,000 GRT or over) totaling 413,000 GRT, 509,000 DWT; includes 2 passenger, 53 cargo, 3 bulk, 2 specialized carrier
Civil air: 55 major transport aircraft
Airfields: 710 total, 565 usable; 39 with permanent-surface runways; 1 with runway over 12,000 ft., 6 with runways 8,000-11,999 ft., 131 with runways 4,000-7,999 ft.; 4 seaplane stations
Telecommunications: the system, except for the lack of television, is the best developed, most modern, and highest capacity in Africa and consists of carrier-equipped open-wire lines, coaxial cables, radio-relay links, and radiocommunication stations; key centers are Bloemfontein, Cape Town, Durban, Johannesburg, Port Elizabeth, and Pretoria; 1.5 million telephones; 2 million radio receivers; 13 AM, 60 FM, and no TV stations; 4 submarine cables

DEFENSE FORCES:

Military budget: for year ending 31 March 1971, \$360,000,000; about 9.9% of total budget

NIS 61

SOUTH-WEST AFRICA

LAND:

318,000 sq. mi. (1970); mostly desert except for interior plateau and area along northern border
Limits of territorial waters: 6 n. mi. (fishing, 12 n. mi.)

PEOPLE:

Population: 636,000, average annual growth rate 1.7% (FY69); males 15-49, about 150,000; about 75,000 fit for military service

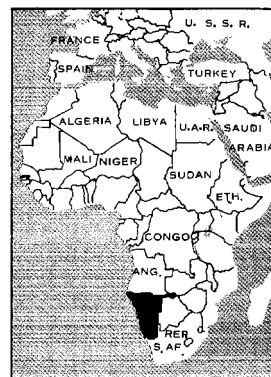
Ethnic divisions: 14% white, 81% Africans, 5% Coloured (mulattoes); almost half the Africans belong to Ovambo tribe; Herero, Okavango, Nama, and Damara tribes have about 30,000 members each

Religion: whites predominantly Christian, nonwhites either animist or Christian
Language: Afrikaans principal language of about 70% of white population, German of 22%, and English of 8%; several African languages

Literacy: high for white population; low for nonwhite

Labor force: 75,000 African wage earners (1964 est.); 68% agriculture, 15% railroads, 13% mining, 4% fishing

Organized labor: no trade unions, although some white wage earners belong to South African unions



GOVERNMENT:

Legal name: Territory of South-West Africa

Type: administered as part of Republic of South Africa, under a League of Nations mandate; U.N. formally ended South Africa's mandate, and status now in dispute

Capital: Windhoek

Political subdivisions: police zone (police-protected area, consisting of 17 magisterial districts, in which all-white settlement and several Bantu reserves are found), northern territories (exclusively Bantu magisterial districts under control of officials of South African Department of Bantu Administration and Development)

Legal system: based on Roman-Dutch law and customary law

Branches: administrator, appointee of South African Government, principal local executive; structure similar to that of a province of the Republic; South-West Africa elects 4 Senators and 6 lower house members to the Republic's legislature; judicial system patterned on that of Republic

Government leader: J.G. van der Wath, Administrator

Suffrage: limited to white adults

Elections: last general election, 1970

Political parties and leaders: white parties -- National Party (NP), led in South-West Africa by A. H. du Plessis; United National South-West Party (UNSWP), J. P. Niehaus; nonwhite parties -- South-West Africa People's Organization (SWAPO), almost exclusively based on Ovambo tribe led by Sam Nujoma, in exile; South-West Africa National Union (SWANU), primarily based on Herero tribe, leaders in exile; National Unity Democratic Organization (NUDO), primarily based on Herero tribe led by Clements Kapuuo

Voting strength: NP (1970 election) won all 10 seats in Republic legislature and all 18 seats in South-West Africa Legislative Assembly

Communists: no Communist Party, but some influence by South African Communists and other Communists on South-West African Bantu outside territory

ECONOMY:

Agriculture: livestock raising (cattle and sheep) predominates, subsistence crops (millet, sorghum, corn, and some wheat) are raised but most food must be imported
Major industries: meatpacking, fish processing, copper, lead, and diamond mining, dairy products
Electric power: 95,200 kw. capacity (1969); 285 million kw.-hr. produced (1969); 463 kw.-hr. per capita
Aid: South Africa is only major donor
Monetary conversion rate: 1 South African Rand=US\$1.40 (official); 0.714 SA Rand=US\$1
Fiscal year: 1 April - 31 March

COMMUNICATIONS:

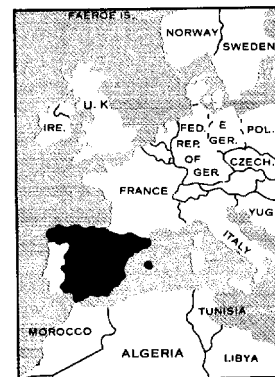
Railroads: 1,454 mi., all 3'6" gage, single track
Highways: 21,000 mi.; 2,344 mi. bituminous treated, 220 mi. gravel and 18,436 mi. earth road and tracks
Ports: 1 major, 1 minor
Civil air: 3 major transport aircraft (registered in South Africa)
Airfields: 116 total, 91 usable; 10 with permanent-surface runways; 4 with runways 8,000-11,999 ft., 38 with runways 4,000-7,999 ft.; 1 seaplane station
Telecommunications: system is a meager combination of open-wire lines, a single short radio-relay link, and scattered radiocommunication stations; Windhoek is the center; 32,100 telephones; unknown number of radio receivers; no AM, 1 FM, and no TV stations

DEFENSE:

Defense is responsibility of Republic of South Africa

NIS 9

SPAIN



LAND:

195,000 sq. mi., including Canary (2,900 sq. mi.) and Balearic Islands (1,940 sq. mi.); 41% arable and land under permanent crops, 27% meadow and pasture, 22% forest, 10% urban or other (1969)
Limits of territorial waters: 6 n. mi. (fishing, 12 n. mi.)

PEOPLE:

Population: 33,635,000, average annual growth rate 1.0% (FY70); males 15-49, 8,195,000; 6,290,000 fit for military service; 260,000 reach military age (20) annually
Ethnic divisions: homogeneous composite of Mediterranean and Nordic types
Religion: 99% Roman Catholic, 1% other sects
Language: Castilian Spanish spoken by great majority; but 17% speak Catalan, 7% Galician, and 2% Basque
Literacy: about 90%
Labor force (1969): 12.6 million; 30.2% agriculture, 36.9% industry, 32.9% services; registered unemployment is 1% of labor force
Organized labor: 90% of labor force in compulsory government-controlled syndicates

GOVERNMENT:

Legal name: (The) Spanish State
Type: nominally a monarchy, but without a king; actually a dictatorship under Generalissimo Franco with Prince Juan Carlos designated to succeed him as chief of state and become king
Capital: Madrid
Political subdivisions: metropolitan Spain, including the Canaries and Balearics, divided into 50 provinces with governors appointed by the central government; also 1 province and 5 places of sovereignty (presidios) in Africa; Ifni province ceded by Spain to Morocco in June 1969; 2 former provinces comprising Equatorial Guinea were granted independence in October 1968
Legal system: civil law system, with regional applications of customary law; 7 basic laws including Organic Law of the State of January 1967 serve as a constitution; legal education at 14 schools of law; does not accept compulsory ICJ jurisdiction
Branches: executive, with chief of government dominating all branches of government through his appointive powers and authority to legislate by decree; legislative with unicameral Cortes controlled by executive; judicial, completely subservient and limited to interpretation of laws
Government leader: Generalissimo Francisco Franco -- who is also Chief of State, Commander in Chief of the armed forces, and head of the National Movement (formerly called the Falange)
Suffrage: universal in national referendums, over age 21
Elections: only two types of direct election other than referendum provided: representatives to municipal councils for which only heads of households vote and, under new constitutional law of 1967, 104 members of the Cortes elected by heads of households and married women for a 4-year term
Political parties and leaders: National Movement (formerly called Falange) only legally recognized party, headed by Franco; Torcuato Fernandez Miranda, minister-secretary general of the movement; various semiclandestine opposition groups include -- Christian Democratic factions under Jose Maria Gil Robles and Joaquin Ruiz Gimenez; the Socialists, whose secretary general, Rodolfo Llopis, is in exile; "Internal Socialists" under Enrique Tierno Galan; the Anarchists; Republicans; Monarchists; smaller regional and national splinter

GOVERNMENT (cont'd):

Political parties and leaders (cont'd):

groups; the Communist Party, whose secretary general, Santiago Carrillo Solares, is in exile; and a pro-Chinese Communist faction Marxist-Leninist Communist Party of Spain

Voting strength: 554 seats, but only 534 members as some hold more than one seat -- 19% representing the family elected directly; 45% representing municipalities, syndicates, and professions elected indirectly under close regime control; and 36% are appointed by regime or are ex officio

Communists: (inside and outside Spain, est.) 5,000; sympathizers up to 20,000

Other political or pressure groups: the state-controlled organization of syndicates, comprising representatives of management and labor, an illegal labor group called the Workers' Commissions, the Catholic Church, business and land owning interests, Opus Dei, Catholic Action, university students

Member of: FAO, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, ILO, IHB, IMF, ITU, OECD, U.N., UNESCO, UPU, WHO, WMO

ECONOMY:

GNP: \$28.7 billion; \$870 per capita (1969); 68.5% consumption, 24.3% investment, 10.4% government; -3.2% net export of goods and services (1969); 1970 (est.) real growth rate 6.1%, in 1964 constant prices

Agriculture: main crops -- cereals, oranges, grapes for wine, potatoes, olives, sugar beets; virtually self-sufficient in good crop years; caloric intake, 2,680 (1968-69) calories per day per capita

Major industries: food processing, textiles and apparel (including footwear), metal manufacturing, chemicals, shipbuilding

Shortages: crude petroleum

Crude steel: 7.3 million metric tons produced, 218 kilograms per capita (1970 est.) 17,906,000 kw. capacity (1970); 56,397 million kw.-hr. produced (1970), 1,400 kw.-hr. per capita

Exports: \$2,473 million (f.o.b., 1970 est.); principal items -- oranges and other fruits, iron and steel products, textiles, wines, mercury, ships, canned fruits, vegetables

Imports: \$4,367 million (f.o.b., 1970 est.); principal items -- machinery and transportation equipment, petroleum and petroleum products, grains, cotton, iron and steel

Major trade partners: (1969) 16.6% U.S., 12.6% West Germany, 9.6% France, 8.0% U.K., 5.7% Italy, 3.2% Netherlands; 33.4% EEC; 16.0% EFTA; 11.4% Latin America; 2.2% Communist countries

Aid:

economic -- U.S., \$1,602.8 million authorized (FY46-49), \$8.6 million authorized (FY68), \$54.8 million authorized (FY69); IBRD, \$225 million authorized (FY64-70), \$37 million authorized (FY70); military -- U.S., \$625.3 million authorized (FY46-69), \$15.0 million authorized in FY69

Monetary conversion rate: 70 pesetas=US\$1 (official)

Fiscal year: calendar year

COMMUNICATIONS:

Railroads: 10,763 mi.; 8,493 mi.; (5'6" gage), 2,270 mi. other gages

(4'8 1/2" to 1'11 5/8"), 1,309 mi., double track; 2,348 mi. electrified

Highways: 83,080 mi.; national -- 24,800 mi., bituminous, 22,940 mi. crushed stone; provincial -- 32,860 mi., 80% crushed stone, 20% paved; 2,480 mi. other

Inland waterways: about 650 mi.; of minor importance as transport arteries and contribute little to economy

Pipelines: crude oil, 229 mi.; refined products, 515 mi.; natural gas, 3 mi.

Ports: 23 major, 20 minor

Merchant marine: 419 ships (1,000 GRT or over) totaling 2,946,000 GRT, 4,454,000 DWT; includes 38 passenger, 231 cargo, 84 tanker, 31 bulk, 35 specialized carrier

COMMUNICATIONS (cont'd):

Civil air: 150 major transport aircraft

Airfields (including Balearic and Canary Islands): 117 total, 80 usable; 42 with permanent-surface runways; 4 with runways over 12,000 ft., 18 with runways 8,000-11,999 ft., 33 with runways 4,000-7,999 ft.; 5 seaplane stations

Telecommunications: fairly modern, well engineered, well maintained; 4.0 million telephones; 5.5 million radio and 3.84 million television receivers; 180 AM, 40 FM, and 27 TV stations with numerous FM/TV repeaters; 15 submarine cables; communication satellite ground station

DEFENSE FORCES:

Military budget: for biennium ending 31 December 1970, \$1,094 million; about 25% of total budget

NIS 50P

SPANISH SAHARA



LAND:

103,000 sq. mi., nearly all desert
Limits of territorial waters: 6 n. mi. (fishing, 12 n. mi.)

PEOPLE:

Population: 63,000 (official est. 1 July 1969); males 15-49, 15,000; 7,000-8,000 fit for military service
Ethnic divisions: 51.2% Arab, Berber, and Negro nomads; 48.8% Spanish
Religion: 51% Muslim, 49% Catholic
Language: Spanish (official), local Arabic or Hassania
Literacy: among Spanish, probably nearly 100%; among nomads, perhaps 5%
Labor force: 12,000; 50% agriculture, 50% other
Organized labor: none

GOVERNMENT:

Legal name: Province of Spanish Sahara
Type: province of Spain, subordinate to Ministry of the Presidency
Capital: El Aiun
Political subdivisions: two regions -- Rio de Oro and Saguia el Hamra
Legal system: based on Spanish civil law system and customary law
Branches: Provincial Council; 80 members, of whom half are elected natives
Government leader: Governor General responsible to Director General of African Provinces in Madrid, (Br. Gen. Fernando de Santiago y Diaz de Mendivil)
Suffrage: heads of families only
Elections: 40 members of Provincial Council, August 1967; half of municipal councillors May 1969
Political party: National Movement
Communists: party proscribed; Communist sympathizers, few (if any)
Other political or pressure groups: none

ECONOMY:

Agriculture: practically none; some barley is grown in nondrought years; fruit and vegetables in the few oases; food imports are essential; camels, sheep, and goats are kept by the nomadic natives; cash economy exists largely for the garrison forces
Major industries: confined to fishing and handicrafts; exploitation of huge phosphate deposit is planned
Shortages: water
Electric power: 300 kw. capacity (1970); 0.2 million kw.-hr. produced (1970); 3 kw.-hr. per capita
Exports: \$445,600 (1968); dried fish, goatskins
Imports: \$1,443,000 (1968); fuel for fishing fleet, foodstuffs
Major trade partners: monetary trade largely with Spain and Spanish possessions
Aid: small amounts from Spain
Monetary conversion rate: 70 pesetas=US\$1 (official)

COMMUNICATIONS:

Railroads: none
Highways: 3,790 mi.; 305 bituminous treated, 3,485 mi. unimproved earth roads and tracks
Ports: 2 major, 2 minor
Civil air: no major transport aircraft
Airfields: 23 total, 15 usable; 3 with permanent-surface runways; 5 with runways 4,000-7,999 ft.
Telecommunications: telephone poor, telegraph poor to fair; 540 telephones; 1,500 radio receivers; 1 AM, no FM or TV stations

DEFENSE FORCES:

Defense is responsibility of Spain; Spanish Sahara is a province of Spain;
defense forces operationally under Canary Islands Command

NIS 54

SUDAN



LAND:

967,000 sq. mi.; 37% arable (3% cultivated), 15% grazing, 33% desert, waste, or urban, 15% forest (1970)
Limits of territorial waters: 12 n. mi. (fishing 12 n. mi.)

PEOPLE:

Population: 15,676,000, average annual growth rate 2.4% (FY67-70); males 15-49, 3,573,000; 2,125,000 fit for military service; average number reaching military age (18) annually, 180,000
Ethnic divisions: 39% Arab, 6% Beja, 52% Negro, 2% foreigners, 1% other
Religion: 73% Sunni Muslims in north, 23% pagan, 4% Christian (mostly in south)
Language: Arabic, Nubian, Ta Bedawie, diverse dialects of Nilotic, Nilo-Hamitic, and Sudanic languages, English; program of Arabization in process
Literacy: 5% to 10%
Labor force: 5.8 million; 85% agriculture, 15% industry, commerce, services, etc.; labor shortages exist for almost all categories of employment

GOVERNMENT:

Legal name: Democratic Republic of the Sudan
Type: republic under military control since coup in May 1969
Capital: Khartoum
Political subdivisions: 9 provinces, provincial and local administrations controlled by central government
Legal system: based on English common law and Islamic law; some separate religious courts; constitution adopted 1956, suspended 1958, restored on an interim basis in 1964; suspended with military coup in May 1969; Revolutionary Command Council rules by Republic orders and other decrees; legal education at University of Khartoum and extension of Cairo University at Khartoum; accepts compulsory ICJ jurisdiction, with reservations
Government leader: RCC President and Prime Minister Ja'far al-Numayri
Suffrage: universal adult but franchise has not been exercised under present regime
Elections: parliamentary elections, first after 6 years of military rule held in April and May 1965 in 6 northern provinces; latest elections in April 1968; military regime in power has not scheduled elections
Political parties and leaders: all parties outlawed since May 1969; the ban has not been enforced on the Sudan Communist Party
Voting strength: not tabulated by party
Communists: 5,000-10,000; several thousand sympathizers; with supporters, obtained dominant position in October 1964 transitional government and hastily formed national front organization; main strength in labor unions, some professional associations, and university student groups; Communists hold posts at all levels of civil service
Member of: Arab League, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, IDA, IFC, ILO, IMF, ITU, OAU, U.N., UPU, WMO

ECONOMY:

GDP: \$1.4 billion (1968 provisional), under \$100 per capita; 7% growth at current prices 1967-68
Agriculture: main crops -- sorghum, millet, wheat, sesame, peanuts, beans, barley; not self-sufficient in food production; main cash crops -- cotton, gum arabic
Major industries: cotton ginning, textiles, brewery, cement, edible oils, soap, distilling, shoes, pharmaceuticals
Electric power: 132,000 kw. capacity (1970); 303 million kw.-hr. produced (1969); 19 kw.-hr. per capita

ECONOMY (cont'd):

Exports: \$287 million (f.o.b., FY70); cotton (64%), gum arabic, peanuts, sesame; \$64.7 million exports to bloc (FY70)
Imports: \$268 million (c.i.f., FY70); textiles, petroleum products, vehicles, tea, wheat; \$22.2 million imports from bloc (1968)
Major trade partners: U.K., West Germany, Italy, India, U.S.S.R.
Monetary conversion rate: 1 Sudanese pound=US\$2.87 (official); 0.348 Sudanese pound=US\$1
Fiscal year: 1 July - 30 June

COMMUNICATIONS:

Railroads: 2,950 mi.; 2,730 mi. 3'6" gage, 440 mi. 2' gage plantation line
Highways: 6,550 mi.; 680 mi. crushed stone or gravel, 190 mi. bituminous-treated, and 5,680 mi. improved and unimproved earth roads; in addition, there are an undetermined number of tracks
Inland waterways: 3,300 mi. navigable
Ports: 1 major, 7 minor
Merchant marine: 6 cargo ships (1,000 GRT or over) totaling 21,000 GRT, 25,000 DWT
Civil air: 9 major transport aircraft
Airfields: 86 total, 66 usable; 4 with permanent-surface runways; 2 with runways 8,000-11,999 ft., 29 with runways 4,000-7,999 ft.
Telecommunications: large system by African standards, but still barely adequate for size of country; consists of open-wire lines, radio-relay links, multi-conductor cables, radio communication stations and a tropospheric scatter link; principal center of Khartoum, secondary centers at Al Fashir and Port Sudan; 45,600 telephones; 650,000 radio and 35,000 TV receivers; 2 AM, no FM, and 1 TV stations; 5 submarine cables

DEFENSE FORCES:

Military budget: for fiscal year ending 30 June 1971, \$106.0 million; 24.0% of total budget

NIS 95B

SURINAM



LAND:

55,100 sq. mi.; negligible amount of arable land, meadows and pastures, 76% forest, 8% unused but potentially productive, 16% built-on area, wasteland, and other (1964)

Limits of territorial waters: 3 n. mi.

PEOPLE:

Population: 417,000, average annual growth rate 3.5% (FY68-69); males 15-49, 99,000; 55,000 fit for military service

Ethnic divisions: 35.5% Creole (Negro and mixed), 34.7% Hindustani (East Indian), 14.9% Javanese, 8.5% Bush Negro, 2.2% Amerindian, 1.6% Chinese, 1.3% Europeans, 1.3% other and unknown

Religion: Muslim, Hindu, Moravian, Roman Catholic, other -- in order of size (% figures unknown)

Language: Dutch official; English widely spoken; Taki-Taki (Surinam Creole) is native language of Creoles and lingua franca; Hindi; Javanese

Literacy: 70% to 75%

Labor force: 80,190 (1964); 24.9% agriculture, 6.9% mining, 10% industry, 2.8% building trades, 13.5% trade and transport, 6.7% services, 22.2% government employees, 3.1% unclassified, 9.9% unemployed and seeking work

Organized labor: approx. 10% of labor force

GOVERNMENT:

Legal name: Surinam

Type: territory within Kingdom of the Netherlands, enjoying complete domestic autonomy

Capital: Paramaribo

Political subdivisions: 9 districts, each headed by district commissioner responsible to Minister of Internal Affairs

Legal system: Dutch civil law system; country statute of 1955 serves as constitution

Branches: Council of Ministers headed by a Minister-President, which constitutes the Cabinet; 39-member legislative council (Staten) popularly elected for 4-year term; court system administered by Attorney-General under Minister of Justice and Police

Government leader: Minister-President, Jules Sedney

Suffrage: universal over age 23

Elections: every 4 years or earlier upon request of Minister-President

Political parties and leaders: National Party of Surinam (NPS), (temporary leader M. Ch. Calor); Party of the People's Welfare (VHP), J. Lachmon; Action Group (AG), R. Janki; Progressive National Party (PNP), Frank E. Essed; Surinam Democratic Party (SDP), B. F. J. Oostburg; United Indonesian People's Party (SRI), F. Karsowidijoyo; Javanese Farmers' Party (KTPI), H. I. Soemita; Nationalist Republic Party (PNR), Edward Bruma (principal leftist party)

Voting strength (1969): 27.7% NPS, 35.1% VHP, .2% AG, 23.3% PNP, 1.1% SDP, 3.4% SRI, 8.8% other

Communists: no overt Communist Party

Member of: EEC (associate), WHO

ECONOMY:

GNP: \$218 million (1968 est.); \$580 per capita; real growth rate 1968, about 6%

Agriculture: main crops -- rice, sugarcane, bananas; self-sufficient in major staple (rice); caloric intake 2,500 calories per day per capita (1962)

Major industries: bauxite mining, alumina and aluminum production, lumbering, food processing

ECONOMY (cont'd):

Electric power: 220,000 kw. capacity (1969); 660 million kw.-hr. production (1969); 1,650 kw.-hr. per capita
Exports: \$113 million (f.o.b., 1968); bauxite, alumina, wood and wood products, rice
Imports: \$99 million (c.i.f., 1968); capital equipment, petroleum, iron and steel, cotton, flour, meat, dairy products
Major trade partners: exports -- U.S. 74%, Canada 9%, Netherlands 7%; imports -- U.S. 47%, Netherlands 20%, Europe 16% (1966)
Aid: economic -- extensions from U.S. (FY54-69), \$6.0 million loans, \$4.7 million grants; from international organizations (FY49-69), \$32.3 million
Monetary conversion rate: 1.89 Surinam guilders (S. fl.)=US\$1 (official)
Fiscal year: calendar year

COMMUNICATIONS:

Railroads: 104 mi.; 54 mi. 3'3 3/8" gage (government owned) and about 50 mi. narrow gage (industrial line); all single track, no electrification
Highways: 1,550 mi.; 300 mi. paved, 130 mi. gravel, 370 mi. improved earth, 750 mi. unimproved earth
Inland waterways: 2,850 mi.; most important means of transport; oceangoing vessels with drafts ranging from 14 to 23 ft. can navigate many of the principal waterways while native canoes navigate upper reaches
Ports: 1 major, 6 minor
Civil air: 3 major transport aircraft
Airfields: 31 total, 30 usable; 2 with permanent-surface runways; 1 with runway 8,000-11,999 ft., 4 with runways 4,000-7,999 ft.; 1 seaplane station
Telecommunications: international facilities good and domestic network under improvement; 10,000 telephones; 60,000 radio and 25,000 TV receivers, 5 AM, 1 FM, and 3 TV stations

DEFENSE FORCES:

Defense is responsibility of the Netherlands; the Netherlands maintains an army force in Surinam; also available are naval, marine corps, and naval air personnel located in the Netherlands Antilles
Ships: none

NIS 61

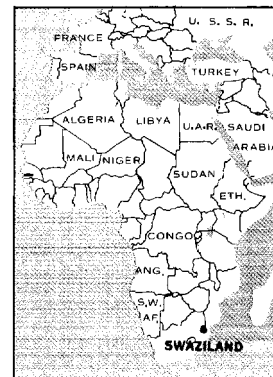
SWAZILAND

LAND:

6,700 sq. mi. (1970); most of area suitable for crops or pastureland

PEOPLE:

Population: 435,000, average annual growth rate 3.0% (FY65-69); males 15-49, 99,000; 50,000 fit for military service
 Ethnic divisions: 96% African, 3% European, 1% mulatto
 Religion: 43% animist, 57% Christian
 Language: English and siSwati are official languages; government business conducted in English
 Literacy: about 25%
 Labor force: 120,000; about 60,000 engaged in subsistence agriculture; 55-60,000 wage earners, many only intermittently, with 31% agriculture, 11% government, 11% manufacturing, 12% mining and forestry, 35% other (1968 est.); 7,900 employed in South African mines (1969)
 Organized labor: about 15% of wage earners are unionized



GOVERNMENT:

Legal name: Kingdom of Swaziland
 Type: constitutional monarchy, under King Sobhuza II; independent member of Commonwealth since September 1968
 Capital: Mbabane (administrative), Lobamba (royal and legislative)
 Political subdivisions: 4 administrative districts
 Legal system: based on South African Roman-Dutch law in statutory courts, Swazi traditional law and custom in traditional courts; constitution adopted in 1968; legal education at University of Botswana, Lesotho, and Swaziland (located in Lesotho); has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction
 Branches: executive authority vested in King but exercised through Prime Minister and cabinet; cabinet appointed by King from legislative majority; House of Assembly (24 elected, 6 appointed by King plus Speaker and Attorney General) and Senate (6 elected by House of Assembly, 6 appointed by King, Speaker) -- 17 Swazi courts administer customary law for Africans, High Court and Subordinate Courts have criminal jurisdiction over all residents, Court of Appeal has appellate jurisdiction
 Government leader: Head of State King Sobhuza II; Prime Minister Makhosini Dalmini
 Suffrage: universal for adults
 Elections: first elections for Legislative Council held in June 1964; latest in April 1967
 Political parties and leaders: Imbokodvo, the traditionalist party, controlled by King Sobhuza II; Ngwane National Liberatory Congress (NNLC), led by Dr. Ambrose Zwane, is only active opposition
 Voting strength: Imbokodvo won 80% of vote in 1967 elections and all seats in parliament; NNLC won 20% of vote but no seats
 Communists: no Swaziland Communist Party
 Member of: OAU, U.N.

ECONOMY:

GDP: approx. \$75 million (1968), about \$190 per capita; real growth rate about 8% (1967)
 Agriculture: main crops -- sugar, rice, and citrus fruits
 Major industry: mining
 Electric power: 59,000 kw. capacity (1970); 204 million kw.-hr. produced (1970); 500 kw.-hr. per capita
 Exports: \$62 million (f.o.b., 1969); iron ore, asbestos, sugar, wood and forest products, citrus, meat products, cotton

ECONOMY (cont'd):

Imports: \$53 million (f.o.b., 1969); food products, manufactured goods, machinery, fertilizer, fuel
Major trade partners: Japan, U.K., South Africa
Aid: economic aid -- U.K. \$4.2 million (1969-70), others approximately \$2 million; no military aid
Monetary conversion rate: 1 South African Rand=US\$1.40 (Swaziland uses the South African Rand) (official); 0.714 SA Rand=US\$1
Fiscal year: 1 April - 31 March

COMMUNICATIONS:

Railroads: 135 mi., 3'6" gage, single track
Highways: 1,660 mi.; 135 mi. paved; 840 mi. crushed stone, gravel, or stabilized soil; 685 mi. improved or unimproved earth
Civil air: 4 major transport aircraft
Airfields: 29 total, 26 usable; 1 with permanent-surface runway; 2 with runways 4,000-7,999 ft.
Telecommunications: the system consists of a few open-wire lines and low-powered radiocommunication stations; Mbabane is the center; 4,800 telephones; 30,000 radio receivers; 1 AM, no FM or TV stations

DEFENSE FORCES:

None, police only

NIS 11

SWEDEN



LAND:

173,000 sq. mi.; 8% arable, 1% meadows and pastures, 55% forested, 36% other (1968)
Limits of territorial waters: 4 n. mi. (fishing, 12 n. mi.)

PEOPLE:

Population: 8,132,000, average annual growth rate 1.1% (FY70); males 15-49, 1,909,000; 1,635,000 fit for military service; 53,000 reach military age (19) annually
Ethnic divisions: homogeneous white population; small Lappish minority
Religion: 92% Evangelical Lutheran, 7% other Protestant, Roman Catholic, Eastern Orthodox, 1% other
Language: Swedish, small Lapp- and Finnish-speaking minorities
Literacy: 99%
Labor force: 3.5 million; 11.8% agriculture, forestry, fishing; 33.5% mining and manufacturing; 9.6% construction; 15.5% commerce; 7.2% transportation and communications; 20.9% services; 1.5% unemployed
Organized labor: 70% of labor force

GOVERNMENT:

Legal name: Kingdom of Sweden
Type: constitutional monarchy
Capital: Stockholm
Political subdivisions: 24 provinces, 624 communes, 224 towns
Legal system: civil law system influenced by customary law; Acts of 1809, 1886, 1910, and 1949 serve as constitution; judicial review of legislative acts in Supreme Court; legal education at Universities of Lund, Stockholm, and Uppsala; accepts compulsory ICJ jurisdiction, with reservations
Branches: legislative authority rests jointly with Crown and parliament (Riksdag); executive power vested in Crown but exercised by cabinet responsible to parliament; Supreme Court, 6 superior courts, 152 lower courts
Government leaders: King Gustav VI Adolf; Prime Minister Olof Palme
Suffrage: universal, but not compulsory, over age 20
Elections: every 3 years (next in 1973)
Political parties and leaders: Conservative, Gosta Bohman; Center, Gunnar Hedlund; Liberal, Gunnar Helen; Social Democratic, Olof Palme; Communist, Carl-Henrik Hermansson; Communist League of Marxists-Leninists (KFML), Gunnar Bylin
Voting strength (1970 election): 11.5% Conservative, 19.9% Center, 16.2% Liberal, 45.3% Social Democratic, 4.8% Communist, 0.4% KFML, 1.8% other
Communists: 17,000; a number of sympathizers as indicated by the 236,700 Communist votes cast in 1970 elections; an additional 21,200 votes cast for Maoist KFML
Member of: Council of Europe, EFTA, FAO, GATT, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, IDA, IFC, IHB, ILO, IMCO, IMF, ITU, Nordic Council, OECD, U.N., UNESCO, UPU, WHO, WMO

ECONOMY:

GNP: \$28.5 billion, \$3,532 per capita (1969); 51.6% consumption, 32.1% investment, 17.0% government; -0.7% net exports of goods and services (1968); 1969 growth rate 5.0%, in 1959 constant prices
Agriculture: animal husbandry predominates with milk and dairy products accounting for 40% of farm income; main crops -- grains, sugar beets, potatoes; 90% self-sufficient; food shortages -- oils and fats, tropical products; caloric intake, 2,880 calories per day per capita (1967-68)
Major industries: iron and steel, precision equipment (bearings, radio and telephone parts, armaments), shipbuilding, wood pulp and paper products, processed foods, textiles, chemicals

ECONOMY (cont'd):

Shortages: coal, petroleum, textile fibers, potash, salt
Crude steel: 5.3 million metric tons produced (1969), 670 kilograms per capita
Electric power: 15 million kw. capacity (1970); 60,612 million kw.-hr. produced (1970); 7,000 kw.-hr. per capita
Exports: \$5,688 million (f.o.b., 1969); nonelectric machinery, motor vehicles and ships, wood pulp, paper products, iron and steel products, metal ores and scrap
Imports: \$5,899 million (c.i.f., 1969); machinery, motor vehicles, petroleum and petroleum products, textile yarn and fabrics, iron and steel
Major trade partners: (1969) West Germany 15.4%, U.K. 13.4%, U.S. 7.4%, Norway 9.8%, Denmark 8.8%; EFTA 40%; EEC 31.0%; Communist countries 5.4%
Aid: economic -- U.S., \$189.6 million authorized through June 1968; net official aid to less developed countries and multilateral agencies, \$315.6 million (1960-68), \$71.4 million in 1968, \$120.8 million in 1969
Monetary conversion rate: 5.173 kronor=US\$1 (official)
Fiscal year: 1 July - 30 June

COMMUNICATIONS:

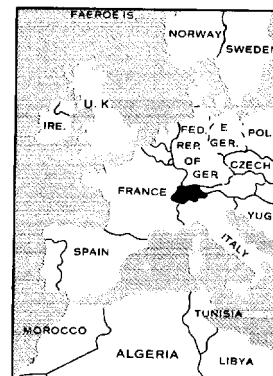
Railroads: 8,015 mi.; Swedish State Railways (SJ) account for 7,245 mi. standard gage (4'8 1/2"), 48 mi. narrow gage (3'6"), 255 mi. narrow gage (2'11"), 4,358 mi. electrified; remaining lines are privately owned and operated (90 route mi. of narrow gage (2'11"), 30 mi. narrow gage (2'7 1/2"), and 347 mi. standard gage (4'8 1/2"), lines)
Highways: 60,100 mi.; 45,800 mi. are crushed stone, gravel, or improved earth; and 14,300 mi. are bitumen, stone block, or cobblestone
Inland waterways: 1,268 mi. navigable for small steamers and barges
Ports: 17 major, and 23 minor
Merchant marine: 378 ships (1,000 GRT or over) totaling 4,475,000 GRT, 6,747,000 DWT; includes 10 passenger, 185 cargo, 50 tanker, 56 bulk, 77 specialized carrier
Civil air: 61 major transports registered
Airfields: 174 total, 145 usable; 79 with permanent-surface runways; 5 with runways 8,000-11,999 ft., 55 with runways 4,000-7,999 ft.; 9 seaplane stations
Telecommunications: telephone the primary service, but extensive telegraph and broadcast services are available; excellent domestic and international facilities; 4,307,000 telephones; 42 AM, 70 FM, and 168 TV stations available to over 90% of population; 4.8 million radio and 2.8 million TV receivers; 12 submarine cables

DEFENSE FORCES:

Supply: produces vehicles, artillery, tanks, aircraft, chemical and biological warfare defensive materiel, some missiles, and ammunition; imports considerable quantities from NATO countries; most naval ships produced domestically
Military budget: for fiscal year ending 30 June 1972, \$1.2 billion; about 11% of proposed central government budget

NIS 15

SWITZERLAND



LAND:

16,000 sq. mi.; 10% arable, 42% meadows and pastures, 21% waste or urban, 24% forested, 3% inland water (1968)

PEOPLE:

Population: 6,381,000, average annual growth rate 1.3% (FY69); males 15-49, 1,532,000; 1,325,000 fit for military service; 45,000 reach military age (20) annually

Ethnic divisions: total population -- 69% German, 19% French, 10% Italian, 1% Romansch, 1% other; Swiss nationals -- 74% German, 20% French, 4% Italian, 1% Romansch, 1% other

Religion: 53% Protestant, 46% Roman Catholic

Language: Swiss nationals -- 74% German, 20% French, 4% Italian, 1% Romansch, 1% other; total population -- 69% German, 19% French, 10% Italian, 1% Romansch, 1% other

Literacy: 98%

Labor force: 2.5 million; 16% agriculture and forestry, 47% industry and crafts, 20% trade and transportation, 5% professions, 2% in public service, 10% domestic and other; no significant unemployment shortage of both skilled and unskilled labor -- 4,400 unfilled vacancies in January 1971

Organized labor: 20% of labor force

GOVERNMENT:

Legal name: Swiss Confederation

Type: federal republic

Capital: Bern

Political subdivisions: 22 cantons (3 divided into half cantons)

Legal system: civil law system influenced by customary law; constitution adopted 1874, amended since; judicial review of legislative acts, except with respect to Federal decrees of general obligatory character; legal education at Universities of Bern, Geneva and Lausanne, and four other university schools of law; accepts compulsory ICJ jurisdiction, with reservations

Branches: bicameral parliament has legislative authority; federal council (Bundesrat) has executive authority; justice left chiefly to cantons

Government leader: Rudolf Gnaegi, President

Suffrage: universal over age 20

Elections: held every 4 years; next elections 1971

Political parties and leaders: Social Democratic Party (SPS), Fritz Gruetter, president; Radical Democratic Party (FDP), Henri Schmitt, president; Christian Conservative People's Party (KCVP), Franz Josef Kurmann, president; Farmer, Artisan, and Middle Class Party (BGBP), Hans Conzett, president; Communist Party (PdA), Jacob Lechleiter, Jean Vincent, Andre Muret, all Secretariat members

Voting strength (1967 election): 23.5% FDP, 21.9% KCVP, 24.1% SPS, 11.3% BGBP, 2.9% Communist, 16.3% other

Communists: 3,600; splinter parties 250; 28,521 votes in 1967 election

Member of: Council of Europe, EFTA, FAO, IAEA, ICAO, OECD, U.N. (permanent observer), WHO, WMO, has applied for associate membership EEC

ECONOMY:

GNP: \$20.1 billion (1970), \$3,190 per capita; 57% consumption, 29% investment, 12% government, net foreign balance 2% (1970); 1970 growth rate 4.4%, 1958 constant prices

Agriculture: dairy farming predominates; less than 50% self-sufficient; food shortages -- fish, refined sugar, fats and oils (other than butter), grains, eggs, fruits, vegetables, meat; caloric intake, 2,990 calories per day per capita (1967-68 est.)

ECONOMY (cont'd):

Major industries: machinery, chemicals, watches, textiles, precision instruments
Shortages: practically all important raw materials except hydroelectric energy
Crude steel: 453,000 metric tons produced (1969), 73 kg. per capita
Electric power: 9,965,000 kw. capacity (1970); 35,245 million kw.-hr. produced (1970); 4,220 kw.-hr. per capita
Exports: \$5.1 billion (f.o.b., 1970); principal items -- machinery and equipment, chemicals, precision instruments, textiles, foodstuffs
Imports: \$6.5 billion (c.i.f., 1970); principal items -- machinery and transportation equipment, metals and metal products, foodstuffs, chemicals, textile fibers and yarns
Major trade partners: West Germany 23%, France 10%, U.S. 9%, Austria 5%, Italy 9%, U.K. 8%; EEC 49%; EFTA 20%; Communist countries 3% (1970)
Aid: some disbursed; none received
Monetary conversion rate: 4.328 Swiss francs=US\$1
Fiscal year: calendar year

COMMUNICATIONS:

Railroads: 3,040 mi.; 2,195 mi. 4'8 1/2" gage, 845 mi. narrow gage (810 mi. at 3'3 3/8", 35 mi. at 2'7 1/2"); 780 mi. double track; 3,040 mi. electrified
Highways: 31,300 mi.; 12,300 mi. paved, 19,000 mi. otherwise improved
Pipelines: crude oil, 195 mi.
Inland waterways: 41 mi.; Rhine River-Basel to Rheinfelden, Schaffhausen to Constanze; in addition, there are 12 navigable lakes ranging in size from Lake Geneva to Hallwilersee
Freight carried: rail -- 34.8 million metric tons (1963); 4.59 billion ton/km. (1963)
Ports: 3 minor
Merchant marine: 27 ships (1,000 GRT or over) totaling 205,000 GRT, 293,000 DWT; includes 23 cargo, 4 bulk; fleet is registered in Basel, operates mainly out of Genoa, Hamburg, and Rotterdam
Civil air: 70 major transport aircraft
Airfields: 88 total, 72 usable; 34 with permanent-surface runways; 2 with runways over 12,000 ft., 4 with runways 8,000-11,999 ft., 13 with runways 4,000-7,999 ft.
Telecommunications: excellent services; 2.8 million telephones; 1.8 million radio and 1.3 million TV receivers; 8 AM, 70 FM, and 205 TV stations including repeaters

DEFENSE FORCES:

Supply: produces moderate amounts of all types of materiel; some medium and heavy equipment is imported from U.S. and Western Europe; formerly produced jet aircraft (under license); produces surface-to-air missiles in limited quantities
Military budget: for fiscal year ending 31 December 1970, \$457,907,010; 26% of central government budget

NIS 28A

SYRIA



LAND:

72,000 sq. mi.; (including about 500 sq. mi. occupied by Israel); mainly semiarid and desert plains; 38% arable, 41% grazing, 3% forest, 18% other
Limits of territorial waters: 12 n. mi. (fishing, 12 n. mi.)

PEOPLE:

Population: 6,452,000, average annual growth rate 3.3% (FY61-70); males 15-49, 1,563,000; 840,000 fit for military service; about 78,000 reach military age (19) annually
Ethnic divisions: 90.3% Arab; 9.7% Kurds, Armenians, and other
Religion: 70.5% Sunni Muslim, 16.3% other Muslim sects, 13.2% Christians of various sects
Language: Arabic, Kurdish, Armenian; French and English widely understood
Literacy: about 40%
Labor force: 1.2 million; 53% agriculture, 17% industry, 30% miscellaneous services; majority unskilled; shortage of skilled labor
Organized labor: 5% of labor force

GOVERNMENT:

Legal name: Syrian Arab Republic
Type: republic; under left-wing military regime since March 1963
Capital: Damascus
Political subdivisions: 13 provinces and city of Damascus administered as separate unit
Legal system: based on Islamic law and civil law system; special religious courts; provisional constitution promulgated in 1964; legal education at Damascus University and University of Aleppo; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction
Branches: legislative and executive powers vested in President and Council of Ministers; seat of power is the Ba'th Party Regional (Syrian) Command
Government leaders: President Hafiz Al-Asad
Suffrage: universal over age 18
Elections: no electoral laws in force; last elections in December 1961; presidential referendum in 1971
Political parties and leaders: Arab Socialist Resurrection (Ba'th) Party only recognized party
Other political or pressure groups: all officially banned; conservative Populist and Nationalist Parties have lost all effective political influence; Communist Party ineffective; small pro-Nasir organizations (United Socialist Movement, Arab National Front, Arab Nationalist Movement) constitute greatest threat to Ba'thist regime aside from factionalism in Ba'th Party itself
Member of: Arab League, FAO, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, IDA, IFC, ILO, IMF, ITU, U.N., UNESCO, UPU, WHO, WMO

ECONOMY:

Agriculture: main crops -- cotton, wheat, and barley; sheep and goat raising; self-sufficient in food in years of average weather
Major industries: textiles, cement, glass, petroleum (80,000 bpd. production, refining capacity 54,000 bbls. per day, 1970) food processing, soap
Electric power: 350,000 kw. capacity (1970); 900 million kw.-hr. produced (1970); 210 kw.-hr. per capita
Exports: \$206.8 million (1969); 50% cotton, grain and wool in good years, livestock
Imports: \$369.6 million (c.i.f., 1969); metal products, textiles, machinery, sugar

ECONOMY (cont'd):

Monetary conversion rate: 3.82 Syrian pounds=US\$1 (controlled rate); 4.20 Syrian pounds=US\$1 (free rate) (1970, October)

Fiscal year: calendar year

COMMUNICATIONS:

Railroads: 476 mi.; 334 mi. standard gage, 142 mi. narrow gage (3'5 3/8")

Highways: 6,030 mi.; 4,306 mi. paved, 808 mi. gravel or crushed stone, 1,535 mi. improved earth, 497 mi. unimproved earth

Inland waterways: 420 mi.; of little importance

Pipelines: crude oil, 1,173 mi.; refined products, 320 mi.

Ports: 3 major, 4 minor

Civil air: 5 major transport aircraft

Airfields: 86 total, 26 usable; 20 with permanent-surface runways; 1 with runway over 12,000 ft., 15 with runways 8,000-11,999 ft., 5 with runways 4,000-7,999 ft.

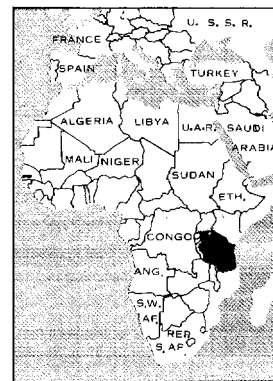
Telecommunications: excellent international radiocommunication service; excellent domestic telecommunication service; 104,000 telephones; 280,000 radio and 75,000 TV receivers; 5 TV and 5 AM stations

DEFENSE FORCES:

Supply: capable of producing limited quantities of small-arms ammunition; otherwise dependent on outside sources, principally U.S.S.R.

NIS 56E

TANZANIA



LAND:

362,800 sq. mi. (including islands of Zanzibar and Pemba, 1,020 sq. mi.); 6% inland water, 8% cultivated, 9% used for grazing, 76% forest, woodland, or grassland on mainland; 50% arable, of which 40% cultivated on islands of Zanzibar and Pemba (1965)
Limits of territorial waters: 12 n. mi. (fishing, 12 n. mi.)

PEOPLE:

Population: 13,629,000, average annual growth rate 2.7% (FY70); males 15-49, 3,244,000; 1,790,000 fit for military service
Ethnic divisions: 99% native Africans consisting of well over 100 tribes; 1% Asian, European, and Arab
Religion: Tanganyika -- 45% animist, 29% Christian, 25% Muslim; Zanzibar -- almost all Muslim
Language: Swahili official; English often used as administrative language; primary language of about 89% of the population is one of the many Bantu, Nilotic, Nilo-Hamitic, and Hamitic languages; 10% Swahili; 1% English
Literacy: 5% to 10%
Labor force: under 400,000 in paid employment, 90% in agriculture
Organized labor: 15% of labor force

GOVERNMENT:

Legal name: United Republic of Tanzania
Type: republic; single parties dominate both on the mainland and on Zanzibar
Capital: Dar es Salaam
Political subdivisions: 23 regions -- 19 on mainland, 4 on Zanzibar islands
Legal system: based on English common law, Islamic law, customary law, and German civil law system; interim constitution adopted 1965; judicial review of legislative acts limited to matters of interpretation; legal education at University College, Dar es Salaam; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction
Branches: President Julius Nyerere has full executive authority; National Assembly dominated by Nyerere and the Tanganyika African National Union (TANU), consists of 120 elected members, 17 ex officio members, and up to 25 appointed members from mainland, and 3 ex officio members and up to 52 appointed members from Zanzibar; First Vice President Abeid Karume and the Revolutionary Council still run Zanzibar despite the efforts of Nyerere to integrate the islands into the political system of the mainland
Government leader: President Julius Nyerere
Suffrage: universal adult
Political party and leaders: Tanganyika African National Union (TANU), only mainland political party, dominated by Nyerere with Second Vice President Rashidi Kawawa as his top lieutenant; Karume's Afro-Shirazi Party in Zanzibar is supposed to merge with TANU eventually
Voting strength (October 1970 national elections): 5 million registered voters; Nyerere received 95% of 3.6 million votes cast
Communists: a few Communists and sympathizers
Member of: Commonwealth, EAC, FAO, GATT, IBRD, ICAO, IFC, ILO, IMF, ITU, OAU, U.N., UNESCO, UPU, WHO, WMO

ECONOMY:

Mainland:
GDP: \$1,058 million at 1966 prices (1969), about \$80 per capita; growth rate in constant 1966 prices for 1969 3.1%
Agriculture: main crops -- cotton, coffee, sisal on mainland; largely self-sufficient in food

ECONOMY (cont'd):

Major industries: primarily agricultural processing (sugar, beer, cigarettes, sisal twine), diamond mine, oil refinery, shoes, cement
 Electric power: 93,500 kw. capacity (1970); 360 million kw.-hr. produced (1970); 24 kw.-hr. per capita
 Exports: \$256 million (f.o.b., 1969); coffee, cotton, sisal, cashew nuts, meat, diamonds, cloves, coconut products
 Imports: \$244 million (c.i.f., 1969); manufactured goods, machinery and transport equipment, cotton piece goods, crude oil, foodstuffs (mainly for Zanzibar); Zanzibar accounted for \$6.8 million of total imports (1968)
 Major trade partners: exports -- Communist countries \$11.7 million, Zanzibar \$14 million (cloves and coconut products); imports -- Communist countries \$25.3 million (1968)
 Monetary conversion rate: 1 Tanzanian shilling=US\$0.14; 7.143 Tanzanian shillings=US\$1
 Fiscal year: 1 July - 30 June

Zanzibar:

GNP: \$35 million (1967)
 Agriculture: main crops -- cloves, coconuts
 Industries: agricultural processing
 Electric power: see Tanganyika (above)
 Exports: \$12.6 million (1968); cloves and clove products, coconut products
 Imports: \$5.6 million (1968); mainly foodstuffs and consumer goods
 Major trade partners: imports -- Communist China, Japan, and mainland Tanzania; exports -- Singapore, Communist China, Hong Kong, U.K.
 Aid: U.K. principal source of aid until 1964; Communist China and East Germany extended through June 1968 -- \$25 million
 Exchange rate: 1 Tanzanian shilling=US\$0.14; 7.143 Tanzanian shillings=US\$1
 Fiscal year: 1 July - 30 June

COMMUNICATIONS:

Railroads: 1,620 mi., meter gage, 4 mi. double track
 Highways: total 21,200 mi., 390 mi. on Zanzibar Island, 277 mi. on Pemba and Mafia Islands; about 1,400 mi. bituminous treated, 370 mi. on Zanzibar and Pemba; Tanzania, 19,800 mi. gravel, crushed stone, or unimproved earth
 Pipelines: refined products 610 mi.
 Inland waterways: 730 mi. of navigable streams; several thousand mi. navigable on Lakes Tanganyika, Victoria, and Nyasa
 Ports: 4 major, 8 minor
 Merchant marine: 4 cargo ships (1,000 GRT or over) totaling 21,500 GRT, 31,200 DWT
 Civil air: 9 major transport aircraft
 Airfields: 95 total, 83 usable; 7 with permanent-surface runways; 1 with runway 8,000 to 11,999 ft., 36 with runways 4,000-7,999 ft.; 4 seaplane stations
 Telecommunications: telephone and telegraph good in main centers, only fair outside main towns; 31,600 telephones; 150,000 radio receivers; 4 AM, no FM or TV stations; 4 submarine cables

DEFENSE FORCES:

Supply: dependent on external sources, primarily Communist China, but also U.K., U.S.S.R., Australia; Marine Police ships supplied by East Germany, West Germany, U.S.S.R., and Communist China
 Military budget: for fiscal year ending 30 June 1971, \$17,000,000; 4.7% of total budget

NIS 42

THAILAND

LAND:

198,000 sq. mi.; 24% in farms, 56% forested, 20% other (1969)
Limits of territorial waters: 12 n. mi.

PEOPLE:

Population: 36,923,000, average annual growth rate 3.1% (FY70); males 15-49, 9,326,000; 5,690,000 fit for military service; about 400,000 reach military age (18) annually

Ethnic divisions: 75% Thai, 14% Chinese, 11% minorities

Religion: 95.5% Buddhist, 4% Muslim, 0.5% Christian

Language: Thai; English secondary language of elite

Literacy: 70%

Labor force: 88% agriculture, 9% commerce, 3% industry



GOVERNMENT:

Legal name: Kingdom of Thailand

Type: constitutional monarchy

Capital: Bangkok

Political subdivisions: 71 centrally controlled provinces

Legal system: based on civil law system, with influences of common law; new constitution promulgated in 1968; legal education at Thammasat University; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

Branches: King is head of state with nominal powers; Prime Minister, with strong personal powers, assisted by Council of Ministers (cabinet); bicameral legislature consists of appointed Senate and elected House of Representatives; judiciary relatively independent except in important political subversive cases

Government leaders: King Phumiphon Adundet; Field Marshal Thanom Kittikachorn, Prime Minister; General Praphat Charusathien, Deputy Prime Minister

Suffrage: universal

Elections: House of Representatives every 4 years; first under new constitution held mid-February 1969

Member of: ADB, ASA, ASEAN, ASPAC, Colombo Plan, ECAFE, FAO, IAEA, ICAO, IDA, IFC, IHB, ILO, ITU, SEAMES, SEATO, U.N., UNESCO, UNICEF, UPU, WHO, WMO

ECONOMY:

GDP: \$6.3 billion (1969 est. in current prices), \$175 per capita; estimated 11% real growth in 1969

Agriculture: world's second largest rice exporter; main crops -- rice, rubber, corn; almost 100% self-sufficient in food

Major industries: agricultural processing, textiles, wood and wood products, cement, tin mining; non-Communist world's third largest tin producer

Shortages: fuel sources, including coal and petroleum

Electric power: 1,287,000 kw. capacity (1970); 3.9 billion kw.-hr. produced (1970); 109 kw.-hr. per capita

Exports: \$711 million (f.o.b., 1970); rice, rubber, corn, tin, cassava, kenaf

Imports: \$1,275 million (c.i.f., 1970); excluding U.S. military imports; machinery and transport equipment, textiles, fuels and lubricants, base metals, chemicals

Major trade partners: exports -- Japan, U.S., Singapore, Hong Kong, Netherlands, Malaysia; imports -- Japan, U.S., West Germany, U.K.; about 1% or less trade with Communist countries

Monetary conversion rate: 20.8 baht=US\$1

Fiscal year: 1 October - 30 September

COMMUNICATIONS:

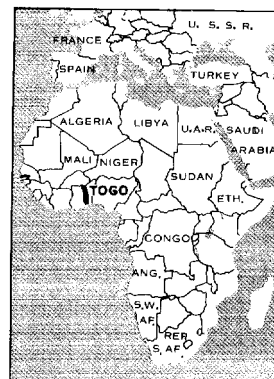
Railroads: 2,379 mi. meter gage; 60 mi. double track
Highways: 12,590 mi.; 5,440 mi. paved, 4,820 mi. crushed stone or gravel, 2,330 earth and laterite
Inland waterways: 2,485 mi. principal waterways; 2,300 mi. with navigable depths of 3 ft. or more throughout the year; numerous minor waterways navigable by shallow-draft native craft
Ports: 2 major, 16 minor
Merchant marine: 17 ships (1,000 GRT or over) totaling 63,300 GRT, 94,800 DWT; includes 10 cargo, 7 tanker
Airfields: 195 total, 162 usable; 39 with permanent-surface runways; 10 with runways 8,000-11,999 ft., 21 with runways 4,000-7,999 ft.; 3 seaplane stations
Telecommunications: service to general public being improved, but still inadequate; bulk of service to government activities provided by numerous radiocommunication stations and radio-relay network; satellite ground station connects to Intelsat II and will connect to Indian Ocean satellite; 134,663 telephones; 2,775,000 radios; 222,000 televisions; estimated 50 AM, 5 FM, and 6 TV stations in two government-controlled networks; U.S. military submarine cable to South Vietnam

DEFENSE FORCES:

Military budget: for fiscal year ending 30 September 1971, \$335,400,000; 26% of total budget

NIS 50N

TOGO



LAND:

22,000 sq. mi.; nearly half total is arable, under 15% cultivated (1970)
Limits of territorial waters: 12 n. mi. (fishing, 12 n. mi.)

PEOPLE:

Population: 2,068,000, average annual growth rate 2.5% (FY67-70); males 15-49, 410,000; 200,000 fit for military service; no conscription
Ethnic divisions: some 40 tribes; largest and most important are Ewe in south and Cabrais in north; under 1% European and Syrian-Lebanese
Religion: about 20% Christian, 5% Muslim, 75% animist
Language: French, both official and language of commerce; major African languages are Ewe and Mina in south and Dagoma, Tim, and Cabrais in north
Literacy: 5% to 10%
Labor force: bulk of population engaged in subsistence agriculture; about 30,000 wage earners, evenly divided between public and private sectors

GOVERNMENT:

Legal name: Republic of Togo
Type: republic; under military rule since January 1967
Capital: Lome
Political subdivisions: 18 circumscriptions
Legal system: based on French civil law and customary practice; draft constitution presented to President in 1968, no indication of when it will be submitted to referendum; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction
Branches: military government, with civilian participation in the cabinet, took over on 14 April 1967, replacing provisional government created after January coup; no legislature; separate judiciary including State Security Court established 1970
Government leader: Brig. Gen. Etienne Eyadema, President
Suffrage: universal adult
Elections: no elections since 1963 and none scheduled
Political parties: single party formed by President Eyadema in September 1969; Rassemblement de Peuple Togolais, structure and staffing of party closely controlled by government
Communists: no Communist Party; there may be a few Communists and sympathizers
Member of: EAMA, ENTENTE, FAO, IBRD, ICAO, ILO, IMF, ITU, OAU, OCAM, U.N., UNESCO, UPU, WHO, WMO

ECONOMY:

GDP: \$233 million (1969), about \$130 per capita
Agriculture: main cash crops -- coffee, cocoa; major food crops -- yams, cassava, corn, beans, rice, fish; must import some foodstuffs
Major industries: phosphate mining, agricultural processing, handicrafts, textiles, beverages
Electric power: 11,900 kw. capacity (1970); 38 million kw.-hr. produced (1970); 20 kw.-hr. per capita
Exports: \$41.4 million (f.o.b., 1969); phosphates, cocoa, coffee, palm kernels, and cassava
Imports: \$52.6 million (c.i.f., 1969); textiles and other consumer goods, fuels, machinery, tobacco, foodstuffs
Major trade partners: mostly with France and other EEC countries
Monetary conversion rate: 277 Communaute Financiere Africaine francs=US\$1 (official)
Fiscal year: calendar year

COMMUNICATIONS:

Railroads: 310 mi. meter gage, single track
Highways: approx. 4,475 mi.; 235 mi. paved, 120 mi. gravel, 910 mi.
improved earth, 3,210 mi. unimproved
Inland waterways: section of Mono River and about 30 mi. of coastal lagoons
and tidal creeks
Ports: 1 major, 1 minor
Civil air: 1 major transport aircraft
Airfields: 10 total, 10 usable; 1 with permanent-surface runway 4,000-7,999 ft.
Telecommunications: Togo has poor system based on skeletal network of open-wire
lines, supplemented by a few radiocommunication stations; only center is
Lome; 4,600 telephones; 45,000 radio receivers; 1 AM, no FM or TV stations

DEFENSE FORCES:

Supply: most military materiel obtained from France
Military budget: for fiscal year ending 31 December 1970, \$2,800,000; 9.8% of
total budget

NIS 102

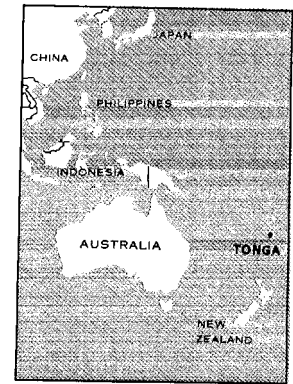
TONGA

LAND:

385 sq. mi.; 150 islands; 77% arable, 3% pasture, 13% forest, 3% inland water, 4% other (1963)
Limits of territorial waters: 3 n. mi.

PEOPLE:

Population: 87,000, average annual growth rate 2.5% (FY69)
Ethnic divisions: Polynesian, about 300 Europeans
Religion: Christian; Free Wesleyan Church claims over 30,000 adherents
Language: Tongan, English
Literacy: 90%-95%; compulsory education for children between ages of 6-14
Labor force: agriculture 10,303; mining 599
Organized labor: unorganized



GOVERNMENT:

Legal name: Kingdom of Tonga
Type: constitutional monarchy
Capital: Nukualofa
Political subdivisions: 3 main island groups (Tongatapu, Haapi, Vavau)
Legal system: based on English law
Branches: Executive (King and Privy Council); Legislative (Legislative Assembly composed of 7 nobles elected by their peers, 7 elected representatives of the people, 7 Ministers of the Crown; the King appoints one of the 7 nobles to be the speaker); Judiciary (Supreme Court, magistrate courts, Land Court)
Government leaders: King Taufa'ahau Tupou IV; Premier, Prince Tu'ipelehake (younger brother of the King)
Suffrage: granted to all literate adults over 21 years of age who pay taxes
Elections: held triennially
Communists: none known
Member of: Commonwealth

ECONOMY:

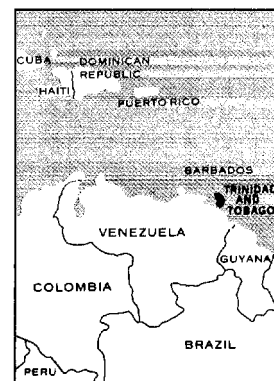
Agriculture: largely dominated by coconut production with subsistence crops of taro, yams, sweet potatoes, manioc, and bread fruit
Electric power: 900 kw. capacity (1970); 2.6 million kw.-hr. produced (1970); 18 kw.-hr. per capita
Exports: \$3.8 million (f.o.b., 1969); copra and bananas
Imports: \$5.7 million (c.i.f., 1969)
Major trade partners: Australia, New Zealand, Netherlands, Japan, U.K.
Monetary conversion rate: 0.893 Tonga dollar=US\$1

COMMUNICATIONS:

Railroads: none
Highways: 365 mi.; 132 mi. metalled all-weather, 233 mi. earth
Ports: 5 minor
Merchant marine: 1 cargo ship (1,000 GRT or over) totaling 1,800 GRT, 2,700 DWT
Civil air: (see Western Samoa)
Airfields: 3 total; 1 usable, with grass runway 7,000 ft.; 3 seaplane stations
Telecommunications: 895 telephones; 6,050 radio sets; no TV sets; 1 AM station

NIS 81D

TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO



LAND:

1,980 sq. mi.; 41.9% in farms (of which 25.7% cropped or fallow, 1.5% pasture, 10.6% forests, 4.1% unused or built-on); 58.1% outside of farms, including grassland, forest, built-up area, and wasteland
Limits of territorial waters: 12 n. mi.

PEOPLE:

Population: 961,000, average annual growth rate 1.3% (FY61-70); males 15-49, 212,000; 150,000 fit for military service
Ethnic divisions: 43% Negro, 36% East Indian, 16% mixed, 2% white, 3% other
Religion: 35% Protestant, 29% Roman Catholic, 23% Hindu, 6% Muslim, 7% unknown
Language: English
Literacy: 80%
Labor force: about 363,700 (of which, at least 15% unemployed); about 20.4% agriculture; 18.3% mining, quarrying, and manufacturing; 15.8% commerce; 14.6% construction and utilities; 6.9% transportation and communications; 20.8% services (1965); shortage of technical and managerial personnel
Organized labor: 24% of labor force

GOVERNMENT:

Legal name: Trinidad and Tobago
Type: independent state since August 1962; recognizes Elizabeth II as chief of state
Capital: Port of Spain
Political subdivisions: 8 counties (29 wards, Tobago is 30th)
Legal system: based on English common law; constitution came into effect 1962; judicial review of legislative acts in the Supreme Court; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction
Branches: legislative branch consists of 36-member elected House of Representatives and 24-member Senate (13 nominated by Prime Minister, 4 by opposition leader, 7 at discretion of Governor General); executive is cabinet led by the Prime Minister; judiciary is Supreme Court
Government leader: Prime Minister, Dr. Eric Williams
Suffrage: universal over age 21
Elections: last election 7 November 1966
Political parties and leaders: People's National Movement (PNM), Dr. Eric Williams; Democratic Labor Party (DLP), Vernon Jamadar; People's Democratic Party (PDP), Bhadase Sagan Maraj; Liberal Party (LP), Peter Farquhar; Workers and Farmers Party (WFP), (Marxist-oriented) Stephen Maharaj; United National Independence Party, James Millette
Voting strength (1966 election): 52.3% PNM, 34% DLP, 8.9% LP, 3.5% WFP, 1.3% other
Communists: not significant
Other political pressure groups: Tapia House Group (headed by Lloyd Best); National Youth Congress (NYC); Oilfield Workers Trade Union (OWTU), pro-Marxist leadership; National Joint Action Committee (NJAC), antigovernment, extremist organization
Member of: CARIFTA, Commonwealth, GATT, IBRD, ICAO, IDB, IMF, OAS, U.N.

ECONOMY:

GDP: \$837.5 million (1969 est.), \$790 per capita; real growth rate 1968, 3.7% est.
Agriculture: main crops -- sugarcane, cocoa, coffee, rice, citrus, bananas; largely dependent upon imports of food
Major industries: petroleum, tourism, food processing, cement

ECONOMY (cont'd):

Electric power: 285,000 kw. capacity (1969); 1.21 billion kw.-hr. produced (1969);
1,170 kw.-hr. per capita
Exports: \$475 million (f.o.b., 1969 est.); petroleum and petroleum products,
sugar, cocoa
Imports: \$482 million (c.i.f., 1969 est.); crude petroleum, machinery,
transportation equipment, manufactured goods, food
Major trade partners: exports -- U.S. 47%, U.K. 10%, CARIFTA 9%; imports --
LAFTA 39%, U.S. 15%, U.K. 14% (1969)
Aid: economic -- extensions from U.S. (FY56-69) \$22.7 million loans, \$40.4
million grants; from international organizations (FY53-69), \$56.5 million
Monetary conversion rate: TT\$2=US\$1
Fiscal year: calendar year

COMMUNICATIONS:

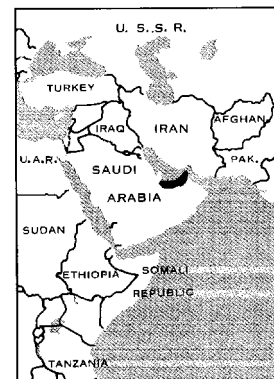
Railroads: none
Highways: 4,200 mi.; 2,500 mi. paved, 1,700 mi. gravel or otherwise improved
Pipelines: crude oil, 243 mi.; refined products, 12 mi.; natural gas, 130 mi.
Ports: 3 major, 6 minor
Civil air: 10 major transport aircraft
Airfields: 12 total, 9 usable; 4 with permanent-surface runways; 1 with runway
8,000-11,999 ft., 3 with runways 4,000-7,999 ft.; 2 seaplane stations
Telecommunications: excellent international service via tropospheric scatter
link to Barbados and Guyana; good local service; planned satellite ground
station; 51,700 telephones; est. 250,000 radio and 54,000 TV receivers;
2 AM, 2 FM, and 2 TV stations

DEFENSE FORCES:

Supply: mostly from U.K.
Military budget: proposed for fiscal year ending 31 December 1969, \$2,500,000;
about 1.5% of central government budget

NIS 32C

TRUCIAL STATES



LAND:

32,000 sq. mi. (1965); almost all desert, waste or urban (1963)
Limits of territorial waters: Abu Dhabi 3 n. mi., Sharjah 12 n. mi., others not available

PEOPLE:

Population: 179,000 (census of 15 March - 16 April 1968); males 15-49, about 43,000; about 22,000 fit for military service
Religion: Muslim (96%)
Language: Arabic
Literacy: 20% est.
Labor force: population engaged in herding and fishing; growing number of skilled laborers, many Indian, Pakistani, and Iranians

GOVERNMENT:

Legal name: Trucial States (7 amirates)
Type: ruled by traditional leading families; protected states of U.K.
Legal system: based on Islamic law with ultimate appeal to the Sheikh; some influence of English common law in commercial matters
States and rulers: Abu Dhabi, Zayid ibn Sultan; 'Ajman, Rashid ibn Humayd; Dubai, Rashid ibn Sa'id; Fujairah, Muhammad ibn Hamad; Ras al Khaimah, Saqr ibn Muhammad; Sharjah, Khalid ibn Muhammad; Umm al Qaiwain, Ahmad ibn Rashid

ECONOMY:

Agriculture: food imported, but some dates, alfalfa, vegetables, fruit, tobacco raised
Major industries: fishing, trading, oil production; oil production began in Abu Dhabi in 1962, and in 1970 reached 694,000 bbls. per day; oil revenues accruing to Abu Dhabi estimated \$200 million in 1970; Dubai has best port and is commercial center -- oil was discovered in commercial quantities in 1966; production began in 1969, 1970 production 86,000 b.p.d.; oil revenues for 1970 estimated at \$33 million; small fishing, some boat building, handicrafts, animal husbandry, pearling throughout area
Electric power: 18,000 kw. capacity (1970); 50 million kw.-hr. produced (1970); 380 kw.-hr. per capita
Exports: crude petroleum, pearls, fish; Abu Dhabi crude exports \$244 million (est. 1968) and Dubai \$20 million total, of which \$18.8 million reexports (1968)
Imports: food, consumer and capital goods; Abu Dhabi \$120 million estimated (1969) and Dubai \$200 million total (est. 1969)
Major trade partners: Japan, U.K., India
Monetary conversion rate: 1 Qatar-Dubai riyal=US\$0.21; Abu Dhabi, 1 Bahraini dinar=US\$2.10

COMMUNICATIONS:

Railroads: none
Highways: no surfaced roads
Pipelines: crude oil, 170 mi.
Ports: 2 major, 4 minor
Merchant marine: 1 cargo ship (1,000 GRT or over) totaling 4,300 GRT, 7,900 DWT
Civil air: no major transport aircraft
Airfields: 83 total, 38 usable; 3 with permanent-surface runways; 2 with runways 8,000-11,999 ft., 16 with runways 4,000-7,999 ft.

COMMUNICATIONS (cont'd):

Telecommunications: telephone system in Dabai and Al Sharjah, also links these towns; Abu Dhabi Petroleum operates a telecom system throughout the sheikhdom; key centers are Tarif, Habshaan, and Jebel Dhana; 6,800 telephones; 250,000 radio and 10,000 TV receivers; 3 AM, 1 FM, and 1 TV stations

DEFENSE FORCES:

Defense is responsibility of U.K.

NIS 46

TUNISIA



LAND:

63,400 sq. mi.; 28% arable land and tree crops, 23% range and esparto grass, 6% forest, 43% desert, waste or urban

Limits of territorial waters: 6 n. mi. (fishing, 12 n. mi follows meter isobath in south; maximum extent 80 n. mi.)

PEOPLE:

Population: 5,249,000, average annual growth rate 2.9% (current); males 15-49, 1,256,000; 720,000 fit for military service; about 45,000 reach military age (20) annually

Ethnic divisions: 98% Arab, 1% European, less than 1% Jewish

Religion: 98% Muslim, 1% Christian, less than 1% Hebrew

Language: Arabic (official), Arabic and French (commerce)

Literacy: about 30%

Labor force: 1.5 million; 70% agriculture, 10% manufacturing and construction, 20% other; 25% underemployed; shortage of skilled labor

Organized labor: 10% of labor force; General Union of Tunisian Workers (UGTT), subordinate to Destourian Socialist Party

GOVERNMENT:

Legal name: Republic of Tunisia

Type: republic

Capital: Tunis

Political subdivisions: 13 governorates (provinces)

Legal system: based on French civil law system and Islamic law; constitution patterned on Turkish and U.S. constitutions adopted 1959; some judicial review of legislative acts in the Supreme Court in joint session; legal education at Institute of Higher Studies and Ecole Superieure de Droit in Tunis; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

Branches: executive dominant; unicameral legislative largely advisory; judicial, patterned on French system and Koranic law

Government leader: President Habib Bourguiba; Prime Minister Heidi Novira

Suffrage: universal over age 21

Elections: national elections held every 5 years; last elections 2 November 1969

Political party and leader: Destourian Socialist Party, Habib Bourguiba

Voting strength (1969 election): 100% Destourian Socialist Party

Communists: 250; a few sympathizers; Tunisian Communist Party proscribed in 1962

Member of: Arab League, EEC (association until 1974), FAO, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, IDA, IFC, ILO, IMCO, IMF, ITU, OAU, U.N., UNESCO, UPU, WHO, WMO

ECONOMY:

Agriculture: cereal farming and livestock herding predominate; main crops -- wheat, barley, olives, fruits (especially citrus), viticulture, vegetables, dates

Major industries: mining, food processing, textiles and leather, light manufacturing, construction materials, chemical fertilizers

Electric power: 270,000 kw. capacity (1970); 710 million kw.-hr. produced (1970); 137 kw.-hr. per capita

Monetary conversion rate: 0.52 dinar=US\$1 (IMF par value)

Fiscal year: calendar year

COMMUNICATIONS:

Railroads: 1,210 mi.; 310 mi. standard gage (4'8 1/2"), 900 mi. meter gage (3'3 3/8"); 20 mi. double track; 10 mi. electrified
Highways: 10,000 mi.; 4,560 mi. bituminous, 465 mi. gravel, 2,050 mi. improved earth, 2,925 mi. unimproved earth
Pipelines: crude oil, 391 mi.; refined products, 6 mi.; natural gas, 43 mi.
Ports: 4 major, 14 minor
Merchant marine: 10 ships (1,000 GRT or over) totaling 30,000 GRT, 42,000 DWT; includes 8 cargo, 2 specialized carrier
Civil air: 6 major transport aircraft
Airfields: 60 total, 36 usable; 9 with permanent-surface runways; 1 with runway 8,000-11,999 ft., 19 with runways 4,000-7,999 ft.; 1 seaplane station
Telecommunications: the system is above the African average in amount and capacity of facilities which consist of open-wire lines with multiconductor cable or radio relay on trunk routes; key centers are Safagis, Susah, and Tunis; 70,000 telephones; 400,000 radio and 50,000 TV receivers; 3 AM, 3 FM, and 7 TV stations; 3 submarine cables

DEFENSE FORCES:

Supply: dependent on foreign sources of supply; mostly U.S., with lesser amounts from France, Italy, and West Germany

NIS 27

TURKEY



LAND:

296,000 sq. mi.; 34%, cropland; 33%, meadows and pastures; 16% forested, 17% unproductive
Limits of territorial waters: 6 n. mi. except in Black Sea where it is 12 n. mi. (fishing, 12 n. mi.)

PEOPLE:

Population: 36,296,000, average annual growth rate 2.6% (October 65-October 70); males 15-49, 9,141,000; 5,395,000 fit for military service; about 358,000 reach military age (20) annually
Ethnic divisions: 90% Turkish, 7% Kurd, 3% other
Religion: 99% Muslim (mostly Sunni), 1% other (mostly Christian and Jewish)
Language: Turkish, Kurdish, Arabic, English
Literacy: 55%
Labor force: 13.7 million; 72% agriculture, 28% industry, commerce, service, etc.; substantial shortage of skilled labor; ample unskilled labor
Organized labor: 10% of labor force

GOVERNMENT:

Legal name: Republic of Turkey
Type: republic
Capital: Ankara
Political subdivisions: 67 provinces
Legal system: derived from various continental legal systems, with remnants of Islamic law; constitution adopted 1961; judicial review of legislative acts by Constitutional Court; legal education at Universities of Ankara and Istanbul; accepts compulsory ICJ jurisdiction, with reservations
Branches: President elected by parliament; Prime Minister appointed by President from members of parliament; Prime Minister is effective executive; cabinet, selected by Prime Minister and approved by President, must command majority support in lower house; parliament bicameral under constitution promulgated in 1961; National Assembly has 450 members serving 4 years; Senate has 150 elected members, one-third elected every 2 years, 15 appointed by the President to 6-year terms (one-third appointed every 2 years), and 18 life members; highest court for ordinary criminal and civil cases is Court of Cassation, which hears appeals directly from criminal, commercial, basic, and peace courts
Government leaders: President Cevdet Sunay, Prime Minister Nihat Erim
Suffrage: universal over age 21
Elections: National Assembly (1973)
Political parties and leaders: Justice Party (JP), Suleyman Demirel; Republican People's Party (RPP), Ismet Inonu; Democrats Party (DP), Ferruh Bozbeyli; Reliance Party (RP), Turhan Feyzioglu; New Turkey Party (NTP), Yusuf Azizoglu; Nationalist Movement Party (NMP), Alparslan Turkes; Nation Party (NP), Osman Bolukbasi; Turkish Labor Party (TLP), Behice Boran; Unity Party (UP), Mustafa Timisi; Communist Party illegal; National Order Party (NOP), Necmettin Erbakan
Voting strength: 1969 National Assembly elections -- 46.6% JP, 27.5% RPP, 3.3% NP, 2.2% NTP, 2.6% TLP, 5.7% independent, 6.4% RP, 3.1% NMP, 2.5% UP; 1968 Senatorial elections (1/3 of Senate seats) -- 49.9% JP, 27.1% RPP, 6.0% NP, 8.5% RP, 4.7% TLP, 2.0% RPNP
Communists: strength and support negligible
Member of: CENTO, Council of Europe, EEC (associate member), ECOSOC, FAO, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, IDA, IFC, IHB, ILO, IMCO, IMF, ITU, NATO, OECD, Regional Cooperation for Development, U.N., UNESCO, UPU, WHO, WMO

ECONOMY:

GNP: \$12,820 million (1969), about \$370 per capita; 7.5% average annual real growth 1965-69
Agriculture: cotton, tobacco, cereals, sugar beets, figs, raisins, silk, olives, fruits, nuts, opium, and livestock products; self-sufficient in food in average years
Major industries: textiles, food processing, mining (coal, chromite, copper, boron minerals), steel, petroleum
Crude steel: 1.2 million tons produced (1969), 30 kilograms per capita
Electric power: 2,172,000 kw. capacity (1970); 8,510 million kw.-hr. produced (1970); 195 kw.-hr. per capita
Exports: \$536.7 million (f.o.b., 1969); cotton, tobacco, fruits, nuts, metals, livestock products
Imports: \$801.1 million (c.i.f., 1969); machinery, transport equipment, metals, mineral fuels, fertilizers, chemicals
Major trade partners: EEC 37.3%, EFTA 18.1%, North America 16.9%, Communist countries 13.8% (1969)
Monetary conversion rate: 9 Turkish liras=US\$1 (export rate); 9.08 Turkish liras=US\$1 (import rate); both controlled; 12 Turkish liras=US\$1 (tourist rate)
Fiscal year: 1 March - 28 February

COMMUNICATIONS:

Railroads: 4,996 mi.; 4,976 mi. 4'8 1/2" gage, 20 mi. 2'5 1/2" gage; 40 mi. double track; 20 mi. electrified
Highways: 35,729 mi.; 11,806 mi. paved, 18,641 mi. gravel or crushed stone, 5,282 mi. unimproved earth
Inland waterways: approx. 1,050 mi.
Pipelines: crude oil, 40 mi.; refined products, 1,277 mi.
Ports: 10 major, 35 minor
Merchant marine: 85 ships (1,000 GRT or over) totaling 554,000 GRT, 759,000 DWT; includes 12 passenger, 55 cargo, 6 tanker, 6 bulk, 2 specialized carrier
Civil air: 19 major transport aircraft
Airfields: 115 total, 88 usable; 46 with permanent-surface runways; 3 with runways over 12,000 ft., 18 with runways 8,000-11,999 ft., 24 with runways 4,000-7,999 ft.; 2 seaplane stations
Telecommunications: excellent international radiocommunication and domestic telecommunication services; 513,600 telephones; 3.1 million radio and 50,000 TV receivers; 35 AM, 3 FM, and 2 TV stations; 1 submarine cable

DEFENSE FORCES:

Supply: mostly dependent on foreign sources, primarily U.S., Canada, and West Germany; manufactures some small arms, trucks and adequate quantities of ammunition; builds some of its naval ships
Military budget: for fiscal year ending 28 February 1971, \$439.7 million; about 18% of central government budget

NIS 56B

UGANDA



LAND:

91,000 sq. mi.; 21% inland water and swamp, including territorial waters of Lake Victoria, about 21% cultivated, 13% national parks, forest, and game reserves, 45% forest, woodland, and grassland (1970)

PEOPLE:

Population: 10,045,000, average annual growth rate 2.9% (August 69-July 70); males 15-49, about 2,343,000; about 1,300,000 fit for military service
 Ethnic divisions: 98.7% African, 1.3% European, Asian, Arab
 Religion: about 60% nominally Christian, rest Muslim or pagan
 Language: English official; Luganda and Swahili widely used; other Bantu and Nilotic languages
 Literacy: about 20%-40%
 Labor force: estimated 4.5 million, of which 256,799 in paid labor, remaining in subsistence activities
 Organized labor: 123,284 union members

GOVERNMENT:

Legal name: Republic of Uganda
 Type: republic independent since October 1962
 Capital: Kampala
 Political subdivisions: 20 districts
 Legal system: based on English common law and customary law; constitution adopted 1967; judicial review of legislative acts; legal education at Makerere University, Kampala; accepts compulsory ICJ jurisdiction, with reservations
 Branches: Gen. Amin rules by decree; assisted by Council of Ministers
 Government leader: President Gen Idi Amin
 Suffrage: universal adult
 Elections: none scheduled by military government
 Political party and leader: Uganda People's Congress (UPC), principal party before 1971 coup, not banned but inactive
 Communists: possibly a few sympathizers
 Member of: Commonwealth, EAC, IAEA, ICAO, ILO, OAU, U.N., UNESCO, WHO

ECONOMY:

GDP: \$1,026 million (1969), \$100 per capita; 6.3% real growth between 1966 and 1969
 Agriculture: main cash crops -- coffee, cotton; other cash crops -- sugar, tobacco, fish, tea, livestock; self-sufficient in food
 Major industries: agricultural processing (textiles, sugar, coffee, plywood, beer), cement, copper smelter, corrugated iron sheet, shoes, fertilizer
 Electric power: 150,000 kw. capacity (1969); 737 million kw.-hr. produced (1969); 90 kw.-hr. per capita
 Exports: \$211.7 million (f.o.b., 1969); coffee, cotton, copper, tea; \$7.6 million to Communist countries (c.i.f., 1968)
 Imports: \$194.2 million (c.i.f., 1968); petroleum products, machinery, cotton piece goods, metals, transport equipment; \$7 million from Communist countries (c.i.f., 1968)
 Major trade partners: U.K., U.S., Kenya (Uganda, Kenya, and Tanzania form East African Economic Community)
 Monetary conversion rate: 7.143 Uganda shillings=US\$1; 1 Uganda shilling=US\$0.14
 Fiscal year: 1 July - 30 June

COMMUNICATIONS:

Railroads: 760 mi.; all meter gage, single track

Highways: 31,330 mi. total; 940 mi. bituminous surface treatment; 10,390 mi. crushed stone, gravel, laterite, and improved earth; 20,000 mi. unimproved earth roads and tracks

Inland waterways: Lake Victoria, Lake Albert, Lake Kyoga, Lake George, and Lake Edward (6,010 mi.); Kagera River and Victoria Nile (380 mi.)

Ports: 1 major (Port Bell on Lake Victoria)

Civil air: 6 major transport aircraft

Airfields: 48 total, 41 usable; 3 with permanent-surface runways; 2 with runways 8,000-11,999 ft., 11 with runways 4,000-7,999 ft.; 3 seaplane stations

Telecommunications: telephone and telegraph services fair to good, intercity connections based on 3 or 12 channel carrier systems; 27,700 telephones; 256,000 radio and 11,000 TV receivers; 2 AM, no FM, and 6 TV stations

DEFENSE FORCES:

Supply: dependent on external sources -- U.K., Israel, U.S.S.R., and Czechoslovakia

Military budget: for fiscal year ending 30 June 1970, \$21.7 million; 11% of total budget

NIS 26

U.S.S.R.



LAND:

8,600,000 sq. mi.; 9.3% cultivated, 37.1% forest and brush, 2.6% urban, industrial, and transportation, 16.8% pasture and natural hay land, 34.2% desert, swamp, or waste (1969)
Limits of territorial waters: 12 n. mi.
(fishing, 12 n. mi.)

PEOPLE:

Population: 245,051,000, average annual growth rate 0.9% (current)
Ethnic divisions: 77% Slavic, 23% among some 170 ethnic groups
Religion: 70% atheist, 18% Russian Orthodox, 9% Muslim, 3% other
Language: more than 200 languages and dialects (at least 18 with more than 1 million speakers); 76% Slavic group, 8% other Indo-European, 11% Altaic, 3% Uralian, 2% Caucasian
Literacy: 98.5% of population (ages 9-49)
Labor force: 125.8 million (1970), 32% agriculture, 68% industry and other non-agricultural fields, unemployed not reported, shortage of skilled labor not reported, no shortage of unskilled labor

GOVERNMENT:

Legal name: Union of Soviet Socialist Republics
Type: Communist state
Capital: Moscow
Political subdivisions: 15 union republics, 20 autonomous republics, 6 krais, 114 oblasts, and 8 autonomous oblasts
Legal system: civil law system as modified by Communist legal theory; constitution adopted 1936; no judicial review of legislative acts; legal education at 18 universities and 4 law institutes; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction
Branches: Council of Ministers (executive), Supreme Soviet (legislative), Supreme Court of U.S.S.R. (judicial)
Government leaders: Leonid I. Brezhnev, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party; Aleksey N. Kosygin, Chairman of the Council of Ministers; Nikolay V. Podgornyy, Chairman of the Presidium of the U.S.S.R. Supreme Soviet
Suffrage: universal over age 18; direct, equal
Elections: to Supreme Soviet every 4 years; 1,517 deputies elected in 1970; 72.3% party members
Political parties and leaders: Communist Party of the Soviet Union (CPSU) only party permitted
Voting strength (1970 election): 153,237,112 persons over 18; claimed 99.96% voted
Communists: 14 million
Other political or pressure groups: Komsomol, trade unions, and other organizations which facilitate Communist control
Member of: CEMA, IAEA, ICAO (has applied for membership), ILO, IMCO, ITU, U.N., UNESCO, UPU, Warsaw Pact, WHO, WMO

ECONOMY:

Agriculture: principal food crops -- grain (especially wheat), potatoes; main industrial crops -- sugar beets, cotton, sunflowers, and flax; degree of self-sufficiency depends on fluctuations in crop yields; given normal yields, U.S.S.R. is self-sufficient; caloric intake, 3,000-3,200 calories per day per capita in recent years
Major industries: diversified, highly developed capital goods industries; consumer goods industries comparatively less developed

ECONOMY (cont'd):

Shortages: natural rubber, bauxite and alumina, tantalum, tin, and tungsten

Crude steel: 124.6 million metric ton capacity as of 1 January 1971; 115.8

million metric tons produced in 1970, 475 kilograms per capita

Exports: fuels (particularly petroleum and derivatives), metals, agricultural products (timber, grain) and a wide variety of manufactured goods (primarily capital goods); \$11,655.3 million (f.o.b., 1969)

Imports: specialized and complex machinery and equipment, textile fibers, consumer manufactures, and any significant shortages in domestic production (for example, wheat imported following poor domestic harvests); \$10,326.7 million (f.o.b., 1969)

Monetary conversion rate: .90 rubles=US\$1; 1 ruble=US\$1.1111

Fiscal year: calendar year

COMMUNICATIONS:

Railroads: 83,263 mi.; 80,622 mi. broad gage, 2,641 mi. narrow gage; 58,118 mi. broad gage single track; 19,138 mi. electrified; government owned (1970)

Highways: 934,000 mi.; 99,000 mi. paved, 266,000 mi. gravel, crushed stone, 569,000 mi. improved or unimproved earth (1969)

Inland waterways: 89,000 mi. navigable, exclusive of Caspian Sea; 27,350 mi. principal routes (1971)

Pipelines: crude oil, 19,000 mi.; refined products, 4,500 mi.; natural gas, 40,500 mi.

Freight carried: rail -- 3,185.6 million short tons, 1,696.3 billion short ton/mi. (January 1971); highways -- 15,620.0 billion short tons, 148.0 billion short ton/mi. (January 1971); waterway -- 393.4 million short tons, 118.3 billion short ton/mi. (January 1971)

Merchant marine: 1,400 ships (1,000 GRT or over) totaling 9,200,000 GRT, 11,900,000 DWT; includes 60 passenger, 1,085 cargo, 255 tanker

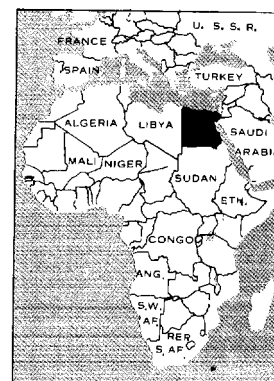
DEFENSE FORCES:

Nuclear weapons: satisfies major requirements of Soviet forces

Supply: fully supplies own needs

NIS 53

UNITED ARAB REPUBLIC



LAND:

386,000 sq. mi. (including 22,200 sq. mi. occupied by Israel); 2.8% cultivated (of which about 70% multiple cropped); 96.5% desert, waste, or urban; 0.7% inland water

Limits of territorial waters: 12 n. mi. (fishing, 12 n. mi.)

PEOPLE:

Population: 34,178,000, average annual growth rate 2.5% (FY70); males 15-49, 7,852,000; 4,955,000 fit for military service; about 370,000 reach military age (20) annually

Ethnic divisions: 90% Eastern Hamitic stock; 10% Greek, Italian, Syro-Lebanese

Religion: 94% Muslim, 6% Copt and other

Language: Arabic official, English and French widely understood by educated classes

Literacy: around 40%

Labor force: 12.3 million; 60% agriculture, 10% industry, 10% trade, 20% services and other; serious shortage of skilled labor

Organized labor: 8% of labor force

GOVERNMENT:

Legal name: United Arab Republic

Type: republic; under presidential rule since June 1956

Capital: Cairo

Political subdivisions: 25 governorates

Legal system: based on English common law, Islamic law, and Napoleonic codes; interim constitution of 1964; judicial review of limited nature in Supreme Court, also in Council of State which oversees validity of administrative decisions; legal education at Cairo University; accepts compulsory ICJ jurisdiction, with reservations

Branches: executive power vested in President, who appoints cabinet; National Assembly has little actual power (serves mainly for discussion and automatic approval); independent judiciary administered by Minister of Justice

Government leader: Anwar Sadat

Suffrage: universal over age 18

Elections: elections to National Assembly every 5 years (most recent January 1969); presidential elections every 6 years

Political parties and leaders: political parties banned; all candidates for election must be members of Arab Socialist Union, the only officially sanctioned sociopolitical grouping

Member of: AAPSO, Arab League, FAO, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, IDA, IFC, IHB, ILO, IMCO, IMF, ITU, OAU, U.N., UNESCO, UPU, WHO, WMO, WPC

ECONOMY:

Agriculture: main cash crop -- cotton; other crops -- rice, onions, beans, wheat, corn, barley; not self-sufficient in food, but agriculture a net earner of foreign exchange

Major industries: textiles, food processing, chemicals, petroleum, construction, cement

Electric power: 4,875,000 kw. capacity (1970); 10,628 million kw.-hr. produced (1970 est.); 310 kw.-hr. per capita

Monetary conversion rate: 1 Egyptian pound=US\$2.30 (selling rate); 0.435 Egyptian pound=US\$1 (selling rate)

Fiscal year: 1 July - 30 June

COMMUNICATIONS:

Railroads: 3,320 mi.; 2,940 mi. 4'8 1/2" gage, 160 mi. 3'3 3/8" gage, 220 mi. 2'5 1/2" gage, 570 mi. double track; 15 mi. electrified
Highways: 30,273 mi.; 5,900 mi. paved, 280 mi. gravel and crushed stone, 7,490 mi. improved earth, 16,680 mi. unimproved earth
Inland waterways: 2,100 mi.; Suez Canal, 100 mi. long, temporarily closed to navigation because of sunken vessels; normally used by ocean-going vessels drawing up to 38 ft. of water; Alexandria-Cairo waterway navigable by barges of 500-ton capacity; Nile and large canals by barges of 420-ton capacity; Ismailia Canal by barges of 200- to 300-ton capacity; secondary canals by sailing craft of 10- to 70-ton capacity
Freight carried: Suez Canal (1966) -- 242 million tons of which 175.6 million tons were POL
Pipelines: crude oil, 128 mi.; refined products, 335 mi.; natural gas, 31 mi.
Ports: 5 major, 12 minor
Merchant marine: 41 ships (1,000 GRT or over) totaling 194,200 GRT, 246,100 DWT; includes 5 passenger, 27 cargo, 9 tanker
Civil air: 18 major transport aircraft
Airfields: 144 total, 81 usable; 59 with permanent-surface runways; 42 with runways 8,000-11,999 ft., 23 with runways 4,000-7,999 ft.; 2 seaplane stations
Telecommunications: second best system of coaxial and multiconductor cables, open-wire lines, and radio communication stations in Africa; principal centers Alexandria and Cairo, secondary centers Al Mansinah, Ismailia, and Tanta; 365,000 telephones; 4.4 million radio and 560,000 TV receivers; 12 AM, 1 FM, and 26 TV stations

DEFENSE FORCES:

Military budget: for fiscal year ending 30 June 1971, \$1.3 billion (armed forces and security); 44.0% of total budget

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NIS 50J

UPPER VOLTA



LAND:

106,000 sq. mi.; 50% pastureland, 21% fallow, 10% cultivated, 9% forest and scrub, 10% waste and other uses (1967)

PEOPLE:

Population: 5,492,000, average annual growth rate 2.0% (FY70); males 15-49, 1,301,000; 630,000 fit for military service; no conscription
Ethnic divisions: more than 50 tribes; principal tribe is Mossi (about 2.5 million); other important groups are Gurunsi, Senufo, Lobi, Bobo, Mande, and Fulani
Religion: majority of population animist, about 20% Muslim, 5% Christian (mainly Catholic)
Language: French official; tribal languages belong to Sudanic family, spoken by 50% of the population
Literacy: 5%-10%
Labor force: about 95% of the economically active population engaged in animal husbandry, subsistence farming, and related agricultural pursuits; 1.5% are wage and salary earners; about 20% of male labor force migrates annually to neighboring countries for seasonal employment
Organized labor: less than 30,000 wage earners

GOVERNMENT:

Legal name: Republic of Upper Volta
Type: republic; transitional military regime in power since January 1966, will rule until 1974
Capital: Ouagadougou
Political subdivisions: 5 departments consisting of 44 cercles
Legal system: based on French civil law system and customary law; constitution adopted 1970; judicial review of legislative acts in Supreme Court; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction
Branches: President is an army officer; 57-man National Assembly was elected in December 1970; 4 year transition period will follow during which President will rule over 15-man cabinet, one-third of which will be military; separate judiciary
Government leader: President Gen. Sangoule Lamizana
Suffrage: universal for adults
Elections: National Assembly elections were in late December 1970; RDA-UDV won 37 seats, PRA 12, MLN 6; Prime Minister Gerard Kango Ouedraogo; of voters officially reported as approving unopposed candidates of former Yameogo regime; next elections scheduled for 1970
Political parties and leaders: 7 legally recognized parties; Voltan Democratic Union-African Democratic Rally (UDV-RDA), Gerard Kango Ouedraogo; African Regroupment Party (PRA), Diongolo Traore; Movement for National Liberation (MLN); People's Action Group (GAP), Nohoun Sigue; Union for the New Voltaic Republic (UNR), Blaise Bassolet; Party of National Regroupment (PRN), Francois Bassolet; Party of Voltan Workers (PTV), George Kabore
Communists: possibly some Communists and sympathizers
Other political or pressure groups: labor organizations are badly splintered
Member of: EAMA, ENTENTE, FAO, ICAO, ILO, ITU, OAU, OCAM, U.N., UNESCO, WHO, WMO

ECONOMY:

GDP: \$270 million (1967), about \$50 per capita
Agriculture: cash crops -- peanuts, shea nuts, sesame, cotton; food crops -- sorghum, millet, corn, rice; livestock; largely self-sufficient
Major industries: agricultural processing plants, brewery, bottling, and ice plants; a few other light industries

ECONOMY (cont'd):

Electric power: 12,100 kw. capacity (1970); 38 million kw.-hr. produced (1970);
7 kw.-hr. per capita
Exports: \$19 million (f.o.b., 1968); livestock (on the hoof), peanuts, shea
nut products, cotton, sesame
Imports: \$34 million (c.i.f., 1968); textiles and other consumer goods, transport
equipment, machinery, fuels, food
Major trade partners: volume understated because much regional trade is unrecorded;
Ivory Coast and Ghana; overseas trade mainly with France and other EEC
countries; preferential tariff to EEC and franc zone countries
Aid:
economic -- France (1964-67) \$34.4 million; EEC (1960-68) \$49.3 million;
U.S.S.R., Ghana, West Germany, and Israel have also extended aid; U.S.
(1962-69) \$12.6 million; international organizations \$9.5 million;
military -- France, \$3.6 million (1964-68); U.S., \$0.1 million (1962-69)
Monetary conversion rate: 277 Communaute Financiere Africaine francs=US\$1
(official)
Fiscal year: calendar year

COMMUNICATIONS:

Railroads: 728 mi., 320 mi. meter gage, single track; Ouagadougou to Abidjan,
Ivory Coast line
Highways: 10,380 mi.; 40 mi. paved, 3,710 mi. improved, 6,630 mi. unimproved
Civil air: no major transport aircraft
Airfields: 58 total, 51 usable; 2 with permanent-surface runways; 1 with runway
8,000-11,999 ft., 1 with runway 4,000-7,999 ft.
Telecommunications: all services generally poor; 2,600 telephones; 87,000 radio
receivers; 5,500 TV receivers; 2 AM, no FM, and 1 TV stations (broadcasts
temporarily suspended)

DEFENSE FORCES:

Supply: dependent on France
Military budget: for fiscal year ending 31 December 1970, \$4.3 million; 12.2% of
total budget

NIS 91

URUGUAY



LAND:

72,200 sq. mi.; 90% agricultural land, 75% pasture, 15% cropland, 10% urban and waste
Limits of territorial waters: 200 n. mi.

PEOPLE:

Population: 2,920,000, average annual growth rate 1.2% (FY70); males 15-49, 706,000; 555,000 fit for military service; no conscription
Ethnic divisions: 85%-90% white, 5% Negro, 5%-10% mestizo
Religion: 66% Roman Catholic (less than half adult population attends church regularly)
Language: Spanish
Literacy: 90.5% for those 15 years of age or older
Labor force: 1,015,500 (1963 census); of those employed in important sectors -- 25% government; 53% trade and service; 28% manufacturing and construction; 19% agriculture, forestry, fishing and mining; no shortage of skilled labor
Organized labor: about 25% of labor force (largely Communist influenced)

GOVERNMENT:

Legal name: Oriental Republic of Uruguay
Type: republic
Capital: Montevideo
Political subdivisions: 19 departments with limited autonomy
Legal system: based on Spanish civil law system; new constitution implemented 1967; judicial review of legislative acts in Supreme Court, legal education at University of the Republic at Montevideo; accepts compulsory ICJ jurisdiction
Branches: executive, headed by President; bicameral legislature (30 Senators plus Vice President who presides and has voice and vote, and 99-member Chamber of Deputies) elected by popular vote under a complicated system using proportional representation; national judiciary headed by Supreme Court
Government leader: President Jorge Pacheco Areco
Suffrage: universal over age 18
Elections: every 5 years; next in 1971
Political parties and leaders: National (Blanco) Party, President of Party Directorate Alberto Heber Usher, main factions include Martin Echegoyen's "Alianza" faction, List 400 (Washington Beltran), Rocha Movement (Alberto Gallinal), Orthodox Herreristas (Alberto Heber Usher), and Por La Patria (Wilson Ferreira Aldunate); Colorado Party, main factions include Colorado and Batllista Union (Jorge Pacheco Areco), List 15 (Jorge Batlle), List 315 (Amilcar Vasconcellos); Broad Front (Frente Amplio), leftwing coalition of dissident factions from both the Blanco and Colorado parties, and including FIDEL, the Christian Democrats, and other splinter groups; Leftist Liberation Front (FIDEL), Communist Front
Voting strength (1966 elections): 49.3% Colorado, 40.3% Blanco, 5.7% FIDEL, 3% Christian Democrat, 0.9% Socialists, 0.8% other
Other political or pressure groups: Communist Party (PCU), Rodney Arismendi; Christian Democratic Party (PDC); Socialist Party of Uruguay (PSU); Movement of the Revolutionary Left (MIR), pro-Chinese Communist party; Revolutionary Movement of Uruguay (MRU) pro-Cuban Communist Party; National Liberation Movement (MLN-Tupamaros) Marxist Revolutionary terrorist group
Member of: IADB, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, ILO, IMF, LAFTA, OAS, U.N.

ECONOMY:

GNP: \$2.94 billion (purchasing power parity estimate, 1969); \$1,005 per capita; 74% private consumption, 12% public consumption, 14% gross investment; real growth rate 1970, 5%

Agriculture: large areas devoted to extensive livestock grazing (22 million sheep, 8 million cattle); main crops -- wheat, rice, corn; self-sufficient in most basic foodstuffs; caloric intake, 3,000 calories per day per capita, with high protein content

Major industries: meat processing, wool and hides, textiles, footwear, cement, petroleum refining

Crude steel: 24,000 metric tons produced (1966), 10 kilograms per capita

Electric power: 575,000 kw. capacity (1970 est.); 2.1 billion kw.-hr. produced (1970 est.); 724 kw.-hr. per capita

Exports: \$220 million (f.o.b., 1970); beef, wool, hides

Imports: \$233 million (c.i.f., 1970); fuels, metals, machinery, transportation equipment

Major trade partners: exports -- EEC 27%, U.K. 25%, U.S. 12%, LAFTA 11%; imports -- LAFTA 26%, U.S. 22%, U.K. 14%, EEC 13% (1968)

Monetary conversion rate: 250 pesos=US\$1

Fiscal year: calendar year

COMMUNICATIONS:

Railroads: 1,870 mi., all standard gage and government owned (1970)

Highways: 23,480 mi.; 970 mi. paved, 4,160 mi. otherwise surfaced, 350 mi. improved earth, 18,000 mi. earth tracks

Inland waterways: 1,068 mi.; used by coastal and shallow-draft river craft

Freight carried: highways 80% of total cargo traffic, rail 15%, waterways 5%

Ports: 4 major, 6 minor

Merchant marine: 18 ships (1,000 GRT or over) totaling 168,000 GRT, 258,000 DWT; includes 11 cargo, 7 tanker; includes 2 naval tanker sometimes used commercially

Airfields: 86 total, 63 usable; 6 with permanent-surface runways; 1 with runway 8,000-11,999 ft., 7 with runways 4,000-7,999 ft.; 2 seaplane stations

Telecommunications: ten-year plan developed to improve telecom facilities underway; most modern facilities concentrated in Montevideo; 206,600 telephones; 1 million radio and 250,000 TV receivers; 70 AM, 3 FM, and 12 TV stations; 9 submarine cables

DEFENSE FORCES:

Supply: dependent on U.S. for current supplies, with few exceptions

Military budget: for fiscal year ending 31 December 1970, \$31.6 million; 8.7% of central government budget

NIS 17

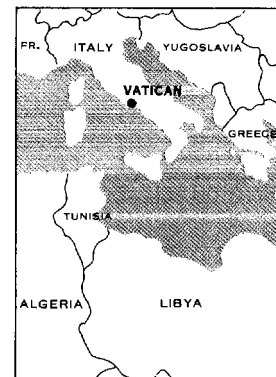
VATICAN CITY

LAND:

0.169 sq. mi.

PEOPLE:

Population: 1,000 (official estimate for 1 July 1964)
 Ethnic divisions: primarily Italians but also many other nationalities
 Religion: Roman Catholic
 Language: Italian, Latin, and various modern languages
 Literacy: virtually complete
 Labor force: approx. 700; Vatican City employees divided into 3 categories -- executives, officeworkers, and salaried employees
 Organized labor: none



GOVERNMENT:

Legal name: State of the Vatican City
 Type: monarchical-sacerdotal state
 Capital: Vatican City
 Political subdivisions: Vatican City includes St. Peter's, the Vatican Palace and Museum and neighboring buildings covering more than 13 acres; 13 buildings in Rome, although outside the boundaries, enjoy extraterritorial rights
 Legal system: Canon law; constitutional laws of 1929 serve some of the functions of a constitution
 Branches: the Pope possesses full executive, legislative, and judicial powers; he delegates these powers to the governor of Vatican City, who is subject to pontifical appointment and recall; high Vatican offices include the Secretariat of State, the College of Cardinals (chief papal advisers), the Roman Curia (which carries on the central administration of the Roman Catholic Church) the Presidency of the Prefecture for the Economy, and the synod of bishops (created in 1965)
 Government leader: Supreme Pontiff, Paul VI, (Giovanni Battista Montini, born 26 September 1897, elected Pope 21 June 1963)
 Suffrage: limited to cardinals
 Elections: Supreme Pontiff elected for life by College of Cardinals
 Communists: none known
 Other political parties and pressure groups: none (exclusive of influence exercised by other church officers in universal Roman Catholic Church)
 Member: IAEA

ECONOMY:

The Vatican City, seat of the Holy See, is supported financially by contributions (known as Peter's pence) from Roman Catholics throughout the world; some income derived from sale of Vatican postage stamps and tourist mementos, fees for admission to Vatican museums, and sale of publications; industrial activity consists solely of printing and production of a small amount of mosaics and staff uniforms
 The banking and financial activities of the Vatican are worldwide; the Institute for Religious Agencies carries out fiscal operations and invests and transfers funds of Roman Catholic religious communities throughout the world; the Cardinal's Commission controls the administration of ordinary assets of the Holy See and a Special Administration manages the Holy See's capital assets
 Electric power: obtained from Rome city grid; standby diesel powerplant with 2,100 kw. capacity

COMMUNICATIONS:

Railroads: none

Highways: none (city streets)

Civil air: no major transport aircraft

Airfields: none

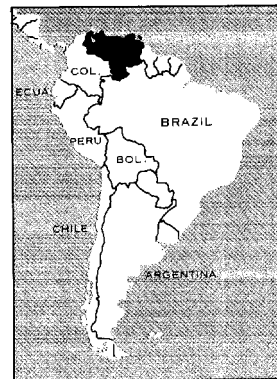
Telecommunications: AM and FM radiobroadcasting stations

DEFENSE FORCES:

Defense is responsibility of Italy

NIS 86

VENEZUELA



LAND:

352,000 sq. mi.; 3% cropland, 18% pasture, 21% forest,
58% urban, waste, and other (1961)
Limits of territorial waters: 12 n. mi.

PEOPLE:

Population: 10,776,000 (excluding Indian jungle population estimated at 32,000 in 1961), average annual growth rate 3.6% (FY70); males 15-49, 2,472,000; 1,700,000 fit for military service; 119,000 reach military age (18) annually
Ethnic divisions: 65% mestizo, 10%-18% white or predominantly white, 10%-20% Negro, 3%-7% Indian
Religion: 96% Roman Catholic, 1% Protestant, 1% Jewish, 2% other or none
Language: Spanish
Literacy: 72% (claimed)
Labor force: 3 million (1969), 24% agriculture, 23% industry, 2% mining and petroleum, 17% commerce, 35% services and other, an estimated 7% considered unemployed
Organized labor: 50% of labor force

GOVERNMENT:

Legal name: Republic of Venezuela
Type: republic
Capital: Caracas
Political subdivisions: 20 states, 1 federal district, 2 federal territories
Legal system: based on Spanish civil law system with influence of U.S. law; constitution promulgated 1961; judicial review of legislative acts in Cassation Court only; dual court system, state and federal; legal education at Central University of Venezuela; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction
Branches: executive (President), bicameral legislature, judiciary
Government leader: President Rafael Caldera
Suffrage: universal and compulsory over age 18
Elections: every 5 years; most recent December 1968
Political parties and leaders: Accion Democratica (AD), Gonzalo Barrios; Komite por Organizacion Electoral Independiente (COPEI), known as Social Christian party, Rafael Caldera; Popular Electoral Movement (MEP), Luis Beltran Prieto; Cruzada Civica Nacional (CCN), Marcos Perez Jimenez, leader, and Luis Damiani, president; Union Republicana Democratica (URD), Jovito Villalba; Partido Comunista de Venezuela (PCV), Secretary-General Jesus Faria; Movimiento Izquierdista Revolucionario (MIR), political activities suspended by government, several leaders; Fuerza Democratica Popular (FDP), Wolfgang Larrazabal resigned without replacement; Frente Nacional Democratico (FND), Pedro Segnini La Cruz; Partido Revolucionario Izquierdista Nacionalista (PRIN), Jose Manzo Gonzalez and Domingo Alberto Rangel
Voting strength (1968 election): 25.6% AD, 24.1% COPEI, 10.9% CCN, 9.3% URD, 5.3% FDP, 2.8% Union for Advancement (Communist front), 2.6% FND, 2.3% PRIN
Member of: FAO, IADB, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, IDB, IFC, ILO, ITU, OAS, U.N., UNESCO, UPU, WHO, WMO

ECONOMY:

GNP: \$10.2 billion (purchasing power parity estimate, 1969), \$1,020 per capita; 64% private consumption, 14% public consumption, 22% gross investment (1969), real growth rate 1970 est. 5.4%
Agriculture: main crops -- cotton, sugarcane, corn, coffee, rice; self-sufficient in most basic foods; caloric intake 2,600 calories per day per capita (1964)

ECONOMY (cont'd):

Major industries: petroleum, iron-ore mining, construction, food processing, textiles
Crude steel: 821,000 metric tons produced (1969), 80 kilograms per capita
Electric power: 3.9 million kw. capacity (1970); 11.7 billion kw.-hr. produced (1970); 1,112 kw.-hr. per capita
Exports: \$2,560 million (f.o.b., 1970 est.); petroleum, iron ore, coffee, cocoa
Imports: \$1,660 million (f.o.b., 1970 est.); industrial machinery and equipment, chemicals, manufactures, wheat
Major trade partners: U.S. 41%, Canada 9%, U.K. 5% (1969)
Aid:
 economic -- extensions from U.S. (FY46-69), \$330.7 million loans; \$54.8 million grants; from international organizations (FY46-69), \$440.1 million;
 military -- assistance from U.S. (FY53-69), \$105.1 million
Monetary conversion rate: 4.50 bolivares=US\$1 (selling rate)
Fiscal year: calendar year

COMMUNICATIONS:

Railroads: 233 mi. 4'8 1/2" gage; all single track; no electrification
Highways: 34,600 mi.; 11,000 mi. paved, 9,300 mi. gravel, 4,000 mi. improved earth, 10,000 unimproved
Inland waterways: 4,450 mi.; Orinoco River and Lake Maracaibo accept oceangoing vessels
Pipelines: crude oil, 3,795 mi.; refined products, 245 mi.; natural gas, 1,412 mi.
Ports: 6 major, 17 minor
Merchant marine: 39 ships (1,000 GRT or over) totaling 350,000 GRT, 518,000 DWT; includes 19 cargo, 13 tanker, 4 bulk, 3 specialized carrier
Civil air: 62 major transport aircraft
Airfields: 442 total, 336 usable; 90 with permanent-surface runways; 6 with runways 8,000-11,999 ft., 77 with runways 4,000-7,999 ft.; 2 seaplane stations
Telecommunications: extensive radio relay; local telephone systems greatly expanded; plan satellite ground station and troposcatter link to Curacao; over 377,000 telephones; est. 2.73 million radio and 720,000 TV receivers; 136 AM, 50 FM, and 33 TV stations; 3 submarine cables, including 1 coaxial

DEFENSE FORCES:

Supply: produces portion of small arms ammunition requirement; dependent upon U.S. and Western Europe for all other materiel
Military budget: for fiscal year ending 31 December 1969, \$205,377,780; about 9.2% of central government budget

NIS 43C

VIETNAM, NORTH



LAND:

61,300 sq. mi.; 14% cultivated, 50% forested, 36% urban inland water, and other (1969)
Limits of territorial waters: 12 n. mi.

PEOPLE:

Population: 20,538,000, average annual growth rate 2.0% (current)
Ethnic divisions: 85%-90% predominantly Vietnamese; ethnic minorities include Muong, Thai, Meo, and Man
Religion: Confucianism, Buddhism, Taoism, Catholicism
Language: closely corresponds to the breakdown of ethnic groups
Literacy: claimed to be 95% (1964)
Labor force: (1 January 1970) 9.6 million, not including military; about 70% agriculture and 10% industry

GOVERNMENT:

Legal name: Democratic Republic of Vietnam
Type: Communist state
Capital: Hanoi
Political subdivisions: 2 autonomous regions (of 3 and 5 provinces, respectively), 17 other provinces, 2 centrally governed municipalities, 1 special zone
Legal system: based on Communist legal theory and French civil law system; constitution enacted 1960
Branches: constitution provides for a National Assembly and highly centralized executive nominally subordinate to it
Party and government leaders: Le Duan, First Secretary; Ton Duc Thang, President of DRV; Pham Van Dong, Premier; Truong Chinh, Chairman, Standing Committee of National Assembly; Vo Nguyen Giap, Minister of National Defense
Suffrage: over age 18
Elections: pro forma elections held for national and local assemblies
Political parties: ruled by Lao Dong Party with no organized opposition; membership approximately 900,000 (about 4% of population)

ECONOMY:

GNP: \$1.6 billion (1964 in 1964 prices), less than \$100 per capita; pre-1965 growth rate 6%; GNP 1970, \$1.4 billion (\$)
Agriculture: mainly subsistence; main crops -- rice, corn, sweet potatoes, manioc, sugarcane; food shortages -- rice, meat, sugar; caloric intake, 1,700-2,200 calories per day per capita
Major industries: food processing, textiles, machine building, mining, cement
Shortages: petroleum, complex machinery and equipment, fertilizer, foodstuffs
Monetary conversion rate (nominal): 3.7 dong=US\$1
Fiscal year: calendar year

COMMUNICATIONS:

Railroads: 602 usable route mi., consists of about 25 mi. of standard gage (4'8 1/2"), 438 mi. of meter gage (3'3 3/8"), and 139 mi. of dual gage (4'8 1/2" and 3'3 3/8"); all single track, none electrified; all government owned and operated; new rail line under construction between Kep and port of Hon Gai
Highways: 8,400 mi., plus about 2,100 mi. of seasonally motorable tracks; 800 to 900 mi. bituminous surface-treated, remainder gravel, crushed stone, or earth
Inland waterways: 4,200 mi.; 1,800 mi. navigable perennially by craft drawing 6 ft.
Ports: 3 major, 12 minor
Merchant marine: 6 ships (1,000 GRT or over) totaling 14,000 GRT, 15,000 DWT; 3 cargo, 3 tanker

NIS 43D

VIETNAM, SOUTH



LAND:

66,000 sq. mi.; 35% arable (16% cultivated), 32% fforested, 33% other (1969)
Limits of territorial waters: 3 n. mi. (fishing, 10.8 n. mi.)

PEOPLE:

Population: 18,809,000, average annual growth rate 2.6% (FY69); males 15-49, 4,497,000; 2,590,000 fit for military service; 116,000 reach military age (18) annually
Ethnic divisions: 85% Vietnamese, 6% Chinese, 5% mountain tribesmen, 3% Cambodian, 1% other
Religion: 50%-60% nominal Buddhist (10% Hoa Hao), 10%-20% active Buddhist, 5% Cao Dai, 8%-12% Catholic, 15%-30% no affiliation or animist; most Buddhists are of Mahayana school or practice combination of Buddhism, Taoism, and Confucianism
Language: Vietnamese, French, Chinese, English, Khmer, tribal languages (Mon-Khmer and Malayo-Polynesian), Cham (Malayo-Polynesian dialect)
Labor force: employed work force 6.5 million (not including armed forces); 80.2% agriculture, 3.2% transport and communications, 2.4% fishing, 2.4% construction, 2.3% commerce and finance, 2.1% domestic and personal services, 4.3% government, 2.4% manufacturing, 0.7% plantation and public utilities
Organized labor: 6% of labor force

GOVERNMENT:

Legal name: Republic of Vietnam
Type: republic
Capital: Saigon
Political subdivisions: 4 regions (corresponding to 4 military regions), 1 special region (corresponding to Capital Special Zone), divided into 44 provinces and 11 autonomous municipalities
Legal system: based on French civil law system; legal education at Universities of Saigon and Hue
Branches: constitution provides for modified presidential system with executive, legislative, and judicial branches
Government leaders: President Nguyen Van Thieu; Vice President Nguyen Cao Ky; Prime Minister Tran Thien Khiem
Elections: Presidential elections slated for October 1970
Political parties and leaders: numerous small parties reflecting an emphasis on personal leadership rather than ideological content; parties supporting government and opposition groups are fragmented and poorly organized; pro-government parties include two old-line political parties (Revolutionary Dai Viet and Vietnamese Nationalist-VNQQDD) and several Catholic parties; An Quang (militant) Buddhists are an important opposition group; the independent Aggressive Nationalist Movement has considerable strength in the southern part of the country; Hoa Hao and Cao Dai politico-religious sects exert strong influence in local areas
Communists: The People's Revolutionary Party operates through and within the National Front for the Liberation of South Vietnam (NLF) and the Alliance of National, Democratic, and Peace Forces (ANDPF), and the Provisional Revolutionary Government (PRG) designed to rival the legal government
Member of: Colombo Plan, FAO, IAEA, ICAO, ILO, IMCO, ITU, U.N. (certain specialized U.N. agencies and maintains observer team), UNESCO, UPU, WHO, WMO

ECONOMY:

GNP: \$4.5 billion (1969), \$240 per capita; 3.3% average annual real growth (1966-69)
Agriculture: main crops -- rice, rubber, peanuts, corn, sugarcane, sweet potatoes, copra; major food imports -- rice, dairy products, sugar, wheat flour
Major industries: manufacturing on small scale, mainly light manufacturing and processing of local agricultural and forest products; factories produce textiles, beer, cigarettes, glass, tires, sugar, paper, cement, soft drinks; there are also limited mining operations
Shortages: capital goods
Electric power: 560,000 kw. capacity (1970); 1.15 billion kw.-hr. produced (1970); 63 kw.-hr. per capita
Exports: \$33 million (f.o.b., 1969); major commodities -- rubber, reexported oil drums, tea, duckfeathers
Imports: \$818 million (c.i.f., 1969); major commodities -- machinery and transportation equipment, rice, textile fabrics and yarn, petroleum products, base metals and manufactures
Major trade partners: exports -- France, U.K., West Germany, Japan; imports -- U.S., Japan, Taiwan; no trade with Communist countries
Monetary conversion rate: official rate, 118 piasters=US\$1 applies to most imports of goods and government transfers; a second rate of 275 piasters=US\$1 established on October 5, 1970, applies to imports of luxury goods, exports of goods, and invisible transactions such as purchases of piasters by American personnel in South Vietnam, foreign investment, and profit remittances of foreign firms; black-market rate of 396 piasters=US\$1 during first quarter 1971
Fiscal year: calendar year

COMMUNICATIONS:

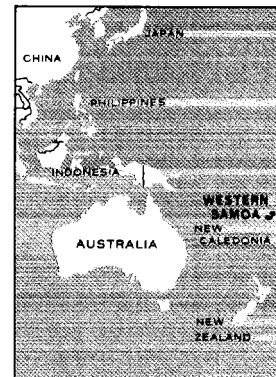
Railroads: 770 mi.
Highways: 12,500 mi.; 3,250 mi. bituminous, 2,250 mi. gravel and crushed stone, 1,500 mi. improved earth, 5,500 mi. unimproved earth
Inland waterways: about 3,600 mi. navigable; 1,550 mi. navigable by vessels of more than 2-meter draft
Ports: 6 major, 20 minor
Merchant marine: 20 ships totaling 24,000 GRT, 33,000 DWT; includes 19 cargo, 1 bulk; only 5 ships over 1,000 GRT
Airfields: 340 total, 218 usable; 61 with permanent-surface runways, 8 with runways 8,000-11,999 ft., 19 with runways 4,000-7,999 ft.; 4 seaplane stations

DEFENSE FORCES:

Supply: dependent on U.S. for military supplies

NIS 103

WESTERN SAMOA



LAND:

1,100 sq. mi.; comprised of 2 large islands of Savai'i and Upolu and several smaller islands, including Manono and Apolima (1969)

Limits of territorial waters: 3 n. mi.

PEOPLE:

Population: 146,000, average annual growth rate 2.4% (FY67-70)

Ethnic divisions: Polynesians, about 12,000 Euronsians (persons of European and Polynesian blood), 700 Europeans

Religion: 99.7% Christian (about half of population associated with the London Missionary Society)

Language: Samoan (Polynesian), English

Literacy: 85%-90% (education compulsory for all children from 7-15 years)

Labor force: agriculture 19,148; mining and manufacturing 1,716 (1961)

Organized labor: unorganized

GOVERNMENT:

Legal name: The Independent State of Western Samoa

Type: constitutional monarchy under native chief; special treaty relationship with New Zealand

Capital: Apia

Legal system: based on English common law and local customs; constitution came into effect upon independence in 1962; judicial review of legislative acts with respect to fundamental rights of the citizen; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

Branches: Head of State and Executive Council; Legislative Assembly; Supreme Court, Court of Appeal, Land and Titles Court, village courts

Government leaders: Head of State, Malietoa Tanumafili II; Prime Minister, Tupua Tamasese Leaofo IV

Suffrage: 45 Samoan members of Legislative Assembly are elected by holders of matai (heads of family) titles (about 5,000); 2 European members are elected by universal adult suffrage

Elections: held triennially

Political parties and leaders: no clearly defined political party structure

Communists: unknown

Member of: ADB, WHO

ECONOMY:

GNP: \$10 million (1966 est.), less than \$100 per capita

Agriculture: cocoa, bananas, copra; staple foods include taro and coconuts, supplemented by bananas and bread fruit

Electric power: 6,900 kw. capacity (1970); 16.7 million kw.-hr. produced (1970); 113 kw.-hr. per capita

Exports: \$6 million (1969); copra, cocoa, bananas

Imports: \$10 million (1969)

Major trade partners: exports -- New Zealand, the Netherlands, U.K.; imports -- New Zealand, Australia, U.K., U.S.

Aid: New Zealand, \$2.5 million committed; U.S., \$1.5 million extended (FY67-69)

Monetary conversion rate: .719 tala=US\$1

COMMUNICATIONS:

Railroads: none

Highways: 477 mi.; 80 mi. bituminous, remainder mostly gravel, crushed stone, or earth

Inland waterways: none

COMMUNICATIONS (cont'd):

Ports: 1 principal (Apia), 1 minor

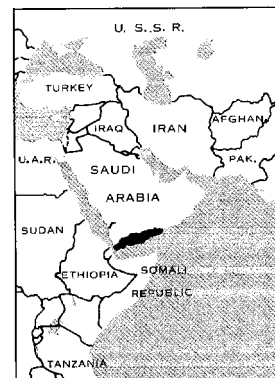
Civil air: 4 major transport aircraft (includes 2 leased)

Airfields: 4 total, all usable; 4 with runways 4,000-7,999 ft.; 3 seaplane stations

Telecommunications: 1,838 telephones; 22,000 radio receivers; 1 AM station

NIS 32B

YEMEN (ADEN)*



LAND:

112,000 sq. mi.; border with Saudi Arabia undefined; only about 1% arable (of which less than 25% cultivated)
Limits of territorial waters: 12 n. mi. (fishing 12 n. mi.)

PEOPLE:

Population: 1,272,000**, average annual growth rate 2.1% (FY69); males 15-49, 308,000; 160,000 fit for military service
Ethnic divisions: almost all Arabs; a few Indians, Somalis, and Europeans in Aden
Religion: Muslim
Language: Arabic
Literacy: probably no higher than 10%; Aden 35% (est.)

GOVERNMENT:

Legal name: People's Democratic Republic of Yemen
Type: republic, but without constitution
Capital: Aden; Medinat al-Shaab, administrative capital
Political subdivisions: 6 provinces
Legal system: based on Islamic law (for personal matters) and English common law (for commercial matters); highest judicial organ, Federal High Court, interprets constitution and determines disputes between states
Branches: General Command of the National Front (NF) acts as legislature pending adoption of a constitution; Presidential Council, cabinet
Government leaders: 5-man Presidential Council, Prime Minister Muhammed Ali Haytham; NF Secretary General Abd Al-Fattah Ismail (the real government strongman)
Political parties and leaders: National Front (NF), only legal party
Communists: few known
Member of: U.N.

ECONOMY:

Agriculture (all outside Aden): cotton is main cash crop; cereals, dates, kat (qat), coffee, and livestock are raised and there is a small fishing industry; large amount of food must be imported (particularly for Aden); cotton, hides, skins, dried and salted fish are exported
Major industries: petroleum refinery (178,000 bbls. per day capacity, 1969) at Little Aden operates on imported crude; oil exploration activity
Electric power: 108,000 kw. capacity (1970); 190 kw.-hr. produced (1970); 166 kw.-hr. per capita
Major trade partners: Yemen, East Africa, but some cement and sugar imported from Communist countries; crude oil imported from Persian Gulf, exported mainly to U.K. and Japan
Monetary conversion rate: 1 S. Yemeni dinar=US\$2.40
Fiscal year: 1 April - 31 March

*Includes Aden and 16 members of the former Protectorate of South Arabia.
**Excluding the islands of Perim and Kamaran for which no data are available.

COMMUNICATIONS:

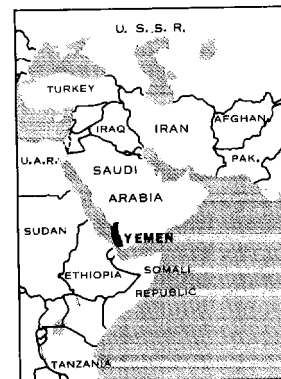
Railroads: none
Highways: 3,350 mi.; 120 mi. bituminous treated, 30 mi. crushed stone and gravel,
3,200 motorable track
Ports: 1 major
Pipelines: refined products, 57 mi.
Civil air: 9 major transport aircraft
Airfields: 134 total, 89 usable; 2 with permanent-surface runways; 2 with
runways 8,000-11,999 ft., 43 with runways 4,000-7,999 ft.; 1 seaplane station
Telecommunications: excellent international radiocommunications; excellent
domestic wire facilities; 9,400 telephones; 250,000 radio receivers; 21,000
TV receivers; 5 TV and 1 AM stations; 4 submarine cables

DEFENSE FORCES:

Military budget: for fiscal year ending 31 March 1969, \$21,152,000; about 55.2%
of total budget

NIS 32A

YEMEN (SANA)



LAND:

about 75,000 sq. mi. (parts of border with Saudi Arabia and Southern Yemen undefined); 20% agricultural, 1% forested, 79% desert, waste, or urban
Limits of territorial waters: 12 n. mi. (fishing, 12 n. mi.)

PEOPLE:

Population: 5,893,000, average annual growth rate 2.8% (FY66-70); males 15-49, 1,427,000; 765,000 fit for military service; about 50,000 reach military age (18) annually; universal military conscription law (10 January 1963) makes military service obligatory for all Yemeni males 18-30
Ethnic divisions: 90% Arab, 10% Afro-Arab (mixed)
Religion: 100% Muslim
Language: Arabic
Literacy: 15% (est.)
Labor force: almost entirely agriculture and herding

GOVERNMENT:

Legal name: Yemen Arab Republic
Type: republic
Capital: Sana
Political subdivisions: 8 provinces
Legal system: based on Turkish law, Islamic law, and local customary law; first constitution promulgated December 1970; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction
Branches: President, Prime Minister, Republican Council
Government leaders: President Abd al-Rahman Iryani; acting Prime Minister abd al-Salam Sabrah
Member of: Arab League, FAO, ICAO, ITU, U.N., UNESCO, UPU, WHO

ECONOMY:

Agriculture: sorghum and millet, qat (a mild narcotic), cotton, coffee, fruits and vegetables; largely self-sufficient in food
Major industries: cotton textiles and leather goods produced on a small scale; handicraft and some fishing; small aluminum products factory
Electric power: 4,000 kw. capacity (1970); 8 million kw.-hr. produced (1970); 2 kw.-hr. per capita
Exports: about \$6 million (1966), qat, cotton, coffee, hides, vegetables
Imports: about \$17 million (1966), textiles and other manufactured consumer goods, petroleum products, sugar, grain, flour, other foodstuffs, and cement
Major trade partners: exports -- over half to or through Aden, one-third to Communist countries; imports -- Aden, Communist countries (20%), U.A.R., Japan
Monetary conversion rate: approx. 1.25 Yemeni rials=US\$1 January 1967 (official); about 2.92 Yemeni rials=US\$1 January 1967 (free market)
Fiscal year: 1 July - 30 June

COMMUNICATIONS:

Railroads: none
Ports: 3 major, 2 minor
Merchant marine: 1 cargo ship (1,000 GRT or over) totaling 1,253 GRT, 1,810 DWT
Civil air: 8 major transport aircraft
Airfields: 33 total, 24 usable; 6 with permanent-surface runways; 1 with runway over 12,000 ft., 5 with runways 8,000-11,999 ft., 13 with runways 4,000-7,999 ft.

COMMUNICATIONS (cont'd):

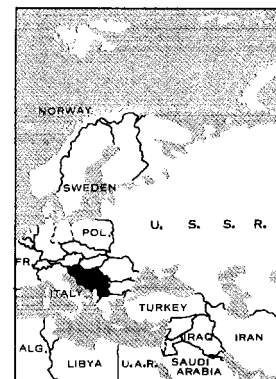
Telecommunications: fair international service by radio; poor domestic wire service; 1,900 telephones; 10,000 radio receivers (approx.); 2 AM radio-broadcast stations

DEFENSE FORCES:

Supply: dependent on outside sources, primarily U.S.S.R.

NIS 21

YUGOSLAVIA



LAND:

98,700 sq. mi.; 32% arable; 25% meadows and pastures;
34% forested; 9% urban, waste, and other (1967)
Limits of territorial waters: 10 n. mi. (fishing,
12 n. mi.)

PEOPLE:

Population: 20,784,000, average annual growth rate 1.1%
(current); males 15-49, 5,471,000; 4,450,000 fit for
military service; 200,000 reach military age (19)
annually
Ethnic divisions: 41% Serb, 22% Croat, 9% Slovene,
8% Macedonian, 3% Montenegrin, 5% Albanian, 3% Hungarian,
9% other
Religion: 41% Serbian Orthodox, 32% Roman Catholic, 12% Muslim, 3% other, 12%
none (1953 census)
Language: Serbo-Croatian, Slovene, Macedonian, Albanian, Hungarian, and Italian
Literacy: 80.3% (1961)
Labor force: 9.0 million (1967); 49.6% agriculture, 16% mining and manufacturing,
34.4% other nonagricultural activities; reported unemployment averaged 8%
of registered labor force (social sector) in 1967

GOVERNMENT:

Legal name: Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia
Type: Communist state, federal republic in form
Capital: Belgrade
Political subdivisions: 6 republics with 2 autonomous provinces (within the
Republic of Serbia)
Legal system: mixture of civil law system and Communist legal theory; constitution
adopted 1963 and amended in 1967 and 1968; in early stage of development is
a system of judicial review of legislative acts in Constitutional Court
(a quasi-judicial body); legal education at several law schools; has not
accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction
Branches: parliament (Federal Assembly) constitutionally supreme; executive
includes cabinet (Federal Executive Council) and the Federal Administration;
independent judiciary; President of Republic is largely a figurehead post
but current President, because of personal status, wields great power both
in making and executing policy
Government leader: Josip Broz Tito, President of Republic and President of
League of Communists of Yugoslavia
Suffrage: universal over age 18
Elections: Federal Assembly elected every 4 years
Political parties and leaders: League of Communists of Yugoslavia (LCY) only;
leaders are President Tito and influential presidium executive bureau
members Edvard Kardelj, Veljko Vlahovic, Mijalko Todorovic, Vladimir
Bakaric, and Krste Crvenkovski
Voting strength: Voter participation in national elections has declined, as
follows -- 1963, 95.5%; 1965, 93.6%; 1967, 89%; 1969, 88%
Communists: 1.2 million
Other political or pressure groups: Socialist Alliance of Working People of
Yugoslavia (SAWPY), the major mass front organization for the LCY;
Confederation of Trade Unions of Yugoslavia (CTUY), Union of Youth of
Yugoslavia (UYU), Federation of Yugoslav War Veterans (SUBNOR)
Member of: CEMA (participates in certain commissions), EEC (trade agreement with
EEC initiated 3 Feb 1970), FAO, GATT, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, IHB, ILO, IMCO,
IMF, ITU, OECD (participant in some activities), U.N., UNESCO, UPU, WHO, WMO

ECONOMY:

GNP: \$17.7 billion (est.) in 1970 (at 1968 prices), \$860 per capita; 1970 growth rate approx. 5.5%

Agriculture: diversified agriculture with many small private holdings and large agricultural combines; main crops -- corn, wheat, tobacco, sugar beets, and sunflowers; generally a net exporter of foodstuffs and live animals; self-sufficient in food except for tropical products, cotton, wool, and vegetable meal feeds; caloric intake, 3,210 calories per day per capita (1967)

Major industries: metallurgy, machinery and equipment, textiles, wood processing, food processing

Shortages: fuels, steel, textile fibers

Crude steel: 2,228 million metric tons produced (1970), 109 kg. per capita

Exports: \$1,679 million (f.o.b., 1970); 19% foodstuffs and tobacco; 16% raw materials, fuels, and chemicals; 23% machinery and equipment; 42% other manufactures

Imports: \$2,874 million (c.i.f., 1970); 7% foodstuffs and tobacco; 26% raw materials, fuels, chemicals; 33% machinery and equipment; 34% other manufactures

Major trade partners: \$4,553 million (1970); 75% non-Communist countries (37% Common Market, 5% U.S., 31% other non-Communist countries), 25% Communist countries

Aid: postwar credits extended mainly by the U.S. (\$2.9 billion, including grants and \$700 million in military aid); Western Europe (over \$750 million); IBRD (\$377 million); IMF (\$262 million); Communist countries extended credits totaling \$464 million in 1956 (\$125 million drawing balance suspended in 1958) and \$140 million during 1962-66; Yugoslavia has extended credits totaling about \$600 million to 27 less developed countries of Africa, Asia, and Latin America

Monetary conversion rate: 15 dinars=US\$1, effective 24 January 1971 in conjunction with currency reform (1 new dinar=100 old dinars)

Fiscal year: same as calendar year (all data refer to calendar year or to middle or end of calendar year as indicated)

COMMUNICATIONS:

Railroads: 6,640 route mi.; 5,702 mi. standard gage, 938 mi. narrow gage; 463 mi. double track (1969)

Highways: 49,000 mi.; 8,900 mi. paved, 26,980 mi. gravel, crushed stone, 12,675 mi. improved earth, 445 mi. unimproved earth (1970)

Inland waterways: 1,231 mi. (1970)

Freight carried: rail -- 76.7 million short tons, 12.1 billion short ton/mi. (1969); highway -- 48.3 million short tons, 3.2 billion short ton/mi. (1968); waterway -- 24.5 million short tons, est. 5.4 billion short ton/mi. (1969)

Pipelines: crude oil, 90 mi.; natural gas, 280 mi.

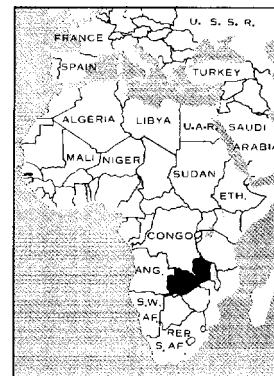
Merchant marine: 196 ships (1,000 GRT or over) totaling 1,500,000 GRT, 2,200,000 DWT; includes 5 passenger, 175 cargo, 16 tanker

DEFENSE FORCES:

Military budget: for fiscal year ending 31 December 1971, 8,838 billion new dinars; about 60% of the central government budget

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ZAMBIA



LAND:

288,000 sq. mi.; 5% under cultivation, 5% arable, 10% grazing, 13% dense forest, 6% marsh, 61% scattered trees and grassland, 5% other (1970)

PEOPLE:

Population: 4,242,000, average annual growth rate 2.4% (May 63-August 69); males 15-49, 988,000; 485,000 fit for military service
 Ethnic divisions: 98.7% African, 1.1% European, .2% other
 Religion: 82% animist, about 17% Christian, and under 1% Hindu and Muslim
 Language: English official; wide variety of indigenous languages
 Literacy: 28%
 Labor force: 372,000 wage earners; 345,000 Africans, 27,000 non-Africans; 15% mining, 9% agriculture, 9% domestic service, 19% construction, 9% commerce, 10% manufacturing, 23% government and miscellaneous services, 6% transport
 Organized labor: 100,000 wage earners, primarily in industrial sector, are unionized (early 1968)

GOVERNMENT:

Legal name: Republic of Zambia
 Type: republic since October 1964
 Capital: Lusaka
 Political subdivisions: 8 provinces
 Legal system: based on English common law and customary law; constitution adopted 1964; judicial review of legislative acts in an ad hoc constitutional council; legal education at University of Zambia in Lusaka; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction
 Branches: modified presidential system; unicameral legislature; judiciary
 Government leader: President Kenneth Kaunda
 Suffrage: universal adult
 Elections: last general election December 1968
 Political parties and leaders: United National Independence Party (UNIP), Kenneth Kaunda; African National Congress (ANC), Harry Nkumbula
 Voting strength (1968 election): UNIP had 73% of vote, but 30 of its candidates were unopposed; strength probably would have been over 80% if these seats had been contested
 Communists: no Communist Party, but sympathizers of socialism in upper levels of government, UNIP, and labor unions
 Member of: Commonwealth, FAO, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, IFC, ILO, IMF, ITU, OAU, U.N., UNESCO, UPU, WHO, WMO

ECONOMY:

GNP: \$1.6 million (1969 est.), \$390 per capita; real growth rate 13% between 1965 and 1969
 Agriculture: main crops -- corn, tobacco, cotton; net importer of all major agricultural products
 Major industries: copper mining and processing
 Electric power: 788,200 kw. capacity (1970); 3,527 million kw.-hr. produced (1970); 840 kw.-hr. per capita
 Exports: \$1,073 million (f.o.b., 1969); copper, zinc, cobalt, lead, tobacco
 Imports: \$436 million (f.o.b., 1969); consumer goods, machinery, transport equipment, foodstuffs, fuels
 Major trade partners: U.K., South Africa, Japan, Western Europe

ECONOMY (cont'd):

Aid:

economic -- Communist China \$200 million credit for Tanzam railroad (1970); (1964-67) U.K. \$63 million (1966); IBRD \$99 million (1970); U.S. \$12 million; U.S.S.R. \$6 million; Communist China extended \$19 million;

military -- \$9 million (1964-69), mainly U.K. and Canada

Monetary conversion rate: 1 Zambia kwacha=US\$1.40 (official), 0.714 Zambia kwacha=US\$1

Fiscal year: calendar year

COMMUNICATIONS:

Railroads: 764 mi., all narrow gage (3'6"); 8 mi. double track; 664 mi. are government owned; 100 mi. privately owned

Highways: 21,220 mi.; 1,500 mi. paved, 3,120 mi. crushed stone, gravel, or stabilized soil; 16,600 mi. improved and unimproved earth

Inland waterways: 1,409 mi. including Zambezi River, Luapula River, Lake Kariba, Lake Bangweulu, Lake Tanganyika; principal port on Lake Tanganyika is Mpulungu

Pipelines: 450 mi. refined

Civil air: 12 major transport aircraft

Airfields: 186 total, 155 usable; 6 with permanent-surface runways; 1 with runway over 12,000 ft., 20 with runways 4,000-7,999 ft.

Telecommunications: all services being modernized and increased; presently adequate but must be expanded to permit growth; high-capacity wire and radio relay connect centers of Kitwe in northern mining region and Lusaka along axial north-south route; 52,000 telephones; 100,000 radio and 17,000 TV receivers; 4 AM, 1 FM, and 2 TV stations

DEFENSE FORCES:

Military budget: for fiscal year ending 31 December 1970, \$26,400,000; about 4.8% of total budget

UNITED STATES

This "Factsheet" on the U.S. is provided solely as a service to those wishing to make rough comparisons of foreign country data with a U.S. "yardstick." Information is from U.S. open sources and publications and in no sense represents estimates by the U.S. intelligence community.

LAND:

3,615,211 sq. mi. (contiguous U.S. plus Alaska and Hawaii); 20% cultivated; 27% grazing and pasture; 32% forested; 21% waste, urban, and other (est. 1965)
Limits of territorial waters: 3 n. mi. (fishing, 12 n. mi.)

PEOPLE:

Population: 207,071,000, average annual growth rate 1.1% (current)
Ethnic divisions: population basically of West European extraction, modified by subsequent waves of immigration
Religion: total membership in religious bodies, 119,333,000; Protestant 78,952,000, Roman Catholic 30,699,000, Jewish 3,868,000, other religions 1,545,000 (1969)
Language: English, predominantly
Literacy: almost complete
Labor force: about 82 million
Organized labor: 28.8% of total

GOVERNMENT:

Legal name: United States of America
Legal system: based on English common law; dual system of courts, state and federal; constitution adopted 1789; judicial review of legislative acts; accepts compulsory ICJ jurisdiction, with reservations
Voting strength (1968 presidential election): Republican Party (Nixon), 31,770,237; Democratic Party (Humphrey), 31,270,533; Independent (Wallace), 9,897,141; minor parties, 239,910
Communists: Party membership, 10,000-11,000 (est.); General Secretary, Gus Hall

ECONOMY:

GNP: \$976.5 billion (1970); 63.1% consumption, 13.9% investment, 22.6% government, \$4,725 per capita; 1970 growth rate
Crude steel: 128 million metric tons produced (1969)
Electric power: 331,905,000 kw. capacity (1969); 1,552,299 million kw.-hr. produced (1969); 7,620 kw.-hr. per capita
Exports: \$38,005 million (f.o.b., 1969); machinery and transport equipment, chemicals, cereals, mineral fuels
Imports: \$36,043 million (c.i.f., 1969); transport equipment, machinery, mineral fuels, steel, nonferrous metals, metal ores
Major trade partners: (1968) Canada 26%, EEC 17%, Japan 11%, U.K. 6%
Official development assistance: total \$3,328 million (1969)
Fiscal year: 1 July - 30 June

COMMUNICATIONS:

Railroads: 224,083 mi. (1967)
Highways: 3,697,950 mi. (1967); 2,800,481 mi. surfaced
Inland waterways: 25,260 mi. of navigable inland channels, exclusive of the Great Lakes; carried 511 million short tons of cargo (1967); Great Lakes, 154 million short tons (1967)
Pipelines: petroleum, 70,000 mi.; major crude, 53,000 mi. products; gas, 200,000 mi. major transmission

COMMUNICATIONS (cont'd):

Ports: 25 major

Merchant marine: 2,278 ships (1,000 GRT or over)

Civil air: 3,380 major transport aircraft

Airfields: 10,470 (1968)

Telecommunications: 4,138 AM, 1,737 FM, 619 TV operating stations (1968);

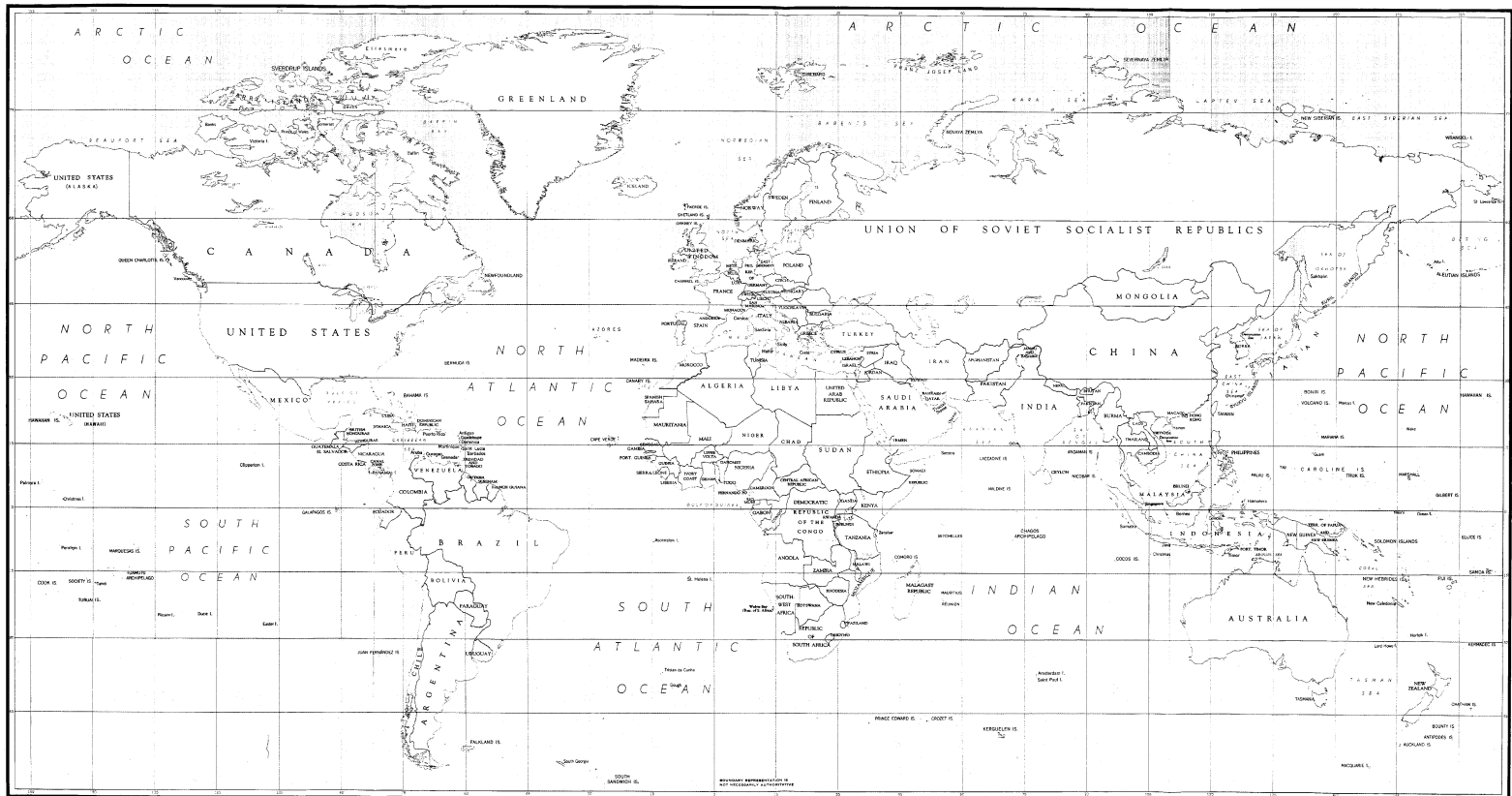
109,124,000 telephones (1968), 53.95 telephones per 100 population (1968)

DEFENSE FORCES:

Personnel: army 1,570,186, navy 765,232, air force 904,759, marines 307,252 (1968)

Military budget: \$80.5 billion (1968)

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